

**The Campbell divorce case : copious report of the trial / With numerous portraits of those concerned drawn from life by Harold Furniss.**

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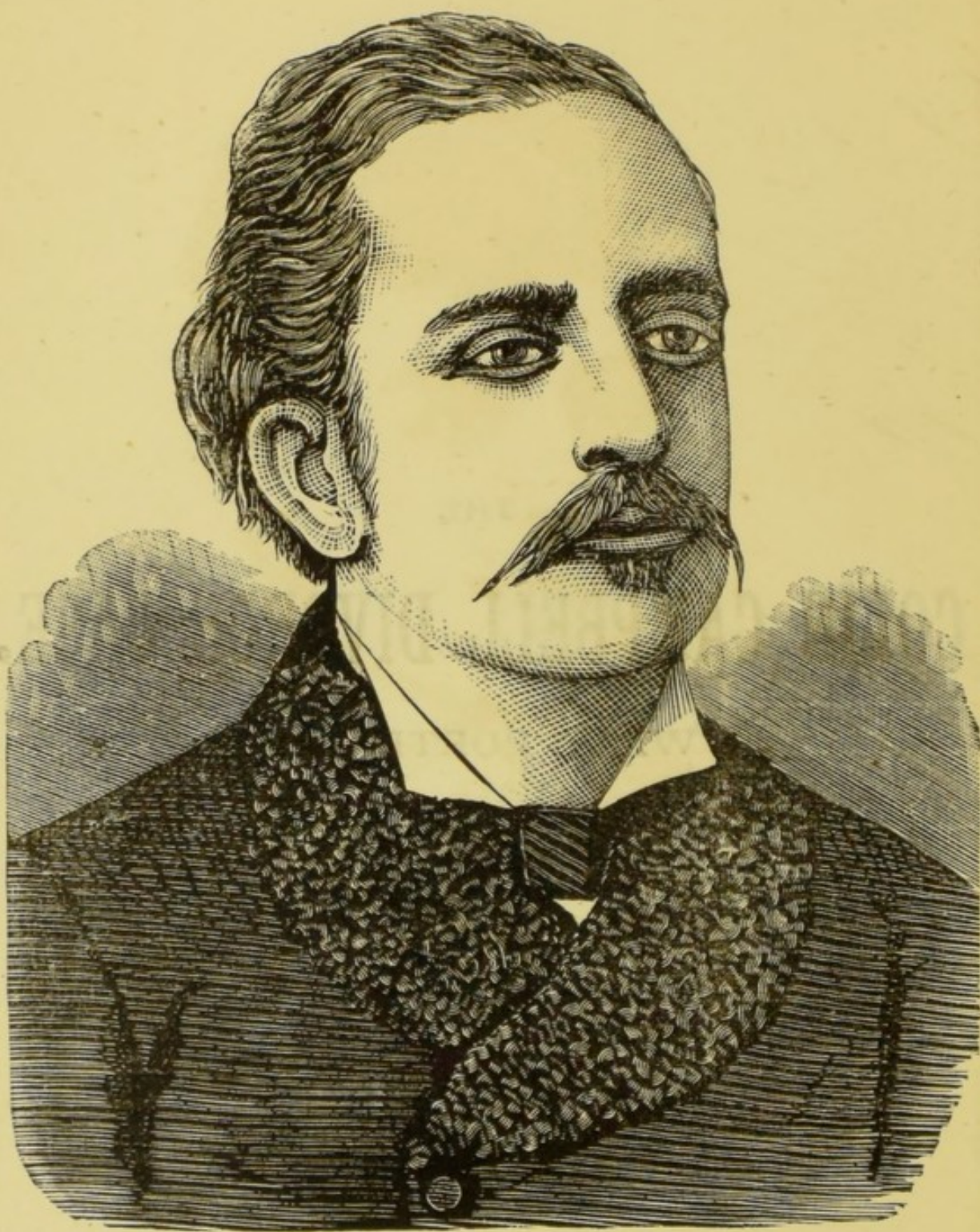
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THE  
**COLIN CAMPBELL DIVORCE CASE.**  
WITH PORTRAITS.





LORD COLIN CAMPBELL.





LADY COLIN CAMPBELL.

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THE

CAMPBELL DIVORCE CASE

COPIOUS REPORT

OF THE

TRIAL.

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*WITH NUMEROUS PORTRAITS OF THOSE CONCERNED,*

DRAWN FROM LIFE,

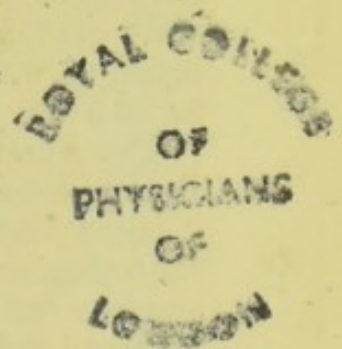
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HAROLD FURNISS.

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1887.

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LONDON:

HENNING & CO., 11, RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET, E.C.



## P R E F A C E.

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**T**HE records of the Divorce Court would hardly show a suit which has created such wide-spread and absorbing interest as that which forms the title of this volume.

In the unabridged report which follows will be found much food for grave reflection. The skeleton of Society is there stript of its meretricious gloss and glitter, and laid bare to the public gaze in the full horror of its festering hideousness.

England has hitherto held a supreme eminence amongst the nations of Europe in respect to its conjugal morality. Such a case as this, however, has shaken our reputation on the Continent. We are no longer what we were. France, with her peculiarly constructed system of society, points the finger of scorn at us. Italy, with the loose social relations, induced by her soft and seductive climate, smiles languidly; and the stern Teutonic nations, amongst whom a breach of the marital condition is visited with condign punishment, scowl at us.

It may be that we are declining. It may be that the undoubted laxity of morals, now displayed, heralds the downfall of Britain, as it did the downfall of Rome. But we doubt it. We can yet meet the scornful finger with the clenched fist of sincerity, the languid smile with the bold front of conscious honour, and the reproachful scowl with the high glance of national rectitude.

If once and again the peccadilloes of our aristocracy have been brought before the public, it must be recollected that there is no remedy for the poor man in the Divorce Court; consequently we can only have the delinquencies of the rich served up to us as a feast of—well, garbage. What the other dish might be we dare not speculate upon, so we gulp down the first as we would an unsavoury oyster, twist a wry face, and prepare for something nicer next time.

The worst that can be said of the Campbell case is not too bad. Both sides are terribly to blame in permitting this accumulation of "soiled linen" to be publicly washed and mangled; and, without reflecting on the position of parties, we are bound to think that a single word might have silenced all. The word was not spoken, and England suffers. Yet England would suffer infinitely more were such things not made manifest. Were our judges to hold trial in private, such injustice might be done that no man's property could be held as his own. We live in a Land of Freedom, and so we claim a right to know what transpires in our midst, and to uphold or condemn that which we choose.

It was necessary that this case should be tried in public, and on public grounds we publish it.



# THE COLIN CAMPBELL DIVORCE CASE.

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## SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S ADDRESS.

Sir CHARLES RUSSELL, as leading counsel for her ladyship, proceeded to address the jury. He said he should make no comment upon the preliminary discussion which had taken place as to which side had the right

to begin, beyond saying that, in all probability, before the case had proceeded very far, the jury would be able to realise why his learned friends were so anxious that their petition should be taken first. He had to open to them a remarkable case, and a painful case. The petitioner was Lady Colin Campbell, the wife of Lord Colin Campbell, from whom she was now judicially separated. Lady Colin Campbell charged her husband with adultery; Lord Colin Campbell, on the other hand, charged his wife with adultery, which, of course, she denied. The petitions came before the Court on a consolidated order; and the case which Lord Colin sought to make out was substantially that

which he presented on the first petition. They knew who the parties were. Lady Colin was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Blood, a family of respectability and good position. Lord Colin was one of several sons—the third or fourth, he did not know which—of the Duke of Argyll.





It appeared that in September, 1880, Lady Colin—then Miss Blood—was staying with some friends in Scotland, not far from the residence of the Duke of Argyll. On that occasion Miss Blood met Lord Colin, who was enjoying the sports of the season, and he appeared to have been greatly attracted by Miss Blood, who he then met for the first time. Miss Blood was a young lady of no inconsiderable gifts and accomplishments, and there was little doubt that his lordship fell in love with her. There was no doubt she returned sincerely and truly the affection which he conceived for her. There was no reason to suggest that the marriage was other than a marriage based on sincere and mutual affection. Miss Blood brought her husband no considerable fortune; whilst Lord Colin, though occupying a good social position, was of circumscribed means, the total amount which he brought into settlement being about £10,000. After an acquaintanceship not very prolonged, Lord Colin proposed to Miss Blood, and she, subject to the matter being mentioned to Lord Colin's father and her own father and mother, accepted him. It was right to say that whilst the Duke of Argyll desired a more auspicious alliance for his son, he yielded to the earnest desire of Lord Colin, and was so a consenting party to the engagement and to the marriage which followed. He, and other members of the Argyll family, attended the marriage ceremony. Lord Colin was at the time in feeble health; he was, in fact, subject to a disease of a peculiar and painful nature, which he would refer to in detail hereafter, but which for the moment he would pass over by saying it was known as perineal fistula. In October, 1880, Lord Colin returned to London, where he visited Miss Blood's parents and friends. To them he stated that he was shortly to undergo what he described as a slight operation, and that no serious consequences were likely to follow. The operation was performed in October, 1880, Lord Colin remaining for a month an inmate and an invalid in the private hospital of Sir Henry Thompson, who performed the operation. His recovery was slow, fever, he believed, having attacked him. In November the mind of Mr. Blood not unnaturally fell into serious consideration as to Lord Colin's condition, and he asked him to tell him both frankly and truthfully, as a man engaged to his daughter and shortly to be married to her, whether his illness had anything to do with bachelor indiscretions. Mr. Blood received from Lord Colin a solemn assurance that there was no foundation for the suggestion. After that Lord Colin remained in hospital for some time longer. He started on a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, in January, 1881, and was absent till the month of March, when it was contemplated that the marriage would take place; but he was not then recovered, and it was arranged that the marriage should be postponed until later. He was obliged, in April, to undergo a further operation, which was performed by Mr. Allingham, another surgeon. In the month of May he went to stay with his brother, Lord George Campbell, in Bryanston-square. At that time the marriage was fixed to take place in the month of July, and at that time Lord Colin Campbell was still more or less an invalid. At that period he conveyed to his intended wife, as delicately as could be done, the fact that although he was ready to go through the marriage ceremony, yet it was advisable that they should occupy separate apartments. Finally, on July 21, 1881, the parties were married. It might be convenient, perhaps, if the jury took note of a few important dates. The dates he would ask them to fix were the engagement in September, 1880; the operation in October, 1880; the voyage to the Cape of Good Hope in January, 1881; the postponement of the marriage in March, 1881; the second operation in April, 1881, by Mr.



Allingham; the communication to his wife in Bryanston-square in June, at the house of his brother; and, finally, the marriage on July 21st, 1881. With regard to the delicate communication made on the occasion of the visit to Bryanston-square, he might remark that Lord Colin Campbell asked Miss Blood to keep it a secret. She said she would do so with one exception, that exception being her mother. She mentioned the fact to her mother, and he might say that that lady had kept it secret even from her husband. On July 21, 1881, the parties were married at the Savoy Chapel, the relations of both parties attending. They set out for the Isle of Wight, where they remained five days. On that melancholy honeymoon Lord Colin Campbell was attended by an hospital nurse, and he might add that from the period, or soon after the period of his engagement to Miss Blood, in September, 1880, down to the end of her married life, which practically came to an end in 1883, he never was without an attendant of that kind. After leaving the Isle of Wight they stayed at the Grosvenor Hotel, at Westbourne-place, and in Sloane-street. At the latter place, Lord Colin Campbell had a recurrence of illness, and was confined to his bed a week or ten days. In August of the same year they went to various places in Scotland, and returned to London in September, 1881. In October of the same year they went to Bournemouth, at which time the marriage had not been consummated. In that month Lord Colin handed a slip of paper to his wife purporting to contain an extract from a doctor's letter, in which the doctor said or suggested that intercourse would be beneficial to him (Lord Colin Campbell). He would not stop to make any comment on the effect such a communication would have on a young and pure-minded woman—it was enough to say that it did cause—with all her regard and affection for her husband—a feeling of revulsion on her part, and the marriage was not then consummated. The parties went to Scotland, and there, at Inverary, in October, marital intercourse for the first time took place. That intercourse was accompanied by suggestions, which he might more properly call injunctions, on the part of Lord Colin, of a shameful kind, which could not but be a shock to his young wife. She was told to take precautions so that she might not suffer herself.

At this period one of the parties sitting in the well of the Court made an exclamation of dissent.

The Judge: There must be no interruption. If there is, I must order the person interrupting to leave.

Sir C. Russell, resuming, said he believed he should be able to prove from documents that what he had stated was correct. Lord Colin was no doubt under the impression that, although it might be a source of danger to himself to have intercourse with his wife, yet from statements made to him by doctors the danger to his wife was a very remote one; but that he advised her to take precautions for the purpose of guarding against infection; and that he would prove from documents, The marriage was consummated in October, 1881, and in November of the same year Lady Campbell found she was suffering, and in pain, which caused her some alarm. She naturally kept this to herself as long as she could, even from her best friends, but at a later stage it could not be concealed, and he might say that from that time, with rare intermissions, down to the time till after her married life had ceased, she suffered seriously in her body and in her health. In November, 1881, Lord Colin and his wife went to live at 79, Cadogan-place, and in the following month of December, he was obliged to undergo another operation. The operation was pronounced to be a



necessary one, and it was accordingly performed, and the night before that operation, according to his (the learned counsel's) instructions, Lord Colin Campbell insisted upon sleeping with his wife. He had said that Lady Colin was ill and suffering, although she was doing all she could not to appear so. She was going about into society, ill, and she was singing at concerts for the poor and engaging in such-like charitable work, and no doubt it was this neglect which actually aggravated the injury which was being done to her. After the operation was performed Lord Colin remained in bed for about six weeks. He then went to Brighton, but was again taken ill, and again confined to bed. On June 19, 1882, when he was recovered, or nearly so, a transaction occurred at Cadogan-place which forms the subject matter of the charge which Lady Colin Campbell makes against her husband—namely, that of adultery having occurred with one Mary or Amelia Watson, he (Sir C. Russell) was not sure what her name was. In the following month of July, 1882, Mr. Allingham advised that a further operation was necessary, and on that occasion Lady Miles offered the use of her house, Leigh Hall, near Bristol, for the purposes of the operation. That operation appeared to have been followed by a restoration on the part of Lord Colin to comparative health, so that in the autumn of that year he went to Scotland for some shooting. This was before the operation. On September 6 he returned from the north and accepted the invitation of Lady Miles, and on the date which he (Sir Charles) had last mentioned the operation was performed by Mr. Allingham. The operation was a very serious and important one, and it was thought necessary to have a very skilled gentleman in his profession to attend to Lord Colin, and accordingly Dr. or Mr. Bird, who was personally acquainted with Lady Miles, was asked to go down to Leigh Hall to spend some part of his holidays there, and look after his lordship. While at Leigh Hall Dr. Bird attended also to Lady Miles, and also to Lady Colin, who was very ill at the time, with the full knowledge and complete sanction of Lord Colin. He (Sir Charles) mentioned that because since that time Dr. Bird was made a co-respondent in Lord Colin's case against his wife. Correspondence would be put in to show that Lord Colin was fully aware of the serious nature of the ailments from which he was suffering. During all this time Lady Colin was suffering, and suffering intensely. At night it became almost unbearable. She had been his nurse, and she had a great affection for him. She had no desire to sever herself from him, but her life—when she had to submit to her husband, when she had to submit to his embraces under this dreadful state of things—became revolting and unbearable. That being the condition of things, in February, 1883, she wrote a letter to Lord Colin. That letter had been read in the former case, under the impression that it had been handed to Lord Colin by Lady Miles, but when Lord Colin got in the box he explained, and he (Sir Charles) thought conscientiously that he had not received it. On that occasion Lady Miles would not give evidence because she objected to the proposed judicial separation, but she would be here on this occasion, and would tell them that although she did not read all the letter to Lord Colin, she read it herself, and explained to him the purport of it. He (Sir Charles) would read the letter.

Mr. Finlay, Q.C., objected, inasmuch as it was already admitted that it had never been handed to Lord Colin.

Mr. Justice Butt pointed out that this was not the right time to raise the question as to whether the letter should be put in. He should not wish to decide at this moment what course should be taken. He would



suggest that it would be better for the learned counsel simply to state at present what Lady Miles would prove.

Sir Charles Russell held that he would be entirely within his right in reading the letter, if he insisted, but he at once deferred to his lordship's suggestion, and would content himself with saying that Lady Colin in that letter repeats the painful story of her married life. How her affection for his lordship had kept her with him, how she had endeavoured to be a friend and a nurse to him, but she could not continue, under such conditions, to be forced to submit to his embraces. To her letter Lord Colin wrote a reply. The letter was dated February, 26, 1883. In it Lord Colin said the operation to which he had been subjected was a failure. Mr. Probert had told him, or given him to understand, that marriage was not a good thing for him, and she knew that to her no harm would come from her marriage with him. There was nothing the matter with him that could affect her in the slightest degree. She might believe him when he told her that Mr. Probert was asked this, and had said simply, "not the slightest." He added that he had the right to tell her that on his account they could not live together immediately. It was very hard to tell her that, but it was the right thing to do. He had always been very sensitive about it himself, knowing what might and would be said if it got out. The doctors never told him to take precautions; that had been simply owing to his own nervousness. He believed it not unnatural, seeing the uncertainty about the wound. From this the jury would see that Lord Colin, whatever the reason, did think his condition was such that, as a matter of precaution, his wife should take measures to prevent possible consequences. The letter of Lord Colin continued: He said he did not wish to allude to the subject any more in her present frame of mind, as it might be useless to do so. He hoped his wife was not going to fasten the terrible wrong upon him—namely, that he was not fit to lead a married life. She must know that fistula was a common complaint, and one which hundreds of men and women had, and which was never dreamt of as an excuse for what she had done in the determination she had come to. This letter was signed "Affectionate husband." The serious point here to be dealt with was that Lord Colin had stated that he was suffering from fistula. Lord Colin as a young man had suffered seriously from a certain disease. That disease was either originally of peculiar virulence or else it became so by neglect; and the result was that when the disease had passed its active stage it left behind it severe effects, which at times affected the health of the sufferer. Inflammation set in with the result that a perineal fistula was formed. Having remarked upon the distressing nature of the duty which compelled him to lay these matters before the jury, Sir Charles Russell went on to say that the state of affairs being as he had described it, it was possible, and probable, as the event proved, that a disease could be communicated by contact. It was, therefore, patent that under these circumstances Lord Colin, in saying that he was suffering from fistula intended to mislead his wife. Now, in April, 1883, Lady Colin's health was very bad. She was attended by Mr. Thomas Bird, who judged the case so serious that he called in Dr. Braxton Hicks. One charge made by the respondent—incredible as it might seem—was that Lady Colin, who had a miscarriage, had that miscarriage as the result of adultery, and a further charge was made which caused Mr. Bird to say that unless it was withdrawn he should decline to attend Lady Colin any more. On this Lord Colin expressed regret, and requested Mr. Bird to continue his attendance. After a time Lord Colin was again operated on by Mr. Allingham, and in



July, 1883, he went to Sion, near Brentford. In that month, when the matter was again opened, there was a meeting of the parties, at which Lady Colin reasserted her position. Lord Colin, on that occasion, appeared to have flung out some random observations, which, to the friends of Lady Colin, seemed to be casting imputations upon and against her. Lord Colin withdrew from the room, but presently returned and made an expression of his regret, at the same time withdrawing all suggestions against his wife. Again, in a more solemn and deliberate manner that withdrawal was publicly repeated at a later stage. Lady Colin saw her solicitor, Mr. George Lewis, who wrote to Lord Colin, saying he had been informed of her ladyship's condition, and had come to the conclusion that she was suffering from a disease communicated to her by her husband. Mr. G. Lewis wrote to Lord Colin making that imputation, who replied, that if his wife persisted in removing herself from intercourse with him, she would have to leave the house. Lady Colin's answer to that was one which he thought they would say was a very proper one. She said, "No. If I leave your house the world and my friends must know the reason why. If I were to leave without vindicating my position, the tongue of slander would be busy with my name." But Lord Colin insisted upon this point, and got his solicitor to require her to leave the house, which was her only shelter, unless she were to hide herself under her father's roof. Acting under the advice of Mr. G. Lewis, she declined to go, whereupon certain small powers of drawing cheques—and they were very small, for their means were very limited—were stopped by Lord Colin. Lady Colin filed her petition for a judicial separation on August 4, 1883, and in that petition she complained of an infectious disease having been communicated to her by her husband. On September 11, Lord Colin, the respondent in that action, put in his answer. He (Sir C. Russell) would not stop then to discuss the observations which would afterwards be founded upon that answer, but the whole allegation in that answer was a denial of the charge of cruelty. The respondent's answer having been filed, he wrote a letter to Lady Miles—the importance of which letter, again, he forbore from dwelling upon—asking her to become a witness for him in the judicial separation suit. Lady Miles was entirely opposed to Lady Colin bringing the matter into Court, and her opposition became still greater when she was told that the charge against Lord Colin was one of cruelty, which she naturally thought meant maltreatment by the fists, &c. To that request to become a witness for Lord Colin, and to go and see his solicitors, Lady Miles returned an answer which would be found to have a very significant bearing upon the charge of adultery laid against Lady Colin. Other letters from Lady Miles had been produced by the co-respondent, but this particular letter had not been produced. In October, 1883, Lady Colin's illness had grown to such a head that it was necessary that an operation—a very serious operation—should be performed upon her. The two surgical gentlemen in attendance upon her had, a considerable time before, pronounced an opinion that an operation would be necessary. They had, in fact, made an examination to see if it was then possible, but found that it was not, and so postponed it until October 8, 1883, when a severe operation was performed upon her. The operation was of a most serious kind, and caused exquisite pain and agony, both of mind and body, to the lady. On March 18, 1884, Lady Colin's petition for a judicial separation came on for hearing in that Court before Sir James Hannen, and in that action the interests of Lord Colin, who was himself in constant attendance in Court, were represented by Sir James Deane, and in the course of that inquiry Sir



James Deane, in the presence of his client, made many statements, to which attention might be called. He said, "I beg you to understand that I am not imputing anything to Lady Colin. Her position is one that every one must feel deeply for. She expressed herself as shocked and surprised." A little later he made this observation: "She represented herself as much shocked by the proposal made to her at Bournemouth. We have her letter here, and it is the very best evidence you can have upon the subject. . . . Let me say at once there is no one single charge made against Lady Colin of any kind; and at the beginning of this matter, I ought to say, so far as monetary transactions are concerned, Lord Colin has not the slightest reproach to make." These statements were made in the presence of Lord Colin; but by himself, or by others acting with his sanction, he had not hesitated, since the decree for a judicial separation was pronounced, to exhaust every means which ingenuity and money and social influence could furnish, in the endeavour to rake up from the gutters some manner of charge against his wife, who had been compelled to assert her rights against him. It was during Lady Colin's period of serious illness, in 1883, when she was suffering exquisite pain, and was seriously affected in spirits, although struggling against both, that the charges of adultery were made which formed the subject of the counter claim. After she had asserted her position and justified her conduct, Lady Colin, acting under proper advice, said she would do that which Lord Colin wanted her to do—she left her husband's house in Cadogan-place. From the time of the judicial separation down to her latest movements, however, she desired her solicitors, the Messrs. Lewis, and they, conformably with her instructions, from time to time wrote to the representatives of Lord Colin, stating whither she was going and the visits she was paying. The jury would not be surprised to hear, perhaps, knowing what they now did of the respondent and those for whose acts he was responsible, that from the beginning to the end of that period Lady Colin's steps were dogged, that she was watched by detectives; aye, not only in Paris but in Italy, in both of which places she was under the care of her venerable father and mother, and when she was prostrated by illness. Accompanied by her father, who came over to England for the purpose, Lady Colin left England in April, 1884, after the judicial separation was pronounced, and went to Florence. On their way back Mr. and Mrs. Blood and Lady Colin stopped at an hotel in Paris; and it was whilst the petitioner was under the protection of her father and mother that the foundations for the charge of adultery with the Duke of Marlborough were laid. Now, he had stated that there would be some very startling revelations in this case. He was about to make one of them; and he would not attempt to add strength to the simple narration of it. On June 9, 1884, there were assembled together in Paris, Lord Colin Campbell, his then solicitor, Mr. Humphries—

Mr. Finlay: And his solicitor now.

Sir Charles Russell: Well, Mr. Humphries, he believed, was not Lord Colin's solicitor in the judicial separation case. There was also there another solicitor, a Mr. Gray, who resided in Paris. Now, would the jury believe it that Lord Colin made a formal complaint in writing to the municipal authorities—the legal municipal authorities, the criminal legal municipal authorities—in Paris to have a warrant issued upon which his wife, being found in suspicious circumstances, might be arrested and lodged in the prison of St. Lazare—a prison, the principal abode of prostitutes and other such characters? If there were not documents to prove that, it would pass understanding that any man possessing the instincts of a man



would have so treated the wife whom he had injured and degraded. It was hardly conceivable that such a man, under such circumstances, should not have treated his wife with some vestige of respect and delicacy. But, no, Lord Colin's pride had been injured; it had been lowered into the dust; and, apparently, from that moment feelings of revenge seemed to have got the better of his nature. He seemed to stop at nothing in gratifying his passion for revenge. Lady Colin and her father and mother, knowing nothing of this matter, left Paris on June 10. Before he went in to that matter, he was reminded that if a warrant had been executed, Lady Colin would have been sent to prison for not less than three months; it might have been for twelve months or two years. The laws of this country were not enough for Lord Colin. He himself an Englishman, his wife and her parents English, was not content with the laws of this country; he must fly to a foreign land to seek the power of gratifying his revenge. Well, in June, 1884, Lady Colin returned with her friends to England, and stayed with a Miss Gordon. In July, her parents not having room for her in their own house, Lady Colin took lodgings two doors from them. He had told them of the relations in which Lady Miles stood to both parties. He had told them she was a cousin of Lady Colin, and a very intimate, if not a dear, friend of Lord Colin. The very form of the correspondence showed the nature of the intimacy between them. He had told them that Lady Miles was opposed to Lady Colin suing for a judicial separation; he had told them the reasons why she was opposed to these proceedings; but after the trials had terminated, after the judicial separation had been pronounced, she thought—rightly or wrongly—he (Sir C. Russell) believed rightly—that it would be in the interests of both parties, who were still young in life, that the tie, which was only a nominal tie, which had ceased to be a real tie, should no longer subsist. She thought that as the tie was hanging like a heavy chain on both, it should be dissevered. He had mentioned that Lady Miles was asked by Lord Colin to become a witness for him in the judicial separation suit, with a view of meeting the charge of cruelty preferred against him. He had also read the letter of Lady Miles in answer to Lord Colin, which was substantially, "You know it would simply ruin you if I were to be called, because if I were so called I should have to make a statement which would clearly prove your guilt." What did that refer to? It referred to the act of adultery which was alleged against Lord Colin to have occurred at Cadogan-place on June 17, 1882, that adultery being with a woman named Mary Watson. This was a young woman who was housemaid in Lord Colin's house, and from circumstances which it would not be proper to name, Lady Miles had reason to believe that Lord Colin was unduly familiar with her. He certainly addressed her in terms which were more familiar than those which ought to be used by a master to his servant. On June 17, 1882, in consequence of what Lady Miles observed, she went down stairs, and shut the front door, as if she had gone out of the house. At that time there was only Lord Colin in the house and Mary Watson, Lady Colin having previously gone out. Lady Miles presently returned to Lord Colin's room, he being an invalid at the time, and there she found Lord Colin and Mary Watson. If the jury believed the account given to them, it would leave no doubt in their minds of the guilt of the parties. Lady Miles did not make that statement for the first time now. For some time she kept it to herself, as she did not wish to make any trouble. He now came to a long correspondence which took place between Lady Miles and Lord Colin Campbell in the month of August, 1884. Lady Miles, knowing what she did about Lord Colin, urged on him whether it would



not be better for him that there should be a divorce between them, and finally she suggested that he should suffer a decree of divorce should be pronounced against him. She said Lady Colin could prove a fact to the jury which could properly procure a decree of divorce, and she (Lady Miles) told him she had reason to believe that his wife would have nothing to do with the money which she might properly claim from him; and she urged that fact on him as one of which he might take advantage, and pointed out to him that with those advantages he might make a position for himself. Lord Colin Campbell played, in regard to that correspondence, a peculiar, he would not say a questionable, part. Lady Miles was an old and dear friend, and she was writing to him on terms of great intimacy, and was making an hospital of her house for his benefit. Lord Colin, it appeared, put himself in communication with his solicitors, and while the correspondence was going on generally and *bona fide*, he thought it right to carry on a correspondence in concert with his solicitors for the purpose of entrapping Lady Miles into a statement that these overtures came from Lady Colin Campbell. No doubt the jury would feel that such a proceeding was discreditable not only to his wife, but also to his relations with Lady Miles. The result of that correspondence was that having, as he thought, gathered up the shreds of a case against Lady Colin, he then announced to Lady Miles that he was going to file a petition against Lady Colin for divorce on the ground of her adultery with A., B., C., D., E., and F. What was Lady Miles's action upon that? She was at the time staying at Newmarket. She telegraphed to him promptly, "Meet me at your solicitor's at such an hour." She met him there with Mr. Humphries, and she asked him if he knew what she could prove against him, and then she told the story about Mary Watson. Thereupon Mr. Humphries gravely shook his head and said it was a very grave and serious story. Lady Miles said, "I will give you five minutes to consider it. If in five minutes you do not tell me you are not going to present a petition, I shall go to Mr. George Lewis. I have also telegraphed to Lady Colin, and I shall tell them what I know." He (Sir C. Russell) would not tell the jury what sort of pitiable figure Lord Colin cut on that occasion; suffice it to say he mustered up sufficient courage to say that the story was one which would not hold water, and after taking some months to consider it, he sent Mr. Humphries—he did not come himself—to announce his determination that he had made up his mind to go on with his petition, and thereupon Lady Miles went straight to Mr. George Lewis, and meeting there Lady Colin, for the first time told her the story of the occurrence with Mary Watson. He was now fast coming to the conclusion of his story. On November 16, Lady Colin Campbell's petition was filed, and on the 17th, Lord Colin filed his. In March, 1885, Lady Colin went to Monte Carlo with her parents, going by the St. Gothard route, and not by Paris at all. Lord Colin Campbell, watching Lady Colin's movements with lynx eyes, came to the conclusion that she was going to Monte Carlo with the Duke of Marlborough, for which there was not a shadow of a foundation, and in that view he again proceeded to Paris. Again, Lord Colin made a fresh complaint, and applied for another warrant for the assignment of his wife to the prison of St. Lazare. What made this case more shocking than the other was that at that time judicial proceedings were pending in that Court, and the lady had already put in a denial of these charges. She was there to face those charges as she was there to face them to-day. This was the time; this was the occasion which this husband took for taking out a second warrant



with a view of consigning his wife to a degrading punishment and a degrading companionship. At that time Lady Colin was still ill. The most serious illness of her life then took place. She was, indeed, so ill, that it was feared the results might prove fatal. But after that illness she completely recovered, and became better in health than she had ever before been in her married life, but before this she had succeeded in freeing herself from the pernicious and contagious influence of her husband. There was one charge against her in regard to the Duke of Marlborough. Lady Campbell had known the Duke and his wife, when Lord and Lady Blandford, for seven years, and that acquaintance was known to Lord Colin. In regard to all the charges made in this case, however, with the exception of one, as far as he (Sir Charles) knew, the facts were made in so vague and uncertain a fashion as to time, that although they had made full inquiries they could not at present say what their answer would be. In regard to the only charge which was a specific one—when they knew what they had to meet they knew how to meet it, and they would do so at the proper time. The next charge against Lady Colin was in regard to Captain Shaw, who held a very important position in connection with this great community. Captain Shaw had been a very old friend of Lady Colin, and her friend, and she was to this day an intimate friend of Mrs. Shaw's, and they would be able to meet the charge. He (Sir Charles) would like to make one observation on this. Lord Colin, an habitual invalid, had perhaps become more or less morbid in his view of things, and it was perfectly true that in relation to one visit which Captain Shaw made he expressed feelings which were not complimentary to Captain Shaw. Lady Colin laughed, and told Lord Colin that she would tell Captain Shaw he must not visit her, and at a subsequent meeting with that gentleman she did tell him so in as delicate a manner as possible. Since that time Captain Shaw had never visited her. The next charge was against a gentleman well known for his public services—Colonel Butler—who was married to a lady celebrated as the painter of the "Roll Call." All he would say on that was that Colonel Butler was old enough to be Lady Colin's father, and was one of her oldest friends. The last charge, which was against Mr. Bird, was most serious. It was a serious charge to make against anybody, but especially when made against a professional man, because it was in effect a charge that he had abused his professional position to seduce the wife of the man who had engaged him professionally. But the addition of Mr. Thomas Bird was an afterthought. The charge in regard to him was not in the original pleadings, and it was not put in until after he himself had been obliged to take proceedings against Lord Colin to recover his bill for attending him. Now, as regarded one and all of these charges they were prepared to meet them to the full. There was this general observation he would like to make, that these charges were ranged over a period when from the actual physical condition of this lady it was not only improbable, but almost impossible for them to be well founded. One thing they might be well assured of, that the worst would be said, and the worst would be charged against Lady Colin. No pains had been spared in the effort to support the charges, but Lady Colin was prepared to meet them, and she welcomed this inquiry, and by the verdict which she hoped the jury would give with true minds and consciences they would exculpate her from the foul charges with which her husband, judicially separated from her, had sought to blast her fame.

Mr. Inderwick then put in the evidence in the former suit. The Judge asked if the shorthand notes of that trial were put in by agreement.



Mr. Finlay: Yes, my lord, as evidence of what took place in that s<sup>rd</sup>, but not as evidence of fact. I do not object to the putting in of the verdict of the jury, but I object to the summing-up of the Judge.

The Judge: You object? On what ground?

Sir Charles Russell: The only ground on which I suggest it is admissible would be as expressing what was the effect of the finding of the Jury.

The Judge: But I don't know what the pleadings in that suit were. As I gather, it was a suit for a judicial separation on the ground of cruelty—in having recklessly communicated a disease. Communicating a disease is not necessarily cruelty; there appears to be another element wanted, namely, want of proper care or recklessness, in order to constitute legal cruelty.

### LADY MILES'S EVIDENCE.

LADY MILES, examined by Mr. Inderwick: I am the wife of Sir Philip Miles, and reside at Leigh Court, Bristol. I am Lady Colin Campbell's first cousin.



LADY MILES.

I believe you have known her all her life?—Yes, ever since she was an infant.

How long have you known Lord Colin Campbell?—Since his marriage; on July 21, 1881.

In November of that year did Lord and Lady Colin Campbell visit you at Leigh Court?—Lady Colin came on a visit, but Lord Colin, although he had accepted, did not come. She may have stayed about ten days or a fortnight.

After that did she go to London, and did she and Lord Colin live together at 79, Cadogan Place?—I believe so. That is where they lived in London up to the time they parted.

Did you see her and Lord Colin from time to time?—Constantly.

Were you living in town during the season of 1882?—Yes.

Do you know Mrs. Bolton, Lady Colin's sister?—Yes. She was intimate with both parties.



Did you know that Lord Colin was ill in the course of 1882?—Yes; he was laid up for some time.

Did he himself communicate to you the fact that he was ill, and had to undergo an operation?—I heard him talk of operations, but he was very reticent on that subject.

Was Lady Colin reticent on the subject?—I do not think she knew what was the matter with him.

Did you go with Lord Colin to see Mr. Allingham, a surgeon?—Yes; I took Lord Colin in my carriage to see him.

And was it then arranged that an operation should be performed by Mr. Allingham in the autumn of that year?—I arranged the matter myself with Mr. Allingham. It was to be performed on September 6, 1882.

Was it performed at your house, Leigh Court?—Yes.

Did Lord Colin stay at your house from the time of his illness to the time of the operation?—Yes. He came on the 27th August, 1882, and remained after the operation till February 19, in the following year.

Did Lady Colin stay with him, and attend on him during his illness?—Yes.

Had you opportunities of judging whether she appeared to be affectionate to him?—Very much so. I have no fault to find with her in that respect.

Had Lord Colin nurses?—Yes, there was one there the whole time—a Mrs. Duffy.

Had you known Mr. Bird?—I had known him for many years.

Is he your family attendant?—Yes, he attended me and Sir Philip. Did he use to come to Leigh Court?—He almost always spent Christmas with us.

Did you yourself desire him to attend Lord Colin during his illness?—I asked him to do so as a favour.

And he came to Leigh Court and attended Lord Colin for a considerable period?—Yes, during the whole of his illness.

Was he living in the house with you for some time?—Yes, I think about six weeks, and after that he was there off and on.

During that time did Lady Colin complain, or did you hear that she was complaining?—I know that she complained, and I know that Lord Colin said that he was going to ask Dr. Bird to see her.

Did Dr. Bird attend her during the time that she was ill?—Yes.

And did he tell her the nature of her complaint?—I cannot say.

Was your house full of visitors at Christmas time?—I cannot say it was full, but there were some visitors there.

In February, 1883, did you have any communication from Lady Colin in reference to the arrangements between herself and husband?—Yes; Lady Colin spoke to me about that in January.

But as to what passed between herself and Lord Colin, she spoke to you in January?—Yes.

And you advised her to postpone anything she had to say?—Yes.

In February did she give you a letter for the purpose of conveying its sense to Lord Colin?—Yes. It was a letter dated February 25th.

Is that the letter which you say? (Letter produced.)—Yes.

Did she desire you to read the letter to Lord Colin?—Yes. She desired me to read it to him, but I did not promise to do so, and I did not.

When you spoke to Lord Colin had you the letter with you?—I had it in my pocket. I told him what the contents of the letter were.

Mr. Justice Butt: Did you mention having had the letter?—Yes.

Mr. Inderwick: Did you tell him what the contents of the letter were?—Yes. I gave him the contents of the letter to the best of my recollection.

What did you tell him?—I told him Lady Colin had quite made up her



mind not to live with him as his wife. That she would live with him in the kindest relations; that she would take care of his house for him, nurse him tenderly, be his friend and advise him; that she would find no fault with him, but in all ways try to please him, with the one exception that she could not be his wife. She said she would be a guard over his reputation, and over all that concerned his interests. That was all, I think.

Did you tell Lord Colin anything about her desire to have the matter kept a secret?—I told him she said she would never tell any one the cause of the separation, so far as it was a separation.

Was anything said by you in reference to the clauses of the separation, or why it was that Lady Campbell desired it?—Yes.

What was that?—I said that she complained that her life was miserable in various ways. She had not stated all the particulars to me.

Do you recollect whether anything was said in reference to any precautions being taken?—No.

So far as you recollect, was that the substance of what you stated?—All the substance of my message to him.

What did Lord Colin say in answer to that?—He was very much shocked and pained; and said it was very hard upon him to be compelled to live with her and nothing further. He said he did not think it was possible to live with any woman on those terms. He said she never could have cared for him to ask such a thing, to which I replied that she did care for him, and loved him very dearly. It went on in this strain for some time, and at last it was decided that he would try by his affection and kindness by leaving her entirely alone; that he would allow her her own way, and for two years would not ask her to return to him.

Did he write a letter?—He wrote a letter by me to Lady Colin.

Mr. Inderwick: I call for a copy of Lord Colin's letter of the 26th of February, 1883.

Witness having identified the copy as being that made by Lady Colin, it was put in and read. It was as follows:—

"I find that you have been under a wrong impression about me and about what I told you before and after marriage. Our interview at Bryanstone-square took place immediately after a visit from Mr. Propert. Mr. Propert told me, or gave me to understand that marriage was not a good thing for me. But you know no harm could come from my marriage with you. There was nothing the matter with me which could affect you in the slightest degree. You may believe me when I tell you that Mr. Propert was asked this, and said distinctly there was not the slightest. Your mother told me that you would wish to nurse me. I thought it right to tell you that on my account we could not live together immediately. It was very hard to tell you this, but it was the right thing to do so. I have always been very sensitive about myself, knowing what might and probably would be said if this got out. The doctors have never told me to tell you to take precautions; that has been solely owing to my own nervousness—quite groundless, I believe, but not unnatural, seeing the uncertainty I was left in about the wound. I do not wish to allude to the subject any more. In your present frame of mind it may be useless to do so. I do hope that my wife is not going to be the means of fastening a cruel libel on me—namely, that I am not fit to lead a married life. You must know that fistula is a common complaint—one which hundreds of men and women have, and which is never dreamt of as an excuse for what you have done in the determination you have come to.—Your affectionate

"HUSBAND."



Mr. Inderwick (to witness): Now, I think that in 1883 you had some trouble in your own family?—Yes; I came to London on April 23, and went immediately to see Lady Colin.

In what state did you find her?—Oh, very, very ill—terribly ill. She was in bed. In violent pain. It came on at times. It was then so intense that I think she could not live long if it had lasted any long time. Her limbs were stiffened. I never before saw any one in such pain.

Was she at that time in the hands of Dr. Bird?—He was her medical attendant.

Was he also at that time attending Lord Colin?—He was. Lord Colin at that time occupied the dining-room floor, and Lady Colin the apartments over the dining-room.

Was Lady Colin ever under morphia?—I heard she took a great quantity of it.

Did Dr. Bird use to remain in the house any length of time?—Yes; he could not leave the house, because of these dreadful attacks coming on. We did not know when they would come on. Dr. Bird used to stay downstairs, because Lady Colin was in such a nervous state.

Was Lord Colin attended by the same nurse as his wife?—No. Lord Colin's nurse was Mrs. Duffy, the hospital nurse.

Was any suggestion made to Lord Colin in reference to his belief that Lady Colin had had a miscarriage?—Soon after I came to London I went into Lord Colin's room. He asked me how I found her (meaning his wife). I said, "Exceedingly ill." He said, "Oh, yes; you know foul play has been going on upstairs." I said, "What do you mean by foul play?" He said, "She has had a miscarriage." I said, "Miscarriage—impossible! Why, she has not been near you for months! She cannot have had a miscarriage." I further said, "Who could have told you such a foul state of things." Lord Colin said, "It is no use your getting angry about it—it is a fact; that Tom Bird is a sharp fellow; they managed it between them." I said, "Why, Colin, Mr. Hicks has been there, too, and had a consultation. It could not be." I said, "What reason have you to suppose that?" He said, "Hicks is a friend of Bird's, and would do as he was told. Mrs. Duffy told me her suspicions on the subject." I said, "What did she tell you?" He said, "From observations of the linen which was left in my wife's room, she knows it to be a miscarriage." I said, "Mrs. Duffy is not Lady Colin's attendant," and he replied that she went up and saw the room. I went upstairs and saw Mrs. Duffy.

Did you have a conversation with her and Dr. Bird?—Yes. I went to call Dr. Bird to the back room, and I then had a very animated conversation with him.

After that you came down, and saw Lord Colin, and told him what had passed.—Yes.

What was that?—Dr. Bird told me nothing of the kind had occurred. He said he would take his oath in the name of God that nothing of the kind had occurred; that a miscarriage was an utter impossibility.

You had told Dr. Bird what Lord Colin suspected?—Yes,

What did you tell Lord Colin?—I told him all that occurred.

What did you say to Dr. Bird?—I said, "How dare you deceive me? I have been an old friend of yours, and almost a mother to Lady Colin." He said, "What are you talking about?" I said, "Lady Colin has had a miscarriage, and you have concealed it from me. You should have told me." He said, "Good God, who says that?" I said, "Colin has told me so, and his nurse told him." He then took God to witness that such was



not the case, and said Lady Colin was suffering from a complaint the contrary to that of a woman in the family way.

Did he say anything as to what Lady Colin was suffering?—I understood she was suffering from a contraction of the womb.

Did he say anything more about her?—He said, "Poor creature; she has been suffering frightfully. It is not necessary that she should have that additional suffering."

Did he make any reference to Lord Colin?—Yes, he said he should not attend Lady Colin any longer unless Lord Colin apologised and withdrew the allegation. I went down and told that to Lord Colin. He rather pooh-poohed it. He rather made out that he did not mean all he had said.

The Judge: That he had not meant to accuse her?—No, that he did not mean all that he had said, I suppose.

Do you recollect what it was he said?—He said, "You know I have been told these things, and when one is told things one believes them, but perhaps they are exaggerations." He seemed to want to get out of them.

Did you tell him that Dr. Bird would not attend his wife any longer unless he made an apology?—I said, "It is all very fine, but Dr. Bird won't return to your wife unless you apologise and say something to withdraw your charge." He said, "Oh, well, you can go up and tell him something to make it up."

When he asked you to go up and apologise and make it all right, what did you say?—I said I would.

Was there a letter written to that effect?—I cannot quite remember.

Well, what occurred?—I went up and told Dr. Bird that Lord Colin wanted him to continue the attendance, and that he apologised. There was no question about him attending Lord Colin at the time. Dr. Bird said that Lady Colin was so severely ill that he would not desert her, but he would not attend Lord Colin again under any circumstances.

Mr. Inderwick: I believe there was a meeting held in Thurloe-square on July 20, 1883. Can you tell us who was there?—There were present Lord and Lady Colin, Miss Blood, Mrs. Blood, and Mrs. Bolton. That was all.

At whose request did you go there?—At Lord Colin's request.

Was it a rather long interview?—Yes, not very long, but fairly long.

Were the charges withdrawn?—No, there were no charges withdrawn, but Lord Colin requested me to say at the meeting, that he had nothing to say against the character of Lady Colin.

Mr. Finlay asked that Mr. Inderwick should ask the witness what was said, and not lead her.

Mr. Inderwick: I will ask the witness.

What were the relations between the parties at the meeting?—They were rather strained.

What did Lord Colin say?—He said he had found a cigar in the hall, and he did not know what it meant. A half-smoked cigar, or small cigar. Then he spoke of a cabman bringing a letter.

Where was the cabman said to have taken the letter?—He brought the letter to Lady Colin's house in Cadogan-place.

Mr. Justice Butt: Well, we have half a cigar and a letter. Those are all the charges at present.

Mr. Inderwick: Any more?—It was said that the cabman took the letter up to Lady Colin. He said she was in her bedroom. I do not know whether she was there or not. I do not remember whether Lord Colin said anything about any other gentlemen.



Did he say anything about Colonel Butler?—Oh, yes; he said he had been there an hour and a half, and everybody laughed.

Did Mrs. Bolton say anything?—She said that could hardly be the case as she was with her the whole time. Lord Colin said that Lady Colin had refused to let any other visitors in, and Mrs. Bolton said that she had called in on that particular day, and she prevented any other people coming in.

What was the temper of the meeting?—Mrs. Blood was very angry. Everybody was talking at once, and Lord Colin could not say all he had to say, so he asked me to go as his friend, as I had been before. He asked me to go down into the dining-room with him, and he then asked me to come up again, and say that he had no charge to make against Lady Colin. He came back with me, and I said it in his presence.

Do you remember when Colonel Butler was mentioned? Did he make any reference to Colonel Butler?—I do not remember that he said anything except the observation I have mentioned.

Did he say anything more on that point?—He seemed to accept what Mrs. Bolton said as a very good reason for Lady Colin's not letting anyone else into the room.

The original proceedings were commenced by Lady Colin some time after that meeting, were they not?—Yes.

The petition was actually filed on July 28. Did you assist Lady Colin in any way in the prosecution of those proceedings?—No. I was very angry with Lady Colin at the time. I entirely took Lord Colin's part.

And you were not a witness for the other party?—No.

The case came on for trial in March, 1884, but before that were you corresponding with Lord Colin?—I was in intimate correspondence with Lord Colin the whole time.

At this juncture Mr. Inderwick put in and read a letter from the witness to Lord Colin, dated September 21, 1883, and beginning "Dear Coco"—a name which witness said she always used to Lord Colin, whom she had invariably treated as her son. The purport of the letter, as far as it could be understood by those sitting several benches behind the learned counsel (who was reading, with his face to the witness and his back to the reporters, and in a low conversational tone) was that the writer was very sorry to hear of the suit then pending, especially as if the case got into the lawyers' hands they would twist almost every word out of its meaning. Here followed a letter from Lord Colin in reply—a letter in which he was understood to suggest that Lady Miles might give evidence in the suit.

Mr. Inderwick: Did you write an answer to that?—Yes. What I said was that it was impossible for me to appear. I also said I was very willing to appear for him to speak as to there being no cruelty from him towards his wife—understanding cruelty to be ill-usage—but that it was much better for him not to call——

Mr. Finlay objected. He was told there had been no notice to produce any such letter as that about which witness was being questioned.

Mr. Inderwick said he was instructed that notice had been sent in.

Mr. Finlay: I should like to call attention to the terms of the notice.

Mr. Inderwick (reading): "All letters by Lady Miles to Lord Colin Campbell during the month of September, 1883."

Mr. Finlay: That won't do.

Mr. Inderwick was about to proceed with the paper, when

Mr. Finlay said he had no desire to raise a technical objection, and as



he intended to call Lord Colin Campbell, he should not object to the evidence of witness as to her letter.

The Judge (to witness): You wrote that you were willing to speak as to there being no cruelty as you understand cruelty?—Yes.

That is in the ordinary sense of the word?—Yes; illusage. I said I thought it was quite impossible for him to call on me because of my intimate knowledge of his relations with Mary Watson, and I added that, appearing in Court, I should be obliged to tell the whole truth, and, if put under cross-examination, that would be sure to come out; therefore, he had better let me alone.

Were you a witness at the trial?—No, I was not.

Were you subpoenaed by Lord Colin Campbell?—No.

Did you go to a solicitor?—No.

Did you get an answer to that letter?—I got no answer to that letter.

Was the correspondence between yourself and Lord Colin renewed after that?—Yes. We always wrote to each other. We were on the best terms.

Did you see him after March, 1884?—Yes.

Did he express to you his dissatisfaction at the result of the trial?—Yes. He thought himself very badly used. I said it was very lucky he was not divorced; and if he had called me he would have been.

Previous to going to Mr. Humphries' office had you been informed that Lord Colin was about to present a petition against his wife?—Yes: by Mrs. Bolton.

Did you telegraph to Lord Colin?—Yes.

Making an appointment at Mr. Humphries' house?—I sent a telegram.

Did you make any statement in reference to Mary Watson at Mr. Humphries' office?—I did so.

Who were present?—Mr. Humphries, Lord Colin, and myself. The telegram was sent to the office for Lord Colin.

What did you state in the presence of Lord Colin?—I said to Lord Colin that I had heard, in a manner, that he had filed a petition against Lady Colin. He said he had not filed it but thought of doing so; he had not yet made up his mind. I said, "You are prevaricating with me. You have not yet done so, but it is on the eve of being done." On this he hummed and hawed, and said, "Well, I am thinking of it." I said, "You must recall that—what do you call it, my lord?—oh, the petition." He said, "On what grounds?" I replied, "On the ground of your adultery with Mary Watson." Mr. Humphries wanted to leave the room, and said we want to discuss things between us. I said, "You must remain and be a witness of what I have to say. I then told Lord Colin—more for the information of Mr. Humphries than Lord Colin—that on the 17th of June, 1882, I was dining at his house in Cadogan-place. Lady Colin had begged of me to keep company with Lord Colin that evening as she had an engagement, and as he was not very well she would not like him to be left alone. After dinner we went into the drawing-room where we had coffee, at which time Lord Colin complained of having a pain. He seemed to have a good deal of pain about the region of the stomach. I advised that he should lie down and have a linseed meal poultice on. He consented to do so and went upstairs. I left in time to be able to get to bed.

Were any directions given to any one to make this poultice?—That is coming. (Laughter.) I went upstairs and called the housemaid to come down. I rang twice. I gave directions to the housemaid to make a poultice for Lord Colin. The housemaid was Mary Watson. She was very insolent. She said, "If you want a poultice for my lord you had better go



and make one yourself. I am not going." I asked Lord Colin if he permitted the housemaid to speak to me in this manner,

Mr. Justice Butt: It was in his presence?—It was in his presence in his bedroom. Lord Colin took her part. He said, "Poor little thing. She's jealous, Muzzie." I said, "A housemaid jealous of me! What has she to be jealous about?" I was much surprised. The girl would not go downstairs at my orders, and so Lord Colin told her to go downstairs and get the poultice herself. She went down, and brought up a very badly made poultice. I told her she had better fetch another, and she again cheeked me. Lord Colin again took her part. The poultice was put on, but I cannot say whether by her or by me. Then she went away.

How long did you remain with Lord Colin after that?—Till about a quarter past eleven—a little more than an hour.

The Judge: After the poultice was applied?—Yes.

Mr. Inderwick: Did you, at the interview with Mr. Humphries and Lord Colin, say what you had seen?—Yes; I said I went downstairs full of suspicion, and pretended to go out of the hall door.

You slammed it?—Yes. By that I mean I opened the hall-door and shut it without going out. I then went into the dining-room, where I remained for a short time. I afterwards went upstairs, expecting to find the girl with Lord Colin. She was with Lord Colin—(laughter)—who was sitting on the side of the bed embracing her. He had his arms round her neck, and she seemed to be leaning against his knee.

How was Lord Colin dressed?—In his night-shirt.

Did you stop or come away?—Came away directly. They were too well engaged to see me. (Laughter.)

When you told all this before Lord Colin what did he say?—He said it was a lie, trumped up to intimidate him. Mr. Humphries said it was an ugly story. I told Lord Colin he had forced me into exposing him in this way by filing a petition against a woman whom I believed to be innocent; and that if he would not consent to withdraw that petition, I should be obliged to go to George Lewis's office, and let him know what I knew. I said I would give him five minutes to consider. I then went into an adjoining room, leaving him with Mr. Humphries. Presently Mr. Humphries came in, and told me his lordship intended to continue the divorce against his wife. I then went to Mr. Lewis's office, having previously telegraphed to Lady Colin to meet me there. I told Mr. Lewis what I knew.

Up to that time had you had any communication with Lady Colin on the subject of what you had seen?—None.

I will just ask you whether that statement you made before Mr. Humphries and Lord Colin is absolutely true?—Absolutely true.

You have told us that you remained with Lord Colin an hour or so after the poultice was put on?—After it was removed.

During that time did he speak at all about Mary Watson?—Yes, he spoke to her as being a very pretty girl, and very fond of him; he said she had very pretty hair, and that he used to take it down and play with it. (Laughter.) That was what it was that created my suspicions.

Do you know whether he received any letters from Mary Watson?—He received several from her when he was ill. I have seen some of them. They were signed, "Your affectionate Mary."

How do you know they were from Mary Watson?—By their tone, and from what I saw in the house.

Did you say anything to Lord Colin about the girl?—Yes, I said he had



much better send the girl away, that she was a great deal too pretty, and that under the circumstances she was a very awkward person to have in the house. I told Lord Colin what I had seen, and he replied that a man could not account for every little thing he did. (Laughter.)

Did you charge him with Mary Watson being his mistress?—Yes. I said I knew it on very good authority, and he could not deny it, and he did not deny it.

Did you speak to Lady Colin and Mrs. Blood?—Yes.

But I understand you made no communication then?—No.

Some conversation here ensued between the learned counsel as to the necessity of putting in and reading a number of letters which passed between the witness and Lord and Lady Colin Campbell.

The Judge stated that he must have copies of everything that was read, and upon a number of copies being given him remarked that they might be quite sure he should read nothing but those that were referred to in the case.

Mr. Inderwick then read a letter to Lady Colin from the witness in which she said, "All these affairs are very sad. You had much better see Messrs. Lewis, and put yourself right. He (Lord Colin) is very determined, and I don't see how you can live together after what has passed. Your father had better determine what your line of action shall be. I think you kept your temper wonderfully." That letter was signed, Muzzie. The next letter he would read was from Lord Colin, some time in June. He said he went to see his wife and her parents, and it was with great surprise that he found an attempt was made to intimidate him into signing a legal document on the spot, without an opportunity of seeing his friends or his legal advisers. Having succeeded in resisting that attempt, he was also asked to meet some person, of whom he knew nothing, as an agent of his wife. As he knew no reason why he should meet that person he declined to do so.

The Witness: I was the medium.

Mr. Inderwick: Was he asked to sign any legal document?—Well, we wanted to make arrangements for the separation. We did not want any law proceedings.

The learned counsel then read another letter from Lady Miles, in which she said she did not think it was more than foolishness with regard to the Blandford story.

What did that refer to?—That referred to the cabman's story about bringing a letter to Lady Colin from the Marquis of Blandford.

Did you hear of that from Lord or Lady Colin?—I think Lord Colin commented upon it himself.

At the time of that letter was not Lady Colin ill in bed?—Yes, I believe she was in her bed-room.

The learned counsel then read another letter from the witness to Lord Colin, in which she explained that both she and Sir Philip Miles disapproved of the original proceedings taken by Lord Colin.

In regard to the cruelty. At that time did you actually know what the charges were?—I knew very little about that trial.

The cruelty in the first instance you understood to be personal violence?—Yes.

About the disease. Were you informed that there was a charge in the petition that he had communicated such a disease to Lady Colin?—Lord Colin told me so himself.

Did he mention the specific disease?—Yes.



Did you know at that time that Mr. George Lewis was acting for Lady Colin?—Yes.

Did you know that he was acting for Lord Blandford also?—No, I knew nothing but what Lord Colin told me. He said he believed that Mr. Lewis was Lord Blandford's solicitor.

Counsel then read a letter of August 7, in which witness remarked that of course Lord Colin would not continue to live with a woman after she had told him before her family that she preferred twelve other men to him. She added that she could see nothing for it but a separation.

Examination continued:

What is this statement as to saying she preferred 12 other men in reference to?—Lady Colin said so at the meeting in Thurloe-square.

She said she liked every other man better than him. She was very angry with him. I think the exact words she used were "a dozen men" better than him. I said 12 in the letter because that is the way I always write it. I was very angry with them all.

In a further letter witness had written that Lord Colin was quite mistaken if he thought she knew anything that was compromising to Lady Colin.

Mr. Inderwick: Had Lord Colin asked you if you could state anything affecting Lady Colin?—No.

In the first sentence of this letter you say he is quite mistaken if he thinks you know anything about G.—meaning Lady Campbell?—He wanted to persuade me that I did know something.

You say in this letter that she spoke very openly of Shaw and Blandford. Who introduced those two names to you?—Lord Colin. He wanted to make out that she was too intimate with those gentlemen. That is, that they visited her too much.

In regard to the statement in the letter that in the previous autumn Lady Colin had desired Lord Colin to know about the scandal?—That was in reference to something that appeared in one of the society papers. There was a report in London that Lady Colin had eloped with Lord Blandford, and Lady Colin was anxious that I should tell Lord Colin of that report.

When was that?—That was in 1882, while he was ill.

There were other letters, dated August 17 and 18, 1883, from witness to Lord Colin, in which witness said she "did not know how that wicked indictment was worded." "G.," meaning Lady Colin, had given reasons which the writer had told her were not sufficient, and to which she had added no man would live with his wife on the conditions "G." had laid down. She had also said the best thing for both would now be to get a divorce; and she asked Lord Colin if he could keep her (Lady Miles) out of this wretched business to "pray do so," as she could not say how sorry she should be to have to appear. The learned council then read a letter from Lord Colin, in which the writer said he had understood that Lady Colin had no desire to renew her marital relations, and that anything of the kind would make her feel like a wild beast—that was, furious and angry. In a letter from witness to Lord Colin, which was also read, the writer said Lord Colin had told her that Lady Colin had broken her contract with him, but she had denied it. She added that she had tried her best to dissuade "G." from the course she proposed, but Gertrude was a cold woman, and unable to understand Lord Colin's warm heart and impulsive nature. In another letter from witness to Lord Colin the main point was that witness had seen a furious article in the *Morning Post* about the Duke of Argyll's lecture on the "Deluge."



The Judge: There is nothing at all in that letter. I can hardly see what effect that would possibly have either on this case or on the "Deluge." (Laughter.)

Continuing his reading of the correspondence, Sir C. Russell said: On August 2, 1884, Lady Miles wrote to Lord Colin:—"G. (Lady Colin) is in London, and she is again taking up East-end work amongst the poor. If I were you I would get rid of her by letting her divorce you, if you could not divorce her. I heard some of them say she would not accept alimony or costs, if she could get a divorce. It is worth thinking of, and less bad than to be tied to her for life, as you could get a nice little woman that would be a real companion. Poor dear, you will be entirely ruined with this abominable affair." On August 7, Lady Miles, writing to "My dearest Coco," said: "Of course, my dear Coco, any letter you write to me must sink into the silence of my heart. I could but loathe the present proceedings against you. Any honest woman could but shrink from the course this family is taking. Has Blandford anything to do with it? I never heard of her having any disease of the kind you mention, and don't believe she ever had, as no mention was made of it to me when she spoke of separating from you."

Under date Thursday, August 17, Lady Miles, writing under the signature "Muzzie" to "My dearest Colin," said: "You had better keep the whereabouts of these servants in view, as there must be some sufficient reason for sending them off without beat of drum; of course any one of them could prove you never ill-treated 'G.' (Lady Colin), and also the story of the cabman. I think she has no right to do anything in your house. She never had any brains, and is acting most unwisely for her own reputation. . . . I now think, dear Coco, that you will be much happier when all the business is at an end, and you no longer live with a woman who told before her whole family that she preferred twelve other men to you." Again, writing August 18, Lady Miles to Lord Colin says: "I cannot recollect the actual, only the sense of what passed between us (you and me). I told you that she proposed to occupy the position of a good wife—guarding over your house, your reputation, your affairs, being a kind companion, affectionate, and ready to take care of you when ill; in fact, be all you could expect, except sleeping with you." On August 22, writing from Bristol, Lady Miles to Lord Colin says: "I have heard her (Lady Colin) say before that you had no right to sleep with her, and that she could not—and would not—sleep with you. . . . I got your letter to meet you at Thurloe-square, in which you said she had broken her contract with you, so you were at liberty to act as you pleased. . . . She said she had made no contract, and got angry with me for saying she had. Before speaking to you in March, I tried my best to dissuade G. from such a course, and put it off twice, but she was determined it should be done. Gertrude thinks herself very much aggrieved. She is a cold woman, and unable to understand your warm-hearted, impressive nature."

The Court then adjourned until the following morning.

(Lady Miles re-called, and further examined by Mr. Inderwick.)

In one of the letters read yest rday there was a reference to Lady Colin and the East-end?—Lady Colin interested herself in charities at the East-end. She sang at public concerts held there for charitable purposes.

In reference to the letter of the 17th August, in which you, (writing from Leigh Court) say, "Will you let the lawyer know if you still wish to see him." At that time did Lord Colin wish to see the lawyer?—He wished me—



to state to the lawyer that I never saw any cruelty in his conduct towards his wife, and I was willing to do so.

By Mr. Finlay: I think it was on November 5th that you went to Mr. Lewis's office, after leaving Mr. Humphries?—Yes.

And you found Lady Colin there?—Exactly. I had telegraphed to her, but I had not communicated to Lady Colin anything that I was going to do. I was not aware myself what I was going to do.

But you arranged that she should meet you at Mr. Lewis's office?—Exactly.

When you saw Lord Colin and Mr. Humphries you stated to them what you had seen on June 17th in Lord Colin's bedroom?—Yes.

Now has Lady Colin a good memory?—I cannot answer for Lady Colin's memory. I can only answer for my own—nobody else's.

You have known Lady Colin the most of her life, you know; she is your cousin?—Yes.

Well, then, cannot you answer—has she a good memory?—I tell you I know nothing about Lady Colin's memory.

Mr. Lewis, I believe, has a tolerably good memory?—Ah! he is a solicitor.

Did you know that Mr. Lewis was acting in Lady Colin's interests, and represented her as soon as the divorce suit was commenced?—I thought it probable it would be so.

And, in fact, he did act for her as soon as the suit was commenced?—I have nothing to do with that fact. I gave the information to Mr. Lewis, as I told Mr. Humphries and Lord Colin I should do.

Because you thought he would act for Lady Colin in the suit?—I was certain of it.

Mr. Finlay put in an affidavit made by Lady Colin on the 9th December, 1884, in answer to an application for further particulars of the acts of adultery alleged to have been committed with Amelia Watson, to the effect that she was unable to give further or better particulars, other than that the said acts were committed in June, July, and August, 1882.

To witness: Now, Lady Miles, you see that in that affidavit Lady Colin swears that she is unable to give any dates of the acts of adultery with Amelia Watson, except that they were committed in the months of June, July, and August, 1882. Do you still say that a month before you told Lady Colin and Mr. Lewis that you saw the bedroom affair on June 17th, 1882?—I did not say so. I did not give the date at the time to Mr. Lewis. I knew of the date afterwards by referring to a book in which I had written it down. I did not say that I told Lady Colin the date.

Did you not tell me three minutes ago, Lady Miles, that you told Lady Colin and Mr. Lewis that you saw this on June 17th, 1882?—If I said that I was in error, because I did not tell them then. I did not remember the date at the time, and I found it, as I tell you, by referring to the book in which I had written it down.

Then you made an error in telling us yesterday that you told Lord Colin and Mr. Humphries that what you saw you saw on June 17, 1882?—I said—in the month of June.

I beg your pardon, Lady Miles. We will refer to the shorthand-writers' notes.

Sir Charles Russell: My recollection is that Lady Miles said June 17.

Witness: I may have said that, but if I did I was in error.

Then is the whole of what you said as to what you had seen on June 17 an error?—It is not. If I was asked when I had seen it, I probably said June 17. Knowing that it was June 17, it is possible I may have said that



yesterday. After a lapse of two or three years I cannot remember everything exactly, but I know the substance.

Do you forget saying distinctly yesterday that you told Lord Colin and Mr. Humphries that you saw this on June 17, 1882? Have you forgotten that?—I may have said it was on June 17; I cannot say that I told him the fact. I know I told him it was in the month of June. I cannot be certain as to the exact words at this space of time. I can only tell you the substance as my memory allows me—that on my oath.

Well, do you now recollect telling us so yesterday?—Yes; I believe I did say so.

Then why did you tell me three minutes ago, and give as your reason for not giving the date of June 17, 1882, to Mr. Lewis and Lady Colin, that you could not fix the date at the time?—I say again that I do not think I gave the date to Lord Colin and Mr. Humphries, and I say also that the reason why I think I did not was because I referred to my book afterwards.

You had the means of fixing June 17?—I had the means of fixing it in my own way.

You told Mr. George Lewis what you had seen?—Yes.

Did Mr. George Lewis, before Lady Colin was allowed to swear the affidavit, say that he could give no date but June, July, and August? Did he apply to you, or ask you to help him?—I don't remember anything about helping him.

You know what I mean—Did he ask you to give him the date before Lady Colin was allowed to swear the affidavit?—I think so, but I am not sure. (After hesitation.) No. I don't think he did, for I was in London, and had to go back to the country.

That is no reason.—It is a good reason for not giving the date.

Did Mr. Lewis apply to you before Lady Colin was allowed to swear the affidavits as to whether you could supply any information?—I don't know when Lady Colin swore the information. I don't think they applied to me at all after I went back to the country.

Now, what enabled you afterwards to fix on June 17?—I put it down in my Prayer-book.

Let me see that valuable document?—I can send for it.

Where is it?—In my bed-room at home.

Can you send home for it?—Yes.

Sir C. Russell: We can telegraph for it.

Mr. Finlay: I should very much like to see it?—Can you get it up in time for to-morrow.

Sir C. Russell. To-morrow is Sunday.

Mr. Finlay: Yes, that is why I ask. (Laughter.)

Examination continued: How was it you put that down?—I always read the Psalms in the morning. The 17th day of the month is at the top, and I put a line under the 17, and under the "M" in Morning Prayer. That means the 17th of June and Amelia Watson.

Your entry in the Prayer Book consists simply of a line under the 17 and under the M in Morning Prayer?—Yes, that is sufficient for my night.

And your memory enabled you to fix it as being in June, although the Psalms are arranged for every month in the year?—I knew perfectly well it was in June, but I thought I might have forgotten the day.

When you came into the room, and found Lord Colin in his night-dress, and found Amelia Watson with her arms round his neck you were much shocked?—I never went into the room. I saw it from the staircase. The door was open, so that anyone passing could see. I was very much



shocked. I had seen nothing of the kind before and hope never to see anything of the kind again.

Did it alter your feelings towards Lord Colin?—Yes, very much.

You had felt like a mother towards him?—Yes.

As a mother does towards an erring child?—Yes.

Can you explain to me why in the whole course of your correspondence with Lord Colin, there is not the slightest allusion to the way in which you found him?—Because you do not put such things in writing, and letters very often get mislaid.

When you saw Lord Colin afterwards, did you ever speak to him about it?—I only spoke to him on the subject once. I think a few days or a week after the occurrence took place. I told him I was aware he was on very intimate terms with his housemaid. He laughed. I said it was a great mistake for people to make love to servants in the house. I can't say exactly what words he used. I said it would not lead to his happiness; that he had only been married a year; he had a very beautiful wife, and he ought to be satisfied with her. He laughed, and said men's little errors of that kind could not be accounted for, or something of that kind. I said I supposed she was his mistress, and he did not deny it.

Did you ever again refer to the subject?—No, I don't think I did.

What about this poultice—who put it on?—I think Watson put it on, as I directed her.

You said, she "cheeked me"?—Yes, she was very saucy.

When was it you said Lord Colin told you he liked to see Amelia's hair down?—I think it was afterwards. He said she was a good, dear little thing.

Was he in bed at the time?—Yes.

And undressed?—Yes; people are usually undressed when they are in bed. (Laughter.)

He said he liked to take Amelia's hair down to play with it. I felt very angry. One does feel angry about such things.

On this occasion when you went down stairs, where was Amelia Watson?—I don't know.

Was she on the same storey as Lord Colin's bedroom?—I suppose so. She did not go upstairs.

Lady Colin was out?—I think she was at a concert.

Were there any servants in the house?—Yes, the cook, who brought up some coffee.

Were there other servants in the house?—I don't know.

In your letter of August 7 to Lord Colin you say: "Has Blandford anything to do with it?" By that did you mean had Blandford anything to do with the institution of the suit which Lady Colin brought against her husband?—No, certainly not. Lord Colin told me that Blandford might have advised Lady Colin to go to George Lewis. It was not my idea, but Lord Colin's.

In that letter you say: "I could not but loathe the present proceedings against you. Any honest woman could but shrink from the course this family is taking. Has Blandford anything to do with it?"—Do you mean to say that when you wrote that you were not asking the question whether Blandford was not urging a course "which any honest woman would not shrink from?"—No, I was not. It was against the wish of my family and against the wish of the Duke of Argyll's family that such a scandal should come out in court.



Did you know that it was at the advice of Lord Blandford that Lady Colin went to Mr. George Lewis?—I do not.

You say, "Any honest woman could but shrink from the course this family is taking. Has Blandford anything to do with it?" Do you mean that that question was, "Has Blandford anything to do with sending Lady Colin to George Lewis?"—That is so.

Now, you conclude this letter in very affectionate terms?—I always treated Lord Colin as my son. I was extremely fond of him.

When you were writing to him in those terms, can you account for not having in any correspondence mentioned to him that you were aware of his having committed adultery?—Why should I have done so? It was my wish to keep them out of Court.

Mr. Justice Butt: Are you not assuming too much in that question, Mr. Finlay?

Mr. Finlay: I mean at this particular time. (To the witness): Do you mean to say that you never wrote to Lord Colin before this time, when you were trying to keep the matter out of Court, saying what you had seen with Amelia Watson?—The first letter in which I mentioned Amelia Watson was sent from the yacht, when I advised Lord Colin to allow Lady Colin to get a divorce from him.

Mr. Justice Butt: That is an answer, for we know the date of that letter.

Lady Miles: You confuse me in the matter, You go from 1882 to 1884, and then back again to 1883. You must keep straight on, or how can you expect my memory to carry me back to these matters. You would not allow me to have my notes to refer to. (Laughter.)

Mr. Finlay: I have not tried to do that, and I am sure I feel very helpless in your hands, Lady Miles.

Lady Miles: You must keep straight on, or I can't follow you. (Applause from the Junior Bar.)

Mr. Justice Butt: I must ask for silence. If there is any more of that clapping I will take serious notice at once. I will direct the ushers at once to watch any one who clap their hands again, and turn them out of Court immediately, or bring them before me.

Mr. Finlay (to witness): I was asking you why you wrote to Lord Colin in these terms without making any reference to having seen him in adultery. You say it was because you were trying to keep them out of Court?—The whole intention of my conduct in regard to these young people was to make peace between them.

Do you not think that by telling him what you had seen was a way to keep him out of Court?—Lady Colin did not know what I had seen. I had no intention of appearing against Lord Colin.

In the next letter you say, "You had better keep these servants in view." Does that refer to the sudden discharge of the servants by Lady Colin?—Yes.

In the second letter you go on to say, "I think you will be happier when the matter is at an end. I think the whole affair is infamous." Did you not mean then that the proceedings which Lady Colin was taking were infamous?—I think that any proceedings at law by a woman against her husband are infamous.

Sir C. Russell: That letter did not refer to these proceedings?

Mr. Finlay: No, the previous proceedings. You thought them infamous?—I think I said that I thought the proceedings would be infamous.

And you said that it was infamous for Lady Campbell to sue for a divorce when you knew that Lord Colin had committed adultery?—Yes.



And you think such proceedings infamous when you know a woman's husband has committed adultery?—Lady Colin was not aware of it.

Mr. Finlay was about to put a question as to a portion of the letter dated, "Dover, Saturday."

Sir C. Russell (interposing): Before that the words occur, "There must be some sufficient cause, for, of course, any one of them could prove you never ill-treated G."

Mr. Finlay: I am asking about the story of the cabman. Was it not that the cabman brought a note from Lord Blandford to Lady Colin, and she, being in bed, would not entrust her answer to anyone but the cabman, who was sent up to her bed-room that she might give the note into his own hands?—That is not the story. It was that he had brought a letter for Lady Colin, and his directions were to deliver it to her in her own bed-room. He may have delivered the letter at the door.

It is not a usual thing for a cabman to leave his horse in the street and go up into a lady's bed-room. Was not the story that the servants would prove that Lady Colin insisted on the cabman's coming into her bed-room to get her answer to Lord Blandford?—I am not aware that he went into her bed-room. My idea was that if there was necessity for proof that Lord Colin did not ill-use his wife by violence, the cabman would be able to prove that he brought that letter.

On being further pressed on this point, witness said: The cabman was brought up to take the answer to Lord Blandford. Lord Colin's statement was that the cabman brought the letter, and she sent for him to take her answer. She did this because she knew perfectly well that Lord Colin's nurse was a very mischievous woman. She would not trust her.

Then the object was to avoid what she was writing to Lord Blandford getting into the hands of the nurse?—I believe Lady Colin received flowers.

But was that the object?

Sir C. Russell (interposing): My learned friend is asking this lady about a transaction at which she was not present.

Mr. Finlay. I am asking what she understood by the story of the cabman. Was it not that he was sent up to avoid Lady Colin's answer getting to the knowledge of Lord Colin's nurse?

Witness: No, not getting to her knowledge. She preferred the cabman taking the answer direct, and not having the letter circulated through the house, which would have been the case had it got into the nurse's hands.

In your letter of October, you say, "G. has been very close. At the same time, dear Coco, I would certainly come forward and give evidence, but you are a dear boy and a good husband to her, and I don't suppose any one could contradict that. What a pity you ever had such a woman. She is not of a nature to make a man happy. Her's is a cold, pitiless, cruel nature, with no fear of God to guide it." Is that your estimate of Lady Colin's character?—When I wrote that I was extremely angry, and women say many things when they are angry that they would not say when they are not so. (Laughter.)

In your next letter, of August 17th, you say to Lord Colin, "I saw a paragraph in *Truth* saying you were not going for a divorce, but a separation. . . . It seems you are never to be at peace—first body and then mind. I think all that family have gone mad"—meaning the Blood family, I suppose?—Yes.

Then you say, "What I meant was I did not know how that wicked indictment was worded," also, "Certainly G. had spoken to me, not about leaving you, but no longer having any matrimony, giving reasons that I told her were not sufficient. I also told her no man could live with a wife in



the way she proposed. I said you would send her home to her parents, to which she replied she would not consent to that arrangement. She is living in a most senseless, indelicate manner. Is that your opinion?"—Yes. That is the truth as far as I know it.

On August 19, 1883, you wrote, "The conversation wherein you said, after much thought, she had dreaded, from various causes, separating herself from her connubial duties, took place some time after Christmas on my return from London. . . . I told you she proposed to occupy the position of a good wife, guarding over your reputation, your house, and affairs, being a kind companion, and, in fact, all you could wish except sleeping with you or fulfilling that duty. Your reply was, as far as I remember, that you would never force her unless she came of her own accord, and at present you would leave the arrangement as it pleased her."—That is according to my recollection, when I wrote that letter.

You also said, "If it is possible to keep me out of this very wretched business, which I loathe, and with all my heart disapprove, I pray do so. I can't tell how sorry I should be to have to appear." Why did you say you must be kept out of the business because he had committed adultery with Mary Watson?—I did not want those young persons to be divorced, and I knew if I brought that forward they would be.

On August 22 you sent an extract from Lord Colin's letter, and appended the words, "Yes, quite well," putting in your initials?—Yes.

This is the extract which you returned to Lord Colin as being correct: "But I do remember some distinct expressions by which I was given to understand that the duty in question was repugnant to her; that she had no inclination or desire, and I took the message as a *bona fide* indication of feeling which any man was bound to respect. She had told you that anything of that kind made her feel like a wild beast. Please tell me if you remember this. For my own part I am ready to swear to it." Your answer to that was "Yes; quite well?"—That was about the wild beast—that I remember quite well.

You returned the whole extract, and wrote at the bottom, "Yes, quite well," Is that correct?—Yes.

Did you say in your letter of August 22, 1883, "I also quite remember what I returned in your letter"? That is the passage I have read?—Is that the letter afterwards?

That is your letter. What you returned in that letter is the extract I have read?—Yes.

On September 21 you wrote to Lord Colin, addressing him as "My dear Coco," as follows: "I was asked to go and see G. (Lady Colin) at your house, but declined, as I really should prefer having nothing to say to any of them at present. I wish this wretched business could be arranged. It would be better to let G. have her own apartments. Even if she offered to come back as your wife, you could not care for her, and so you might as well let her be your housekeeper. You need have little to say to her otherwise." That was the letter you wrote?—Yes.

In the course of a reply dated September 25, Lord Colin said: "About my own affairs—the affair—I must be brief, as the subject is an unpleasant one to dwell upon. I cannot entertain such a proposition as you hint at. I shall be much obliged if you will see my solicitors. Will it be convenient for you to call upon them, or shall they see you by appointment? Of course, you know there are matters raised by this petition on which I shall have to appeal to your evidence." You say you wrote in answer to that. When did you write the answer?—I cannot give you the date, because I did not



keep copies of my letters, I was writing to Lord Colin as one friend to another. I considered I was writing to a man of honour, and not to such a man as Lord Colin has proved himself to be. I have only one or two letters which I casually found, and cannot give you the date. I answered the letter, and that is all I can say.

Where were you living at the time you wrote?—I cannot remember. If you look at Lord Colin's envelopes you will see. If it says "Leigh Court," I was at Leigh Court.

Did you tell Mr. George Lewis that you had sent a letter to Lord Colin, giving him as your reason for not wishing to appear as a witness in the trial the fact of your having seen his adultery with Mary Watson?—I never told Mr. Lewis anything about Mary Watson until after the interview at his office.

Did you tell Mr. Lewis about your having sent a letter of such importance to Lord Colin?—I did not tell Mr. Lewis. I spoke to him on my arriving in London the last time, and not before. I arrived in London on Tuesday last. Mr. Lewis showed me some letters which I had no idea anybody had seen except Lord Colin. I was surprised, and then I said, "There is no copy of one of my answers to Lord Colin."

Then on Tuesday last you told Mr. George Lewis for the first time of your reply to Lord Colin?—When I read the letters at his office I said that one of them was missing. He had not got my answer to Lord Colin.

And you told him that the missing letter was one you had written in answer to the letter which had been read?—I told him it was my answer to Lord Colin's letter of September 21.

Tell us, as near as you can, what you say was in the letter you wrote?—I cannot tell you the words, but I can tell you the substance of what was in it. I told Lord Colin that it was impossible for me to appear in a Court of Law, as I should be put upon my oath, and in cross-questioning it would be perfectly certain that the story would come out. I meant that it was certain to come out that Mary Watson was his mistress. I warned him exactly what the danger was in order that there should be no error in what I said.

Writing to Lord Colin on June 19, 1883, in answer to an application from him to give evidence, you say, "If it is possible to keep me out of this wretched business, which you know I, with all my heart, disapprove of, pray do so. I cannot tell how sorry I should be to appear." Now, having written this on August 19, do you mean to say that a month later, at the end of September, you wrote to him in the terms you allege?—I showed him first that I did not want to appear, and afterwards I gave him my reasons for not wishing to appear.

Why did you not tell Lord Colin your reason at once?—I could have told him my reason at once had I chosen, but I did not choose. I had no particular reason, but I did not choose. When he tried to urge me to go into the witness-box, I refused for a very good reason.

You regarded Lord Colin as your son?—I did entirely.

What was there to prevent you from telling him on August 19, that there was a very good reason for you not appearing?—Read that letter again.

Certainly; I will read any letter you wish.

Counsel read the letter of witness to Lord Colin, in which she asked that she might, if possible, be kept out of the "wretched business" (meaning the divorce) if possible, and expressed her sorrow for the report. (To witness): What was your sorrow?—My sorrow was that the imminent



danger there was to Lord Colin, the imminent danger there was to him if I appeared.

And you say in the letter, in reference to the proceedings, "which you know I, with all my heart, disapprove of?"—I meant to inform him how sorry I should be to have to appear.

Then why did you not, writing in these confidential terms, tell him the reason in your letter?—I thought he would understand. He ought to have understood what I meant by that; but when he addressed me again, I was obliged to say what I disliked to put in the letter.

The next letter you addressed to Lord Colin was about a fortnight after, and it is addressed, "My dearest Coco," and you speak of that "odious and most unfair séance." Then you write another letter, in which you say, "I cannot remember every conversation that took place between us, and if Mrs. Blood spoke to me on any subject, I have no right to use her words against her daughter." Was that an answer in respect to an application from Lord Colin that you should give evidence of some conversation?—I think you will find Lord Colin's answer to that.

Counsel on both sides agreed that there was no answer on the part of Lord Colin.

Well, what did Lord Colin's letter ask you to do?—It asked me in regard to what Mrs. Blood said about her daughter to me.

Was that with a view to your giving evidence in this case?—No; I did not know what he intended to do with my private letters. These letters were written in perfect friendship to Lord Colin. I kept no copies of my letters.

Then you opened a fresh correspondence with Lord Colin in August, 1882, and in one of your letters you say, "If I were you I would get rid of her by letting her divorce you, if you could not divorce her." What did you mean by saying that?—I referred to the story of Mary Watson in regard to him. I did not believe that Lord Colin could get a divorce from his wife, because he had tried to find out something against her, but could not do so.

You say, also, that that "would be less bad than being tied to her for life," and that he "could get a nice little woman who would be a real companion to him." What did you mean to suggest by that?—I meant that it would be better for him to be a divorced man and free, than to be in the position he was. I thought his qualities were very domestic, and that if he married again he would be much happier than living in the position in which he then was; but that he could not marry if he were bound to the petitioner.

What did you mean to suggest Lord Colin should do?—Put me in a position to help him. I thought Lady Colin might get a divorce from him.

On August 12 Lord Colin wrote to you saying he "did not quite understand your suggestion," and asking you to let him know "exactly how the case stood." In your answer you say "G." (Lady Colin) would never give him a chance of divorcing her, and as they were both young it would be better to be free of each other—as these matters died out in a short time—than to bear the unsupportable dragging chain of their marriage. What did you mean by that? I want a plain answer to a very plain question. What did you mean by suggesting that Lady Colin should be put in a position to divorce her husband?—In regard to Lord Colin I meant that if I was to tell the story of Mary Watson it would go against him in a suit for



divorce—that it, added to the other matters, would be certain to procure a divorce.

Why did you not say so?—I did say so.

What did you mean by saying, “If she is in a position to divorce you”?—I meant that if she was divorced she would pay her own costs.

You are not answering my question?—I don’t know that I quite comprehend it.

What did you mean by “putting Lady Colin in a position to divorce Lord Colin”?—Telling the story of Amelia Watson. That was putting her in a position to divorce Lord Colin.

Why did you not say so?—Lord Colin knew perfectly well what I meant.

Why did you not say so plainly in the letter?—Because I wrote the letter and not you (laughter). You cannot dictate to me the terms in which I should explain myself.

In what way was he to put you in a position to help him?—To give me permission to speak of the Watson incident.

Why did you not say so to Lord Colin?—Because I do not put such things in my letters. He knew what I meant.

Did you mean in that letter to suggest to Lord Colin that he should commit adultery in order that his wife might get a divorce?—(Indignantly): No, I did not think of suggesting he should do anything of such a heinous character as that. How dare you ask it me? How dare you put such a proposition to me, a woman of honour? Don’t ask me such things as that.

I might have said what I meant?—I explained myself in that way—you might have done it in another. (A laugh.)

On August 24, Lord Colin writes: “What you say deserves serious consideration. May I take it that in speaking thus you are speaking for G. and the family?” In answer to that you write: “I wish I could see you to talk this matter over.” And again you write on the 30th: “I think you may take my word for what I say. The less said on either side the better, and you may quite believe anything I say will be confirmed.” On September 14, you write: “If you don’t want a divorce leave things as they are. If you do, meet me in London on the 24th or 25th; I will see that my word is carried out. I cannot put things more plainly than I have done.” Now, Lady Miles, how was it you could not put things more plainly than you had done, if you now say that you meant by your letter telling the story about Amelia Watson?—Because Lord Colin knew what I meant. What I meant by that letter was his money matters.

With regard to the interview you had with Lord Colin about Lady Colin’s illness in 1882. Lord Colin, at that interview, conveyed to your mind that what Lady Colin had suffered from was a miscarriage?—Yes.

At that time you believed Lord Colin’s statement? You knew that Lord Colin and Lady Colin had not been living together, so that he could not have been the father of the child?—I knew that he was not in a fit state to live with Lady Colin for many months.

And you believed, hearing Lord Colin’s statement of the miscarriage, that that must have been the result of intimacy with some other man?—Lord Colin took me entirely by surprise.

Did he give you his reasons?—Yes; but I did not think those reasons sufficient.

If you did not think those reasons sufficient, how did you believe there was a miscarriage?—I cannot say what I believed. I was taken by surprise, and was very angry.



Did you go upstairs believing that Lady Colin had been guilty of intercourse with someone else?—I went upstairs in a state of surprise and indignation. I cannot say what I believed.

And you told Dr. Bird?—Yes, I told him.

Lord Colin said, "That Tom Bird is a sharp fellow. They have managed it between them." What did you understand?—I understood that Dr. Bird and Dr. Hicks had managed a miscarriage between them.

And you told Dr. Bird what Lord Colin had said?—I told him that Lord Colin had charged him with bringing about an abortion.

Do you swear that?—Yes, I swear that he said so, aided by Dr. Hicks.

And you went and told Dr. Bird?—Yes.

And do you represent that after a charge of that kind Dr. Bird continued to attend Lady Colin?—Dr. Bird refused to attend Lady Colin until I went and explained that Lord Colin had spoken in the heat of the moment.

And you say that Dr. Bird continued to attend Lady Colin after such a statement upon your mere word of explanation?—I went and saw Dr. Bird, and told him Lord Colin was mistaken. He was in attendance on Lady Colin and did not like to leave her.

By Sir C. Russell: Was not Lady Colin in a very critical condition?—Yes.

When Lord Colin made this accusation, did he really say "between them," meaning, as you understood, Mr. Bird and Dr. Hicks—did he say they had managed it between them, or did he use the word abortion. Lord Colin said to me, "There are very foul doings upstairs. That was a miscarriage my wife has had." I said, "Good God! It is utterly untrue, she has never been near you for months." He said, "It is true. That Tom Bird is a sly fellow." He also said, "He called in his friend, and knows what he is about." I understood from that that he charged Dr. Bird with bringing about abortion, and then I went up and had the interview with Dr. Bird.

You said to my learned friend that the conclusion of the correspondence with Lord Colin was followed by an interview. Were you referring to the interview at Mr. Humphries' office?—No, I had an interview with Lord Colin before I went to Newmarket, at an hotel at which I and my husband were stopping in Princes-street.

When was that?—It was on my way to Newmarket. We went up to the Houghton Meeting at Newmarket, which generally takes place at the end of October.

Was anybody else there beside you and Lord Colin?—Oh, no. The interview was in answer to all those letters I had written to him, and in consequence of my asking him very often for an interview, that we might arrange matters. We went over those letters, and it was arranged between us, as I understood, that Lord Colin's solicitor and Lady Colin's solicitor should make an arrangement—that they would see about the money matters between the parties. I believed that Lord Colin would then have permitted me to put before the solicitors the information about the Amelia Watson affair.

Was the subject mentioned?—It was the principal topic of conversation.

Did you write this correspondence in the most friendly and private way to Lord Colin—as his friend?—I had no idea that it would go any further than him. He never gave me a hint that he would let anybody else see it.

You have spoken of the answer which is not forthcoming, which you say you wrote to him between September 10 and 11?—Lady Colin wrote to me



asking for every paper on this matter I had, and when I arrived at Mr. Lewis's I had only one letter which I found among a heap of rubbish. That was the only one I could find. It is the letter of September 25. This Mr. Lewis—

Wait a moment. When you came up on Tuesday last with that letter dated December 25th, did you find that that letter was not referred to in Lord Colin's affidavit of documents?—I gave it to Mr. Lewis. He looked through something—some bundle—and he said "I do not see this." I asked him what he was looking at, and he showed me the documents. I said, "Did Lord Colin Campbell give my private letters to him," I read through the letters, and I missed the answer to the letter which I knew I had written to Lord Colin. I did not take into my comprehension anything more than that there was another letter missing. I have no letters of Lord Colin's except the one of December 25th, and one or two others of no importance, which Mr. Lewis obliged me to give him very much against my will.

Had you the date of the Mary Watson occurrence?—I did not have it with me.

You had not the memorandum with you which was in your Prayer-book?—No, I had not.

You repeated the conversation at Mr. Humphries?—Yes.

Do you know that the petition on behalf of Lady Campbell was prepared there and then at Mr. Lewis's office?—I know nothing about it. I went back to Newmarket the same afternoon, and there was no time for anything.

About this cabman story? First of all, of your own knowledge you know nothing about it. You were not there?—No, except what Lord Colin said about it.

You heard about it at the family council?—I only learned it like the others.

I do not know whether Lord Colin mentioned on that occasion that the message which Lady Colin gave the cabman was given to him by the woman who was nursing Lord Colin—Mrs. Duffy?—I do not remember. Lady Colin was very ill at the time.

Can you tell us whether the nurse was the same person who told the story about the miscarriage?—Yes, it was Mrs. Duffy who invented it. I hardly blamed Lord Colin. It was that party who invented it. I think Lord Colin was quite as much astonished as I was.

Do you recollect what he said about the cabman?—No. I only know what he told me.

It was in the same month that Lady Colin was so ill?—I understand so.

You told Lord Colin that there was nothing against Lady Colin as far as you knew?—Yes. Lord Colin told me he had tried very much to get evidence against her, but had never been able.

When did you tell him?—I could not tell you. I kept my notes, but Mr. Finlay would not let me keep them. Was it before or after the judicial separation?—Both before and after.

Had you any idea at the time that her case against Lord Colin was that he had infected her with a contagious disease?—Lord Colin told me that was the charge, but I did not believe that he had had it.

By the Judge: Lord Colin was under a doctor, but I did not believe that he was suffering from an infectious disease, although I knew Lady Colin's reasons for not wishing to share his room.

Re-examined by Sir C. Russell: You have been asked what you meant



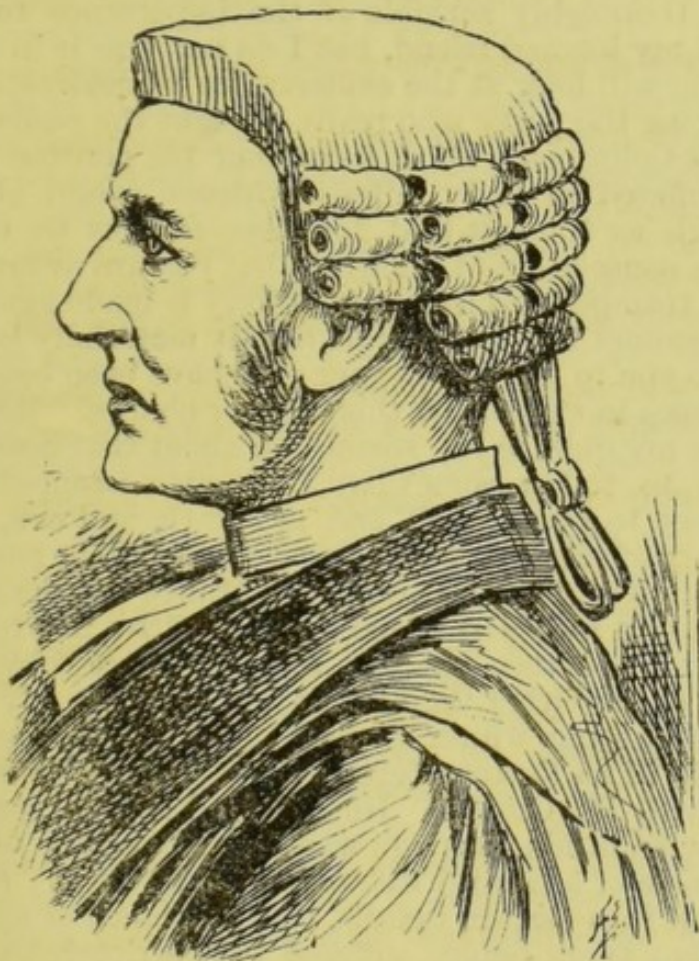
by saying that Lord Colin left it to his wife to divorce him. Did Lord Colin ever suggest to you in any conversation or interview, that he understood you were suggesting that he should commit adultery in order that proceedings might be instituted?—No; he had too much respect for me ever to have made such a suggestion.

Mr. Finlay: At the interview with Lord Colin at the end of October, 1884, when he called on you at your hotel in St. James's-place, did he say that if Lady Colin's lawyers had any proposals to make, they might make them to Messrs. Humphries, and until they did so, he could not take any proposal or entertain any coming from you?—No; I understood that the lawyers were going to make an arrangement.

Did you say you doubted whether the proposal was a legal one, and whether one lawyer would make it to another?—No. I don't know anything about legal matters.

Did you say so?—No; I had no doubt about it at all.

Sir C. Russell said, before closing the petitioner's case he desired to ask leave to correct two inaccuracies which had occurred in his opening statement. One had reference to Sir Henry Thompson, who had sent Lord Colin to a private hospital, Sir Henry wishing it to be known that though he had sent other patients to private hospitals, he had no personal or pecuniary interest in either of them. The other was with reference to Lady Colin, as to whom he had stated that she had brought no fortune



MR. FINLAY, Q.C.

to her husband. The fact was, that she had brought him £6,000. That, added the learned counsel, is the petitioner's case.

MR. FINLAY then rose to address the jury on behalf of the respondent. He said: There was one remark made by my friend, Sir Charles Russell, in opening this case in which I am sure everyone in Court will agree, namely, that this is a most painful inquiry. At the same time it is a matter of inexpressible relief to Lord Colin Campbell that he now has an opportunity, in open Court and before you, of vindicating himself effectually, once for all, from the cruel imputations under which he has so long laboured. Painful enough as such an inquiry must necessarily be, it is an



inquiry which Lord Campbell, in duty to himself, was bound to institute. Unpleasant as are the details, it cannot but be matter of rejoicing and satisfaction to Lord Colin Campbell himself, and to everyone who represents him, that he now has the opportunity of putting his married life before you, and through your verdict, before his friends, in what was its true light. It is by him that this proceeding has been brought into Court. His petition was about to be filed when, by an ingenious manœuvre, on which I cannot compliment Mr. George Lewis, that gentleman seems to have got into an hansom cab, and anticipated by a very short space of time—not many hours—the filing of Lord Colin's petition. Mr. Lewis's object in that was obvious. He wished to have the first word and the last word. He wished to have the appearance of bringing the case into Court, when in point of fact his client was being dragged into Court. He wished that my friend, Sir Charles Russell, should open the case, and should reply upon it. Gentlemen, I am thoroughly sensible of the importance to be attached to the eloquence of my learned friend, but I do not fear it in this case, because I know that you will look at the evidence for yourselves, and although we thought that being the party who really brought the case into Court—because but for Lord Colin being about to present his petition the ridiculous counter charge offered in Lady Miles's evidence would never have been heard of, although we thought that for these reasons we were entitled to begin—I have the consolation of knowing that you are aware on what evidence it is that this trumped up charge of adultery is made against Lord Colin Campbell, and I cannot but be sensible that it materially helps me in my opening address to you to know that your eyes have been opened to the character of the evidence in support of this counter charge. Before I close my remarks it will be my duty to say something about that counter charge, but I now propose to follow somewhat the order adopted by my learned friend, and present to you, as well and as shortly as I can, the truth with regard to the history of these matters. As we were told, the parties became engaged in the autumn of 1880. Their acquaintance had been an extremely short one. Lord Colin met Miss Blood at a deer drive in Argyllshire. He was struck by her appearance—he was, in fact, attracted by her—and he proposed marriage to her either the next day, or the next day but one. In the course of the following winter he had to take a sea voyage, with the object of getting rid of an Eastern fever he had contracted when out in Greece and Turkey with Mr. Goshen. He returned in the spring, and in the summer the question of his marriage was brought on the *tapis*. With regard to this, an obstacle of a painful nature presented itself. (The learned counsel here entered into certain details, the substance of which was that Lord Colin had, many years before, suffered from stricture as the result of a youthful indiscretion while at Cambridge, and although this had produced perineal fistula, the disease was not of such a character as to be communicable by Lord Colin to his wife.) Mr. Finlay went on to say: However, the state of Lord Colin's health was an obstacle to marriage, and both the surgeons in attendance on him—Mr. Allingham and Mr. Propert—advised that in his then state of health he should not marry—not from fear of danger to his wife, but because the effect of a marriage then might have been to aggravate the disease. This was the sole reason for that advice, and the fact was communicated to Mrs. Blood that owing to his then state of health, Lord Colin ought not to marry at that time. And what did Mrs. Blood do?—She continued to urge on the marriage by every means in her power, and put upon Lord Colin a species of pressure which, attached as he was to Miss Blood at that time, he was unable to resist. Mrs. Blood,



although she knew at that time that married life was both undesirable and improper for Lord Colin, urged on the marriage. She called upon Lord Colin, and told him it was clear to her that he was making the state of his health a mere excuse for the non-fulfilment of his marriage. She told him that the state of his health need be no obstacle, and that her daughter would be perfectly satisfied to be his nurse only. She did more than that. Knowing that Lord Colin ought not to marry, she thought proper to write a letter to the Duke of Argyll, urging on the carrying out of the engagement. The Duke had entirely disapproved of the engagement from the first, and had shown his sense of it by not recognising Miss Blood or her family in any way. Yet Mrs. Blood, knowing the state of Lord Colin's health, thought proper to write a letter to the Duke of Argyll urging on the fulfilment of the engagement, and an immediate marriage—in order that her daughter might become Lady Colin Campbell without delay—in the most imperative manner. I know nothing, and do not desire to know anything, except what will come out in the course of this case, with regard to the Blood family. My friend, Sir Charles Russell, was instructed to speak of them in high terms. I do not desire to say anything but this, and I hope your minds will go with me when I say it, that with the knowledge which they possessed of the impropriety of married life, in any proper sense of the term, being entered into between Miss Blood and Lord Colin, the urging on of the immediate fulfilment of the engagement was inconsistent with the most elementary sense of decency or propriety. They urged it on by putting such pressure upon Lord Colin as could be put on a man who was in love with a girl; and in an evil hour they induced him to have the ceremony of marriage performed on July 1, 1881. It was necessary to inform, not only Mrs. Blood, but also Miss Blood, of the peculiar circumstances under which the marriage was about to be contracted, and she was so informed. There are some matters which suggest themselves to one, but of which it is not pleasant to speak; and it will be for you to consider whether a marriage urged on and contracted under such auspices was likely to be a happy one. Was a young woman who was consigned by her mother to be the nurse of her husband for a time, the duration of which was necessarily uncertain, was she or was she not placed in circumstances which were likely to end in misery? As we proceed with the story, we shall see whether the surmise was or was not justified. The marriage, as you have heard, was not consummated until nearly the end of the year 1881. In the November or December of that year, intercourse took place. Before that happened, Lord Colin had received a letter from his surgeon, Mr. Propert, written after a consultation with Mr. Allingham, in which he said that after examination, he was of opinion that it was not only permissible, but right and advisable, that the restriction which had been imposed at the time of marriage should be relaxed. You have heard how Sir Charles Russell denounced Lord Colin—for what? For not being wiser than two experienced and eminent surgeons who had made this subject their special study. Both Mr. Propert and Mr. Allingham advised him that it was desirable that the marriage should be consummated. They both advised him that of risk to Lady Colin there was not the slightest. And for acting upon the advice of these surgeons, and for no other reason, Lord Colin was held up yesterday, as he has been held up for two years past, to public execration, as if he was one of the basest of mankind. You will have the opportunity of knowing the truth about this story, and will see what justification there was for treating Lord Colin as if, in following the advice of



his surgeons, he had done anything that was not right and proper. In dealing with a case of this kind, it is necessary to use very plain language, and I do not mean to indulge in any false delicacy. The learned counsel then went on to detail that the marriage was consummated in November, 1881, and marital relations were only occasionally fulfilled owing to the fact that operations had to be performed on Lord Colin, and these relations were finally discontinued on June 19, 1882. The learned counsel then proceeded: Have we not here another element of mischief imported into the case? It would be bad enough, as human things go, to marry a girl in name only to a man and to say to her, "You are becoming his nurse." That is material enough to lead to mischief, as worldly things go, but are you not still more likely to have mischief if there has been such a knowledge of married life as that which was communicated by the occasional relations to which I have referred between Lord and Lady Colin. Lady Colin did not remain in separate apartments, as ignorant—it was hardly possible that she should be—and as inexperienced as if she had still remained Miss Blood. In your judgment, is not grave mischief likely to result from such a state of things? I shall proceed to endeavour to show you how the promise made by Mrs. Blood to Lord Colin, that her daughter was perfectly satisfied to be his nurse, was fulfilled. I shall proceed to show you what sort of wife and what sort of nurse Lady Colin made. The first occasion on which Lord Colin was laid up after marriage was in the months of September and October, 1881, when they lived at Argyll Lodge, and when he was confined to his bed for a fortnight with a bad cold which he had caught. They had only been married two months, and it might have been thought that Lady Colin, the newly-married wife, would have been somewhat assiduous in her attentions to her husband. I am sorry to say she was nothing of the kind. She left Lord Colin in his bedroom all day, dined out in the evening, had her own visitors, and followed her own interests in life. On that occasion she was called upon for the first time by Lord Blandford, now the Duke of Marlborough. He called at Argyll Lodge about seven in the evening, sent in his card, and asked to see Lady Colin. She saw him, and they remained in conversation for nearly an hour. Lord Colin was quite familiar with Lord Blandford's name, but when his wife came upstairs he said in a very marked manner to her, "I do not know Lord Blandford." Lady Colin replied, "Oh, we have only been talking about Gladstone." There is not much in itself in a call from Lord Blandford, but even trifles become not unimportant when looked at in the light of things as they are now known. In November, 1881, Lord and Lady Colin Campbell went to Kilmorey in Argyllshire, to attend a meeting there. Lord Colin caught a severe chill, as you know a man is liable to do after a long drive, and after being warmed by such work as that of a political meeting. I am told that mere listening to speeches on such occasions has a somewhat exciting effect. (Laughter.) Well, Lord Colin became extremely ill; violent inflammation was set up, and he was confined to his bed. A few days after he became ill Lady Colin left him in bed; she nursed him no longer, but went on a visit to Leigh Court, to Lady Miles. Lady Miles, as you know, gentlemen, is her cousin. They had known one another from their childhood. Lady Miles was Lady Colin's intimate friend and confidante; and Lady Colin preferred a visit to Leigh Court to remaining with Lord Colin, serious as his condition was. Lord Colin returns to London. He gets there in December, and on the 19th an operation of a very serious nature was performed upon him. He is kept in bed from December 19 until the end of January, 1882. Did Lady Colin nurse



her husband during that illness? The operation was performed on the 19th. On the 27th Lady Colin left her husband in bed, in charge of a nurse, and went away to Leigh Court, on another visit to Lady Miles, and she remained away from home from December 27 until January 12, during the latter part of that period being on a visit to Ascot. She returned on January 12; but you will find that during her life in London, during the early months of the year 1882, she led quite an independent life. She went about a good deal; she was out all day; she dined out; she returned home late at night, sometimes gentlemen accompanying her. In every respect she behaved with such freedom as if there was no tie whatever between her and Lord Colin. In fact, the name of Lady Colin was merely a sort of warrant which unmarried women, according to usages of society, cannot have. I am not now going into the details of the evidence of this part of Lord Colin's married life. Lady Colin's next absence from her husband took place at Easter, 1882, when she went on a third visit to Lady Miles at Leigh Court, and she remained there from April 22 to April 30. You will find that she had been frequently seeing Lord Blandford in the intervals between her return from the Christmas visit at Leigh Court, and her going down to Leigh Court at Easter, 1882. She had been in perpetual correspondence with him. On the occasion of the Easter visit Lord Blandford was also a visitor at Leigh Court, and it so happened that the bedrooms occupied by Lord Blandford and Lady Colin were close to one another. Lord Blandford slept in the room next to her. I shall call before you a good deal of evidence which I think will lead your minds to the conclusion that there is no doubt whatever that at that Easter visit at Leigh Court Lord Blandford committed adultery with Lady Colin, if he had not done so before; that the proximity of their rooms, whether accidental or intentional, was used to afford facilities for carrying on this intimacy. On April 30, the visit to Leigh Court came to an end, but not so Lady Colin's association with Lord Blandford. She did not return home to her husband. She went away to Paris. She joined a party in Paris, and of that party Lord Blandford was a member. They remained in Paris from April 30 until May 13. Lady Colin's chaperone was Lady Miles; and it will be for you to consider whether the austere control of that estimable lady was sufficient to prevent mischief at Paris any more than at Leigh Court. Lady Colin paid a subsequent visit to Leigh Court not very long after her return from Paris; it was in the month of June. From there she came up to London very suddenly indeed. The object of her return can be guessed only from what she did. What she did was to pack off at once to Switzerland her maid, Rose Baer, who will be called before you as a witness in this case. I shall wait with curiosity to see whether any reason can be suggested for packing off Rose Baer to her native country in this way, except that Rose Baer knew too much of what had gone on, or that she had not been so discreet as, no doubt, Lady Colin thought it was the duty of a lady's maid to be. The married life of these two people went on in this way at Cadogan-place. You will have a great deal of evidence as to the calls made by Lord Blandford and other gentlemen, and as to the way in which Lady Colin went out into Society, spent her days away from her husband, and returned home at one or two in the morning, and had supper laid in the dining-room for herself and gentlemen friends who came with her. In the month of August, 1882, Lord Colin went down to Scotland. Lady Colin remained behind at Cadogan-place. On August 12th Lady Colin left Cadogan-place. She went down to Purfleet, where there is a very good hotel. She stayed at that hotel from Saturday till Monday with Lord Blandford. Lord Colin came



back from Scotland at the end of August, 1882, and went down to Leigh Court for the purpose of having another operation performed upon him in the country air. These operations were all operations relating to the fistula or opening which I have described to you, or to the stricture which was its cause. They were operations such as would have been necessary, such as would have been performed, if the disease had originated from the most innocent cause in the world. They had nothing whatever to do with any venereal affection whatsoever. He remained at Leigh Court for the purpose of this operation, and in consequence of it from the end of August, 1882, until February 19th, 1883. During that time, Lady Colin was also staying off and on at Leigh Court; but she ran up from time to time to London, for a day or two or three days. It is during this period that the intimacy with Mr. Tom Bird and herself assumed the character which, by the light of what Lord Colin now knows, aroused my client's suspicions. I do not wish to do him an injustice, but I think Mr. Bird's age is about 42 or 43 and I think I shall not be doing him an injustice in saying also that he is an unmarried man. He was a very great deal at Leigh Court during all this time. Lady Colin was very little indeed with her husband. She would look in for a few minutes in the morning; she would look in for a short time before dinner, but she was away from her husband all day, and away from him all the evening. The associations between herself and Mr. Tom Bird was such as, I think, will not fail to attract your attention when you hear the evidence which Lord Colin is in a position to give. They were perpetually walking out together in all sorts of weather. Lady Colin all this time was perfectly engaged in society. She was not visiting the poor, but amusing herself when she was at home in receiving visitors who certainly could not be classed as poor. Mr. Thomas Bird was at Leigh Court constantly, and was always paying Lady Colin a great deal of attention. Now, on February 19, 1883, Lord and Lady Colin returned to their house in London, in Cadogan-place, and continued to live there until the visit to Sion House, in July, 1882. During that time, and up to the time of her illness, Lady Colin continued the same sort of independent life, receiving visits from gentlemen which will be detailed to you—visits from the correspondents and others, and it will be for you, gentlemen, to say, after you have heard the evidence, whether those visits could possibly be of an innocent kind. She was perpetually going to Lord Blandford's house and stopping there for an hour or two, and there were other circumstances of a suspicious character. On April 13, there occurred the incident which led to Colonel Butler being made a co-respondent in the case. He called upon Lady Colin in the afternoon, and remained with her alone for some hours in the drawing-room. During his presence there a lady friend happened to call. Her carriage came to the door and then Lady Colin came out to the landing, her face and hair and dress being in such a state as to attract the attention of the servants to whom she spoke, and she called down the stairs, "I am not at home; I am not at home." The lady friend was accordingly denied. Colonel Butler's visit continued. He remained there about three hours, and at the end of his visit—although Lord Colin had by that time returned home—Colonel Butler came down the stairs very quietly indeed, and left the house without seeing him. As soon as Colonel Butler had left, Lady Colin went up to her bed-room and remained there a short time, and soon after came down to the drawing-room, and at once began playing and singing. Now, gentlemen, I come to Lady Miles's evidence, and that has proved to you beyond a doubt that the idea that



Lady Colin's illness at that time was a miscarriage, and was no charge trumped up for the purpose of this case. That was the idea which occurred to those in the house and was connected with Lord Colin Campbell himself at the time. Lady Miles's evidence was so extraordinary as to lead one to think she must have drawn on that talent for romance which I shall show you in another part of the case she possesses in a very remarkable degree. Without doubt, Lord Colin told her his suspicions, that Mr. Bird had procured abortion, and Lady Miles says she communicated this charge to Mr. Bird, and that he was satisfied merely as Lady Miles saying afterwards, "Lord Colin is sorry he said what he did," and, without insisting on an unconditional retraction from Lord Colin's own lips, she spoke as if Mr. Bird said, like Mr. Toots, "Oh, it's of no consequence." (Loud laughter.) The story is absurd on the face of it, and proves that Lady Miles is not reliable. Now, as to the illness, Lady Colin is said to have suffered from flooding, but the impression which was produced on the women of the household was that she had had a miscarriage. And here [is a remarkable piece of evidence. Lady Miles was the *confidante*, the friend of Lady Colin. Lord Colin says, "My wife has had a miscarriage." Lady Miles knew at once that if there was a miscarriage that must have been the result of adultery. Is it possible? Merely because Lord Colin communicates to her the impression he had derived from the women of the house that there has been a miscarriage, Lady Miles at once goes upstairs persuaded of the truth of the charge. Just observe that because the servants in attendance think that there must have been a miscarriage, Lady Miles accepts for a time the idea that her cousin, whom she knew well, and was familiar with, had committed adultery. The story is absurd. Now we come to the cabman's story. You will remember, gentlemen, in her letter to Lord Colin Lady Miles says, "It is very suspicious sending away their servants without beat of drum." She says there must be some reason for it. An attempt is made to misrepresent the story of the cabman. It is a very simple one, but I think you will say a very suspicious one. A hansom cabman came to the door with a letter to Lady Colin from Lord Blandford. Now, cabmen do not usually bring letters up to ladies' bed-rooms, and the letter was sent up in the usual way. Lady Colin read the letter, and answered it at once, but she was resolved to take extraordinary precautions against the possibility of its becoming known in the household what she was saying to Lord Blandford. She sent down orders that the page should go out and hold the horse, while the cabman was sent up to her bedroom. Now, of course, this was rather an extraordinary thing to do, and when the cabman asked, with a sort of sly laugh, whether the lady really wanted him to go into her bedroom, he was told that such was the case, and accordingly into her bedroom he went, and there from her hands the cabman received the letter to Lord Blandford, written by Lady Colin in bed, and in regard to which she had taken all these extraordinary precautions. This is very important. And particularly when you find that she told the cabman not to take the other message which he had to deliver, but to go straight back to Lord Blandford. Then we hear that in July, 1882, there was a visit to Sion House. It was arranged some time before that Lord and Lady Colin should go down to Sion House, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, on the 10th of July, 1882, and Lady Colin knew perfectly well that the engagement had been made. After she knew that, she, without consulting her husband, made another engagement to go out in London on a day which interfered with that arrangement, and told him she could not go



to Sion House with him, but that she would follow him. Lord Colin did not very much like that. It looked a little odd. When a man and his wife are asked away together you expect them to arrive together, but Lady Colin would have her way, and she told Lord Colin that she was going to her sister's—Mrs. Bolton. That, of course, would take away any appearance of impropriety, but she did not go to her sister's. She remained at 79, Cadogan-place. Although she had told her husband that she was going to her sister's house, she remained at 79, Cadogan-place for four days, after Lord Colin had gone to Sion House. On July 13 she came home at a very late hour at night, or rather at an early hour in the morning, in company with a gentleman, who stayed with her some time. On the 14th she joined her husband at Sion House, and on the 16th there took place a quarrel between Lord and Lady Colin, and from that quarrel all this litigation has sprung—Lord Colin had heard some things which made him suspect his wife. He asked questions which—awkward questions of his—had indicated suspicions, and the result was a violent quarrel. It was such a violent quarrel that Lady Colin that night left for London. And left for what purpose? Whether she went straight to Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, or whether she went first to Lord Blandford we do not know at present, but she almost directly, or very shortly after that quarrel, put herself in the hands of Mr. George Lewis. Lord Colin had expressed to his wife his suspicions of her infidelity. She did not know then how little evidence he had, but a guilty conscience led her to apprehend the worst. He communicated suspicions—she knew what had happened—she knew what would be brought before you in this case. How did she act? She consulted Mr. George Lewis. Mr. George Lewis is a gentleman of the greatest ability. His legal generalship is unrivalled, and, like all good generals, he knows that a defensive action is sure to be defeated. Therefore he takes the offensive. I am not blaming Mr. George Lewis, I am blaming Lady Colin, and I blame those who urged her on to the course which she took. You remember that Lady Miles asked whether Blandford had anything to do with it. Lady Miles thought it not improbable, and, after the interview at Thurloe-square, Mr. George Lewis, acting on the instructions he has received, he sends a letter of July 28, 1883, which has not yet been read, and which I am going to read to you, and ask you what you think of it: "10 and 11, Ely-place, Holborn, London, E.C., July 23, 1883. My Lord—Lady Colin Campbell has consulted me with reference to the interview you sought on Friday last, and has reported to me the result of that interview. She has further consulted me upon the course of cruelty that you have pursued towards her since her marriage, and, in order to fully place the facts before me, it has been necessary for her to make me aware of the disgusting state of your health." The state of health, which has been communicated to Mrs. Blood, and was known to Miss Blood before marriage, and, in spite of which, Mrs. Blood urged on her daughter to become Lady Colin Campbell. "The state of your health at the time you contracted the marriage, the deception you practised upon her and her family." Infamously untrue, and known to be untrue to those who instructed Mr. Lewis. "The overtures that you have made, so repeatedly and so cruelly made to her whilst in that state of health, and your refusal to live with her unless she submitted to your demands for marital rights." Again, infamously untrue, as we know from one of the letters of Lady Miles, in which Lord Colin declares that he will sign no bond, but in which he promises that he will not press Lady Colin to have relations with him



until her inclinations went that way, and until a better state of mind had set in. He declined to enter into any degrading bond of the sort suggested. I mean that we have it—in his own letter to Lady Miles—that he will agree not to press his wife. “I need hardly point out to your lordship”—you observe how full of civility the letter is—“how essential it may be for your own interests that such facts may not become public, and Lady Colin, with that view, will be prepared to make any sacrifices sooner than such a life of misery as she has endured with you, and which it is difficult in a letter to picture, should come to light; at the same time neither by nature nor by force can she submit further to your demands; nor will she suffer any longer the insults you have heaped upon her.” Gentlemen, Lord Colin had said that he would make no demands on his wife until she herself was willing; and all he had said was that he refused to enter into any degrading bond, as, I venture to say, that they should not live together as husband and wife, but as a sort of patient and nurse. “Lady Colin is quite prepared, should you refuse the reasonable conditions which she will make, to apply to the Court for a decree of judicial separation against you on account of the cruelty that she has suffered at your hands.” Now, gentlemen, we come to the “reasonable conditions,” and I beg your special attention to this passage: “Unless, therefore, you are prepared, in writing, to abstain” for all time, whatever the state of his health might be, “from demanding marital rights, and to admit in writing,” in writing is not there, but I put them in because it means in writing, “that at the time of your marriage you were suffering from the results of a loathsome illness”—utterly untrue—“that since that period you have had operation after operation performed upon you ineffectually, and that you are still under the care of an hospital nurse and your medical advisers, and further to admit that during your married life, Lady Colin has nursed you and attended you with care and affection”—utterly untrue again, for she neglected him if ever a wife neglected a husband. “Notwithstanding the constant scenes that have taken place, owing to the condition in which you were, she will file a petition for such separation. If, on the other hand, you are prepared to admit in writing the facts herein stated, and make the required promise, Lady Colin is prepared to live with you in your house, and to keep secret the past life she has endured. As this is a matter that weighs deeply upon Lady Colin’s mind, and is very much calculated to injure her health, considering the nervous condition to which she has been brought, I must ask you for a prompt reply.” And the reply that was sent to that letter is the reply which you would expect any gentleman to make—any gentleman, at all events, who had a clear conscience. “Sir, I have received your letter of the 23rd. It appears to have been written in pursuance of an attempt to intimidate me made at the meeting to which you refer. The assertions which you have been instructed to make are untrue. I shall not sign the paper which you describe, and Lady Colin, your client must act as she may be advised.” I think that you will be of opinion that Lord Colin treated that letter as it deserved, and that it would be impossible to speak too strongly of charges of the kind—utterly untrue charges—put into a letter, sent through a lawyer, for the purpose of intimidating a person who suspected something, and who, as his wife must have known, if he had known the truth, would have been able to get a divorce from her. What would have been his position if he had signed a paper such as was suggested—a paper crammed full of falsehoods? He was asked to sign a statement containing degrading falsehoods against himself, which as an honest man



he could never have signed. The charge referred to in that letter was put into shape in a petition filed on July 28, and served on Lord Colin on August 4. In that petition Lord Colin was charged with communicating a venereal disease to his wife, and, further, with treating her with neglect, unkindness, cruelty, and ill-usage—among other things, with swearing at her. Until that charge was put forward in Mr. Lewis's letter of July 23 it had never been heard of by Lord Colin Campbell. It never was mentioned by Lady Colin to Lord Colin in the whole course of their married life, as he will prove to you. Would not a wife who thought that the result of connection with her husband had been to injure her health have communicated with him in the first instance? There can only be one answer if it were a *bonâ-fide* complaint; but if it were a trumped-up charge of cruelty of an infamous kind, concocted for the purpose of screening a guilty woman by endeavouring to blast her husband's reputation and prevent him from coming into Court to get that redress to which he was entitled, you would expect it [to be put forward under the circumstances of this charge when it was first alleged in any shape or form after the quarrel at Sion House, when Lord Colin had intimated to his wife his suspicion as to her conduct.

Sir Charles Russell: Cruelty is not denied here, my lord.

The Judge: That is so, and therefore it is not in issue here. I do not think that that is the point.

Mr. Finlay: At the same time it is necessary to refer to it.

The Judge: Certainly. Mr. Finlay is entitled to refer to it.

On the following day,

The Judge said: Before you resume, Mr. Finlay, I wish to mention that the Prayer-book [in which Lady Miles made a note of the Mary Watson incident] has arrived, addressed to the Registrar. It is marked, "To be opened in Court" It is here now.

Mr. Finlay: I should like to see it, my lord.

The Judge: I suppose it will be formally identified by Lady Miles.

Counsel consulted on the point, but Lady Miles was not asked to identify the book.

Mr. Finlay, resuming his address to the Jury on behalf of Lord Colin, said: On Saturday, you will recollect, I had given you an outline of the married life of these people up to July, 1883. I called your attention to certain statements of fact. I told you that there was nothing in Lord Colin's state of health before and after marriage, which might not just as well have been the result of any external injury. I had called your attention to the fact that the Blood family were made aware of what his state of health was before the marriage. They were told that married life, in the ordinary sense of the term, was, for a time, inexpedient for Lord Colin's own sake. They not only permitted the marriage, but urged it on, and took advantage of Lord Colin's passion to coerce him virtually into marrying Miss Blood; but Mrs. Blood assured Lord Colin that her daughter was willing and anxious to be his nurse. I pointed out to you that married life, in the ordinary sense, first began towards the end of the year 1881, and that Lord Colin had been advised by two surgeons of great experience that it was right to begin. I pointed out what the course of that married life had been; how frequent were Lady Colin's absences from her husband, even when he was confined to his bed by serious illness; and how, when they were living in the same house in London, her life was one totally independent of her husband, having her own pursuits, her own interests, and being her own mistress. I have told you how, after she followed her husband to



Sion House on the 14th of July, 1883, there took place on the 16th a serious quarrel between Lord Colin and Lady Colin, in consequence of his communicating to her the suspicions which certain circumstances — trifling and unimportant in comparison with those which since had come to his knowledge — had aroused in his mind. A violent quarrel took place, Lady Colin left without saying good-bye to her husband, and without his speaking to her. She went to London and put herself into the hands of Messrs. Lewis and Lewis; and then ensued the interview in Thurloe-square, and the letter from Mr. George Lewis of the 23rd July, on which I do not intend to offer a word of comment. The charge of cruelty against Lord Colin had never been breathed to him or to anyone until after he had acquainted her with his suspicions of her. If she had known how little it was that Lord Colin at that time really knew of her adultery, I dare say the charge of cruelty would never have been advanced. But if our case, as I hope to satisfy you, is a true one, Lady Colin knew what a mass of material there was behind which might be used for the purpose of giving her husband the divorce to which, in her conscience, she knew he was entitled. But evidence will be put before you with which, I think, you will be perfectly satisfied. But if she was a bad woman, if she was as described by Lady Miles of a cold, pitiless, and cruel nature, with no fear of God before her eyes, had she not a motive for putting forward this new charge against her husband, which if it were successful would so ruin and degrade him? Gentlemen, if it is true that Lady Colin suffered during married life from any disorder would she never have communicated the fact to her husband? During a portion of the married life, at least, of these two young people, Lady Colin was subject to the disorder called leucorrhœa, not at all an uncommon complaint, but it did not result in any serious derangement of her health, because it was not incompatible with her fully enjoying the pleasures both of town and country life, and it was not till after her husband had accused her of infidelity to him that she asserted that disorder was the result of intercourse with her husband. If she had had any reason to believe that this disorder had come from her husband would she not have told him? But she never did anything of the kind. She had heard evidence given by Lady Miles on the night of the separation—

The Judge: I am loth to interrupt, but I must point out that this is not relevant.

Mr. Finlay: I submit that it is. We say that the decree of judicial separation in favour of Lady Colin Campbell does not entitle her to plead it here in support of the charge of cruelty. There is no sort of traverse on the pleadings.

The Judge: You really cannot dispute the fact of the judicial separation, and that it was founded on cruelty.

Mr. Finlay: I admit that Lord Colin must remain subject to the legal consequences. But I must point out that Sir C. Russell went into these matters in order to raise a mountain of prejudice against Lord Colin, and I submit that I am also entitled to go into the matter in order to remove that prejudice.

The Judge: I do not wish to peremptorily stop any observations, but I shall tell the Jury that they must take it as a fact that some malady was communicated to Lady Colin by her husband. Beyond that I will not interfere.

Mr. Finlay, resuming, said: You have heard the evidence of Lady Miles with reference to the interview which took place on the 9th of February.



Lady Miles never said one syllable intimating or suggesting that Lord Colin communicated disease to Lady Colin. She cannot contend that she did, and this view is supported by the testimony of her own letters. My friend, Sir C. Russell, read to you in his opening a copy of a letter said to have been written by Lord Colin on the 26th February, 1883. Will my learned friend explain whether or not this was introduced for the purpose of prejudicing Lord Colin or not? My learned friend stated to the Jury that Lord Colin had told his wife to take certain precautions to guard against infection to herself. Upon that Lord Colin declared that it was untrue. That was an irregular interruption on his part; but I ask whether any one of the Jury, even in the presence of my Lord and of this Court, on hearing a statement of that character, which you knew to be untrue, could refrain from saying on the spot that that was a falsehood? My friend, Sir C. Russell, relies upon that letter. So do I. I will deal with it at once, and I will ask you whether the comments upon it and the inference presented by Sir C. Russell are or are not justified? This is not the letter itself, but a copy of it, as the original, sent to Lady Colin, was burned by her in her husband's presence. Lady Colin did not inform her husband of the fact, which we now know, that before she destroyed that letter, and having apparently a complete reconciliation with her husband—a reconciliation attended with tears on her part—she made a copy of the letter, which copy she kept in her desk. Here is the copy, which Lady Colin says is accurate:—"Darling Wife—I find you have been under a wrong impression about me, and about what I told you before and after marriage. . . . Mr. Probert told me, or gave me to understand, that marriage was not a good thing for me, but no harm could come from your marriage with me. There was nothing the matter with me that could affect you in the slightest degree. You may believe me when I tell you that Mr. Probert was asked this, and said distinctly that there was not the slightest. Your mother told me you would wish to nurse me." Gentlemen, is it possible to suppose, in the face of that passage, Lord Colin had communicated a disease to his wife? We know, from Lady Miles's own lips, and from her own letters, that he could not have done that, or he could not have written in those terms. All that can be assumed in such a passage is that there was some sort of apprehension that such a thing might be. It is totally inconsistent with the idea that it ever had been, or that such a thing as alleged had been. "I thought it right to tell you that on my account we could not live together immediately. It was very hard to tell you this, but it was the right thing to do. I have always been very sensitive about myself, knowing what might probably and would be said if this got out"—knowing that it would be the subject of gossip at the clubs, that he and his wife occupied separate bedrooms, and that Lord Colin was not living upon the proper terms of married life. "The doctor never told me to take precautions solely owing to my own nervousness. . . . It is not that I am not fit to marry her. You must know that fistula is a common complaint, one which hundreds of men and women have, and that it is no excuse for the determination you have come to." Gentlemen, a violent attack was made on Lord Colin by Sir C. Russell, but I should think that before my friend was briefed he knew previously very little either about one or other.

Sir C. Russell (smiling).—I confess my ignorance, my Lord.

Mr Finlay: Gentlemen, I rely upon that letter, and you will hear what Lord Colin says about it, and if the case stood upon that letter itself I should ask you to say that it is absolutely inconsistent with the proposition.



which has been put forward. We are not left without light to guide us in this part of the case. We have had not only the evidence of Lady Miles, but we have had the evidence of letters written by her, which on this point made it impossible for her to deviate from what was the fact. I am not going to weary you by reading these letters through again, but I desire to call your attention to one or two salient passages in them. I daresay the passage about the Duke of Argyll's views on the Deluge received more attention in Court than the more important issues we had to try. On the 7th of August, Lady Miles wrote to Lord Colin a letter, which was put in by Sir C. Russell. Lady Miles said, in the course of her cross-examination, among the many other clever things to which she gave utterance, and which naturally enough carried the gallery with her, that ladies' letters ought to be kept sacred. She said, "I thought I was writing to a man of honour, and not to Lord Colin Campbell." Lady Miles, with her great ability—and I am painfully sensible of it—does not quite understand legal procedure. These letters, I need hardly say, Lord Colin had been compelled to disclose to Mr. George Lewis, because he is required by law to make an affidavit as to what letters he had in his possession, or ever had had in his possession, as to this case. The letters were presented to Mr. Lewis, and Lady Miles forgot that they were put in evidence not by us, but by her own side—by Lady Colin's counsel. It was my friend, Mr. Inderwick, aided by Sir C. Russell, who put all these letters in evidence, and spent the greater part of Friday afternoon in reading them, and then Lady Miles, with her quickness or her imperfect appreciation of fact, turns round and says that Lord Colin is not a man of honour because he has brought into Court a lady's letters. [At this point the Duke of Argyll entered the Court, and Lord Colin made place for him beside himself.] Then it is said that a letter is not forthcoming addressed to Lord Colin relating to this matter of Amelia Watson. This letter Lord Colin never received. The letter I am going to read is dated the 7th August 1883, the time at which this charge, recollect, was being made—a letter written by Lady Miles, the cousin, friend, and *confidante* of Lady Colin, to Lord Colin, upon charges which had been put forward for the first time. This is the letter:—"Now, what on earth could make her bring those charges founded on falsehood and perjury? It is very dreadful. She could not prove cruelty on your part. Few husbands gave their wives the indulgence and liberty you gave her." Then follows, gentlemen, a line which is torn away, and then Lady Miles goes on to say:—"Of course, my dear Colin, any letter you wrote to me must sink into the silence of my heart." So far that would be open to the ingenious explanation which my learned friend, Sir Charles Russell, tried to put upon it by saying that it merely related to the idea of a charge of cruelty in the ordinary sense of the term of beating, kicking, and swearing. But the passage which follows destroys any comfort which the learned Counsel by any possibility could derive from that theory. "I could not but loathe the present proceedings against you. Any honest woman could but shrink from the course this family is taking." Lady Miles writes this, having been associated with Lady Colin on the most intimate terms, and with a fuller knowledge than any human being could possess upon it. "Has Blandford anything to do with it?" That is not an answer to a question by Lord Colin, as Lady Miles cleverly tried to suggest. It is a question put by herself a suggestion of her own; and what do you think was working in her mind when she wrote it? Why the very point which I have been putting to you, that this was a charge put forward in consequence of the suspicions of infidelity



which Lord Colin Campbell had expressed. "I never heard," she wrote, "of her having any disease of the kind you mentioned, and do not believe she ever had, as no mention was made to me of it when she spoke of separating from you. I told her Mr. Bird's opinion on this point, that you could impart to her nothing of this kind." Mr. Bird, who had been in attendance professionally upon Lord Colin and Lady Colin, expressed that view, and it was put in writing by Lady Miles in August, 1883. Lady Miles also wrote from Cowes early in August to Lord Colin: "You ought no longer to live with a woman who told you before the whole family that she preferred twelve other men to you." Lady Miles tries to extenuate that by saying that what Lady Colin did say was a dozen other men. I don't quite understand Lady Miles's explanation. It is true she says it is not unusual in expressing one or two to say a dozen, but whether Lady Colin told her husband she preferred twelve men whose names she was prepared to give, or whether she said she preferred any twelve men is very immaterial. Lady Miles goes on to say, "I call it infamous," and she explains that by saying she thinks any proceedings in the Divorce Court were infamous. She writes again in August, "What a pity you ever met such a woman. She is not a woman likely to make a man happy. She is of a cold, pitiless, cruel nature, with no fear of God to guide it." In another letter of August 17, from Leigh Court, "What I meant to say was that I did not know how that wicked indictment was worded; also the absurdities that G. had spoken to me, not about leaving you, but no longer having any matrimony, and giving reasons that I told her were insufficient." But, gentlemen, would it not be a sufficient reason for not having what Lady Miles calls matrimony, if the result was the communication of disease by the husband to the wife? The distinction suggested between that disease and the one which Sir C. Russell says was communicated is frivolous. It matters not what it is, and yet when it is a question of the communication Lady Miles says she gave reasons that "I told her were insufficient. I also told her that no man would consent to live with his wife in the way she insisted on, and she said she would only allow it to be so. I told her I would send her back to her home and her parents; and she replied that she would not consent to that arrangement. She is living in a most unreasonable and indelicate manner. The whole family is led by her, and blinded to what is just and right. The best thing for both of you would be to get divorced." The next thing to which I invite your attention shows how kindly, how reasonably and how properly, under the painful circumstances, Lord Colin was about to behave. Lady Miles refers to Lady Colin's intention of living with her husband as his housekeeper, but not as his wife, and she goes on, "Your reply, as far as I can remember, was that you would never force her, unless she came of her own accord. I hoped her sense of duty and love would bring her back as time went on and your health improved, but that you would give her time to think differently by treating her with kindness and attention." Further, she said, "I don't think the word 'agreement' or 'contract' should be used, as no bargain was made" Could any husband have behaved more properly or kindly under such circumstances? In a letter written on the 15th of October, 1883, Lady Miles says, "It really seems a year, dear Coco, since last we met at that odious and most unfair *séance*." As, my Lord, you read that letter rapidly, a good many listeners imagined it was some entertainment by Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke (a laugh). But that "odious and unfair *séance*" was the family council of the Bloods in Thurloe-square, attend-



ance at which Lord Colin was entrapped into. Was Lady Miles justified or not in giving that description of it? When you recollect, gentlemen, what took place at that meeting, you will agree with me that no more appropriate expression could be devised than "that odious and unfair *séance*. What took place? The Blood family, in full council assembled, requested Lord Colin to sign a paper agreeing that, for the future, during the whole of his married life, there would be no marital intercourse between him and Lady Colin. I need not refer to the other odious and degrading stipulations made in the letter of Mr. George Lewis, who obviously was consulted before that meeting. That paper, which Lord Colin was asked to sign, contained admissions that he had behaved towards his wife in an infamous way. Lord Colin most properly said, "I cannot make any bargain of that kind. I am willing and desirous, as I always said, and told Lady Miles to trust to time, and kindness, and affection, for bringing about a happier state of things between me and my wife. I do not force her to approach my bed. I am not going to make such a bargain. It would be an odious and unnatural arrangement." It is one that is very common in this country. It is one that you would repudiate, and that you ought to repudiate. And they urged him into the marriage when they knew that married life, in the ordinary sense of the term, could not exist for a very considerable time; and in coercing him to marry Miss Blood, said she was quite satisfied to be his nurse. They proposed to carry this out, stating that these would be the terms. A more odious, a more unfair, and a more revolting proposal was never made. Gentlemen, its odiousness and its unfairness are the more apparent when you consider that they could not live together as man and wife. They had not at that time slept together as man and wife since the 19th of June, 1882. Lord Colin did not propose that they should. What could be the reason for this, because Lord Colin was ready to allow his wife to approach his bed when she chose to do so. He had not talked of doing so. He said he would never do so, and that he would allow time alone to bring his wife to her proper senses. In the name of wonder what were they after? What were they doing when the document was prepared at Mr. George Lewis's office, and when those additions to the document, of which you have already heard, were made by Mr. George Lewis. What could be the object of it? It could not be a legitimate object—I am perfectly certain of that—because nothing had taken place to show that Lady Colin wanted any protection from that husband who had not approached her for a year. He said he would never do so. Gentlemen, a document of that kind, if Lord Colin had signed it, would have been a very sufficient protection to Lady Colin. No matter what Lady Colin might have done, if Lord Colin had signed that document, he could never have got any redress. It would have been an indemnity against all Lady Colin's misconduct in the past and in the future. I appeal to you as gentlemen, as English husbands—what could have been the object of such an extraordinary document as this, gentlemen, the petition, as filed on the 28th of July? And just listen to its allegations. [The learned Counsel read the petition, which stated that Lord Colin had treated the petitioner with great unkindness and cruelty, and had sworn at her and abused her; that he had forced the petitioner to occupy the same sleeping apartment with him at a time when he was suffering from a specific ailment, and had threatened to continue to do so, though he was still suffering from the same complaint.] On whose instructions were these charges made? There was never any evidence of them brought forward. The charge of forcing Lady Colin against her



will is untrue, and ought never to have been made, and is now admitted to be untrue. The statement that Lord Colin had threatened to continue to do so, notwithstanding what he was suffering from, is also an infamous falsehood. Gentlemen, those who instructed Mr. Lewis knew that these charges were untrue. When the case came into Court, everything in that petition was withdrawn. They had the fullest means of knowing that these statements were untrue. Mr. Bird was on the most intimate terms with Lady Colin, and spent hours in her company, and attended her, and Lady Miles said that Mr. Bird had told her that Lord Colin could communicate nothing of the kind to her. Lady Colin knew what Mr. Bird had said about her husband, and, if she did not know, she could have got it from Mr. Bird. And yet, with all that knowledge, and means of knowledge, they put on the record these falsehoods, and when the case comes into Court they fall back on the charge that the disorder, which, it is admitted Lady Colin suffered, resulted from Lord Colin.

The Judge asked that the proceedings in the former Court, including the summing up—which, however, he said was not evidence—should be put in.

The evidence without the summing-up in the previous case, was handed to his Lordship.

Sir Charles Russell said it had been put to the jury in the last case whether Lord Colin's condition was the direct consequence of the disorder from which he had suffered.

Mr. Finlay: I beg your pardon, Sir Charles. There could not be a more complete misrepresentation.

Sir Charles Russell: It was not put to the jury whether Lord Colin's ailment was or was not the direct consequence of the disease, and I say distinctly that the jury answered that in the affirmative.

Mr. Finlay:—There is no question about what the fact was. I must commend Lady Colin's ingenuity on having throughout these proceedings mixed the two matters together. There is no doubt of what was the original cause of Lord Colin's condition. The cause had been contracted a great many years ago, when he was a lad at Cambridge, but the state of Lord Colin's health at the time of his marriage was precisely the same as if his ailment had been the result of some external injury. An attempt has been made to prejudice your minds, I submit, most unfairly, by introducing this juvenile indiscretion of Lord Colin, and asking you to assume such a standard of morality that you are to conclude that because Lord Colin, when a lad at Cambridge, once behaved as he ought not to have done in that respect, he is therefore capable of anything. I protest in the interests of ordinary fairness against the attempt to fasten such imputations upon Lord Colin by mixing up two matters which are really perfectly clear and separate. Now, gentlemen, I know the power of my learned friend's (Sir C. Russell) advocacy. I am painfully sensible of it, and I should dread it now if I did not know the strength of our case. I also know that the hearts of jurymen—who are no more than men—are susceptible, and that when a beautiful woman gives her evidence in the fascinating way in which Lady Colin could manage to give, even such details as form the gist of the new case, which has been created for her between signing the petition and bringing the case into Court; and I should dread that influence again were it not for this consideration that we have got evidence which will throw full light on Lady Colin's character and antecedents. It will be for you to say whether, if Lord Colin at that time had been in possession of the evidence which he has since discovered as to Lady Colin's adultery with the various co-respondents, and that had been before the Jury in the last suit, there



would have been the slightest doubt of the result of the case? There is one consideration of some importance in the interest of Lord Colin's character that I must ask you carefully to consider as if the question affected any one of yourselves. Lord Colin had been advised by two eminent surgeons that in their judgment there could be no question of danger in his beginning married life with Lady Colin. Lord Colin acted entirely on this advice.

My learned friend, Sir C. Russell, has alluded to certain proceedings which took place in Paris on the motion of Lord Colin or those who were acting for him. Sir Charles Russell told you that Lord Colin applied for a warrant for the arrest of Lady Colin on the ground of adultery. It is not in the least necessary for us to decide whether these proceedings were or were not well advised; but I would just ask you individually to endeavour for the moment to put yourself in the position of Lord Colin, if his case be true. He had been judicially separated from his wife, that wife making against him the infamous and unfounded charge of cruelty, which, as he believed, was trumped up against him. Lord Colin believed that his wife was in Paris with Lord Blandford committing adultery. At any rate, Lord Blandford was in her society. Now, the French law prescribes that if two parties are taken in the act of adultery—in *flagrante delicto*—they may be arrested, for adultery is a crime that is judged with such horror in France that the law there for its punishment is very stringent. I think you will find that the course which was taken by Lord Colin's advisers in Paris was not an unusual one to take. For my own part, I may say that I think our English law in this respect is the more sensible. I don't know whether the stringency of the French criminal code tends to the interests of morality; but, however that may be, Lord Colin, under advice—whether good or bad—took the usual course of applying for a warrant which would take effect only—mark you—if Lady Colin and Lord Blandford were found actually in bed together. Otherwise, it would have no operation. (A remark was here made to the learned counsel from some one sitting near.) I am told, gentlemen, that it is not necessary that the parties should actually be found in bed together, but that it is sufficient if they are found under circumstances of such a nature as to give flagrant proof of guilt. Well, as I say, Lord Colin under advice given to him—rightly or wrongly—took what was the usual course. He believed that he had been treated in this infamous way by his wife; and he believed that she was living in adultery with Lord Blandford. What did he do? He did not get a warrant for his wife's arrest, as my friend, Sir C. Russell, said. What was done was this—a summons was applied for, and that summons could only take effect if Lord Blandford and Lady Colin were found under circumstances which I have described to you. Then Lord Blandford and Lady Colin could have been brought before a magistrate, and if the charge were proved, they might be sentenced to some term of imprisonment. Is there not a distinction between that and what Sir Charles Russell told you? It is one thing to apply for a warrant which would have summarily consigned the two to St. Lazare; it is another thing to apply for a summons which would only take effect if the parties were found in an actual state of guilt. Try, gentlemen, to imagine what would be your feelings if, like Lord Colin, you had been conscious of your own innocence, if you had been smarting under that intolerable sense of wrong because of what Colin held to be that wicked verdict of March, 1884, and having reason to believe that his shameless wife was living in adultery with her paramour. If that were your state of mind do you think there would be anything to



blame in, under advice, seeing that these people were in Paris, taking the usual course according to the French law? Acting, then, according to the golden rule of trying to put yourselves in the place of another, I ask you to discharge from your minds the prejudice which Sir C. Russell, by his erroneous statement—made, of course, according to his instructions—has endeavoured to infuse into this matter. But I have not yet done with that incident in Paris. I am not going to let Sir Charles Russell off altogether. You will be told, no doubt, by the Judge, that what took place in Paris has nothing to do with the case which you have to try—that you have to try a matter which took place in England long before. But Sir Charles Russell's statement was intended to create a prejudice in your minds. It is totally irrelevant to this case, and, as I say, was intended for the purposes of prejudice. Sir Charles Russell is the ablest advocate at the English bar. Have you, gentlemen of the jury, any idea why he devoted himself at such length, and with such eloquence to this matter, which is totally irrelevant? Why was that! You know, gentlemen, the old maxim, "no case—abuse plaintiff's attorney." Why did Sir Charles Russell spend so much time on those who advised these proceedings in Paris which had nothing to do with the suit we are trying? Could he not have devoted himself with more advantage to the facts of the case? But with that observation I bid adieu to the incident, distorted and misrepresented as it has been according to Sir Charles Russell's instructions. Another violent attack has been made on Lord Colin for the purposes of prejudice. It is said that Lord Colin had his wife watched on the Continent, and that showed his utter heartlessness and brutality. Why, gentlemen, the facts are all the other way. True, Lord Colin did have his wife's movements watched, and he had a good reason for doing it. But as soon as Lord Colin heard that his wife was in bad health, he gave instructions at once that the watching should be stopped, showing that he still had the feelings of a man and a gentleman—that he had some feeling for her with whom he once lived, and who was still legally his wife. Lord Colin said, "I will no longer have her followed—I will stop these inquiries." I have gone some length into the history of these people. You will agree with me, I think, that it has been necessary to do so. Having dealt with the general charges, including that of Mary Watson, I now propose to summarise the case against each of the four co-respondents—the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Tom Bird, Captain Shaw, and General Butler. The Duke of Marlborough was first introduced to Miss Blood—as she then was—in the early part of 1881; and Lord Colin, on his return from the Cape, spoke to Miss Blood about Lord Blandford (his title at that time), and told her he had a great objection to her having such an acquaintanceship. It is unnecessary for me to state the grounds on which Lord Colin objected to his wife being in constant communication with Lord Blandford. If Lord Blandford should venture to present himself in the witness-box you will know more about it. (A laugh.) The marriage took place in July, 1881, and soon afterwards Lord Blandford called late in the evening and stayed for an hour with Lady Colin, and when she came upstairs Lord Colin said to her in a marked way, "I don't know this Marquis of Blandford." Then she told him the subject of their conversation was entirely innocent. At Cadogan-place Lord Blandford was in the habit of very frequently calling upon Lady Colin, and she gave instructions to the servants, as will be proved to you, that whenever he called his name was not to be announced in the hearing of Lord Colin. The servants had directions to go privately to Lady Colin on the pretence



of some domestic business, and tell her Lord Blandford had come. And these visits, paid under such circumstances, lasted for the best part of an hour, and were very frequently repeated. You will find Lady Colin was in the habit of going out a very great deal in the evening, and returning with Lord Blandford, sometimes at one or two in the morning, they supping together. About February, 1882, when Lord and Lady Colin were occupying the same bed-room, one night she went to him with a show of great affection and begged him to dismiss any suspicion with regard to her and Lord Blandford. No doubt it is very difficult to refuse anything to so charming a woman, and for a time Lord Colin did dismiss his suspicions. About that time they both dined with Lord Blandford, who had not then been in the Divorce Court. (A laugh.) Then Lady Colin kept a photograph of Lord Blandford constantly on the table of her writing desk, and that is a thing that, I should say, no husband would like a young woman to do. However, Lord Colin was led to overlook these things, and loving the woman as he did, he dismissed suspicion from his mind. Lady Colin perpetually corresponded with Lord Blandford, and she was in the habit of addressing him in her letters as "My dear George." On one occasion, in the spring or summer of 1882, Lady Colin had been out late, and she returned at one or two in the morning with Lord Blandford. I do not say there is anything absolutely immoral about this, but it is not usual for a young married woman to return at that time of night with such a man as the present Duke of Marlborough for a chaperone. After they got into the house they went upstairs, remained together for about twenty minutes, and then Lord Blandford left. It will be for you to say whether there is the slightest doubt that on that occasion adultery was committed. On another occasion, in the afternoon Lord Blandford called, Lady Colin ordered tea. Now, it usually takes some little time to prepare tea; but on this occasion it happened to be ready, and the servant brought it up at once, but found the door of the drawing-room locked.

Sir C. Russell: Who is the servant?

Mr. Finlay: I will tell you by-and-bye. (Laughter.) Lord Blandford and Lady Colin were the only two persons in that room. Shortly afterwards the servant brought up the tea, and found the room unlocked, but his attention was drawn by the flushed faces and disordered attire of both the Marquis of Blandford and Lady Colin, and it will be for the jury to say whether there is any doubt that on that occasion adultery was committed. There was a perpetual correspondence going on between the two. I don't know if the letters have been kept, but if the letters are produced we shall see whether "my dear George" is the strongest term of affection used. About Easter, 1882, Lord Blandford was eventually at Leigh Court, and I cannot compliment Lady Miles on her management of her household affairs—I think she shines more in the witness-box. (Laughter.) Anyhow the bed-rooms of Lord Blandford and Lady Colin, whether from accident or design, were placed next to each other. You will have the evidence on this point of Lady Colin's maid, Baer, who not long after this time was packed off to Switzerland without any warning, for no reason whatever. You will have the evidence of the maid, who is now in town, and you will hear that Lady Colin's bed had certainly not been occupied by herself alone. You will hear that on two occasions Lord Blandford happened to come to the door of Lady Colin's bed-room apparently intending to come in, and that warning was given by Lady Colin that she was not alone by coughing very loudly, upon which Lord Blandford went away. In



August, 1882, Lord Colin went to Scotland, and Lady Colin stopped at Cadogan-place. On August 12 she left home and went to Fenchurch-street Station, and then to Purfleet, where she was met by the Marquis of Blandford, and the two stopped together at an hotel at Purfleet as man and wife from Saturday to Monday. You will have not merely the evidence of the man who waited on them at the Purfleet Hotel, but you will have called before you gentlemen of entire independence, who saw them together, and I think there will be no doubt whatever in your minds that they stayed together at Purfleet as I have stated. Of course, gentlemen, a gentleman and a lady, not being man and wife, stop at an hotel from Saturday to Monday for only one object. With regard to the story of the cabman. I shall not trouble you with all the details of that story, but I put it to you, as men of common sense, whether a married woman, having a letter to write to such a man as Lord Blandford, would take such an extraordinary step as there is no doubt she did take on this occasion—such as calling a blushing cabman to her bed-room—and up to her bedside, to take the letter to Lord Blandford—without some strong reason for it. I put it to you whether she could have any reason for taking such extraordinary precautions, except that she was very much afraid if the letter was trusted to a street messenger it might get mislaid, and that she could not afford to run the risk of it getting known. That could have been the only reason. Lady Miles suggested that a passage in her letter, “Had Blandford anything to do with it?” meant “Had Blandford anything to do with Mr. George Lewis?” But whatever meaning may be employed, the conclusion is equally damaging to Lady Colin. What business had she calling at Lord Blandford’s house perpetually, after the breach with her husband? Is that the conduct you would expect from any married woman who was not more intimate with the person called upon than she would allow any one but her husband to be with her? I now come to the case of Mr. Thomas Bird. He is a surgeon, and a young unmarried man. He appears to have been a friend of Lady Colin’s before marriage, and you will find that in a portion of her correspondence she refers to him as the “Cockioly Bird”—whatever that may mean. (Laughter.) Their intimacy first began to attract the attention of the servants during the long time Mr. Bird was at Leigh Court—from August, 1882, to February, 1883. Mr. Bird was a great deal down there in attendance on Lady Colin, and they were perpetually together, her health not being so bad as to prevent her indulging in all the pleasures of the country. The fact was that they took long walks together, and not only was this the case but she was in the habit of running up to town. On one occasion when she came up to London she went with Mr. Tom Bird to a concert. There is of course no proof of adultery in a young man taking a young and beautiful married woman to a concert, and I only mention the fact to show what were the terms of intimacy between the parties. After the concert Mr. Tom Bird left his coat at the place where the entertainment had taken place, and somewhat to the astonishment of the servants at Lord Colin’s house a day or two afterwards, the manager of the concert brought the coat saying, “This is Lord Colin’s coat.” Whether Mr. Tom Bird left instructions that the coat should be sent to Lord Colin’s, or whether it was due to any mistake on the part of the manager, who might not have been aware of the free terms on which people may be with young married women, without any suspicion of mischief following, or whether he supposed the person leaving the coat could be none other than Lady Colin’s husband, that garment was brought to Cadogan-place, and left there as Lord Colin’s. After Lord Colin’s return to town in February



1883, Mr. Tom Bird was perpetually calling at the house and sometimes dined alone with Lady Colin. His calls were not the ordinary calls of society, because, generally speaking, when a man makes a call he gets away as soon as he can. But time was no object to Mr. Tom Bird; his practice must have gone to the dogs; he stayed for hours, and stopped alone with Lady Colin, his visits being of such a character that attention was particularly drawn to them, because orders had been given by Lady Colin that when Mr. Tom Bird was with her nobody else was to be admitted. Mr. Tom Bird's house was No. 38, Brook-street, and on or about the 5th of April, 1883, Lady Colin went out alone from 79, Cadogan-place, in a hansom cab, calling at 38, Brook-street, and taking up Mr. Tom Bird. The two then drove away to New Cross Hall—a longish drive. I think it was to some concert, and I do not know whether it was for a charity; but at any rate, the cabman waited for them and drove them back, and as he went along his attention being called to the laughing or whatever was going on in the cab, he lifted the window and looked down, whereupon he saw Lady Colin with her head on Mr. Tom Bird's shoulder, the two caressing each other and behaving as lovers do. They were driven to Brook-street, and the two got out and went into the house. Mr. Bird discharged the cabman, who, however, loitered about in hopes of another job, because he knew that Lady Colin did not live there. At last he got tired of waiting, and gave a man twopence to watch the door, saying he thought he should have a job very shortly, but Lady Colin stayed so long that at length the cabman went away in disgust. Although we usually have confidence in our doctors, yet, when we find a young doctor on terms like these with a young and beautiful married woman, we must not be astonished if people put their own construction on such proceedings. In fact, Mr. Tom Bird's devotion to his patient seems to have been extraordinary. He used to stay in Lady Colin's bed-room for hours. Indeed, he had sometimes to be told to go away by Lord Colin, and once he sat so long in her bed-room that when spoken to about it he said he had dropped off to sleep. For a man to be on such terms with a young and beautiful married woman that he can stay for hours in her bed-room in the dark, although the fact of her illness may preclude any other idea, at any rate, presupposes an intimacy as is likely—as flesh and blood goes—to lead, should opportunity serve, to adultery. The next co-respondent on the record is Captain Shaw. He is a gentleman who was known to Miss Blood before her marriage, and the first occasion on which suspicion was excited with regard to him and Lady Colin was in October, 1881. At the time the house, 79, Cadogan-place, was not furnished, and Lady Colin was staying at Argyll Lodge; but she went at times to see how the arrangements for the house went on, Lord Colin looking in also to arrange his books and papers. But on one occasion Captain Shaw called, and he remained in the unfurnished drawing-room with Lady Colin alone for a very long time. After the house was furnished Captain Shaw continually called and used to stay with Lady Colin alone for three quarters of an hour or a full hour. On one occasion they were alone in the dining-room and the servants were down in the basement below. This was in June or July, 1882. The house being one of those thinly-built residences so common in London, and so different from those in the country, a noise made on one floor was easily heard on another, and in consequence of the odd sounds of banging or action on the floor, one of the servants went upstairs, and instead of opening the door as the cabman had opened the window of the cab, had looked through the keyhole, when he saw Captain Shaw and Lady



Colin under circumstances which can leave no doubt whatever as to what they were doing, if you believe the evidence. That evidence you will have before you, and it is for you to say whether you are or are not satisfied as to what took place. The last of the co-respondents is Colonel Butler. The evidence against him is confined to what took place on the afternoon of April 13. On that afternoon Colonel Butler called soon after two o'clock, and remained in the drawing-room with Lady Colin alone for a considerable time. About three o'clock a lady drove up, and Lady Colin came to the landing, and called out that they were to say she was not at home. The servant could not but notice Lady Colin's appearance, and her face presented appearances which were highly suggestive of the way in which she had been spending her time. As soon as Colonel Butler went away Lady Colin went up to her bed-room for a short time, and then came down again to the drawing-room. In the meantime Lord Colin came in, and Colonel Butler came downstairs very steadily and went out, without being let out the usual way. That is the case against Colonel Butler. It is somewhat surprising that there is a case of this sort against a lady. As the world goes infidelity with one man was not surprising, but it was an unusual thing that Lady Colin should be charged with adultery with four men. But I would ask you to bear in mind the very singular circumstances of her married life—circumstances under which she had been urged by her mother—circumstances which had been urged on by her own family, telling Lord Colin that his health would be all right. Although the engagement had not been a long one, Mrs. Blood said that was merely an excuse, and that the marriage must take place at once. All the while she was aware that the marriage could only be a marriage in name. To a woman of flesh and blood, who has the passions of her kind, who, it will not be suggested, was much superior to other women in this matter, it is a terrible thing to be consigned to a marriage of this kind. But under these circumstances the marriage which you would otherwise think impossible, through the fault of the Blood family, took place. They forced Lady Colin into such a marriage by taking advantage of the affection which Lord Colin had for this woman at that time to coerce him into a marriage which any person with any sense of what was decent or right would say was a marriage which never ought to have taken place. I have now dealt with the case which will be made out against the co-respondents, but I must now deal at some little length with the charges which have been made against Lord Colin. I am sorry to occupy so much of your time, but this is a matter of life and death to Lord Colin, on which his whole reputation and future depends. The charge against Lord Colin is that he committed adultery with Amelia Watson. Whatever opinion you may have formed with regard to the story of Amelia Watson, we must all recollect that it is seldom that a case is brought into Court founded on such miserably weak evidence as there is in this case—the unsupported evidence of Lady Miles, and I think that we can see that this evidence would never have been heard of, but that Lord Colin insisted on bringing his case against Lady Colin, and accordingly these counter charges were got up. Well, they have brought forward this counter charge. The charge is absolutely and utterly untrue. It is an infamous falsehood. It will be sworn to be false by Amelia Watson herself, and by Lord Colin. It will be denied by every servant in the house, who knows the terms on which Lord Colin lived in the house with his servants, and can see the terms on which the master lived with his servants. Feeling confident that this was an infamous conspiracy by two shameless women,



concocted by Lady Miles and Lady Colin to injure Lord Colin, we took the unusual course of asking Amelia Watson to submit to a medical examination; she consented, and she was examined this morning by two medical men of undoubted eminence, and they will tell you that there is no truth in the story. I am going to express it because of the shameless conspiracy which for a time succeeded. They will tell you that Amelia Watson, without the possibility of a doubt, is a virgin, and that it is an impossibility that any man can ever have had connection with her. (Sensation.) Well, then, what do you think of the conduct of these two women? If this evidence is true, of which there can be no doubt, what do you think of Lady Miles with her airs of virtue, and her Prayer Book? What do you think of Lady Colin who concocted this charge? Lady Miles pledges her reputation that she saw the act of adultery between Lord Colin and Amelia Watson. That was an infamous falsehood, and we shall show it to be so by evidence that cannot be touched. Is this charge brought against Lord Colin by this woman on her own account, or is it conspiracy with Lady Colin? You will smile at my suggestion that it was not concocted by them together. They are cousins, intimate friends, and they were working together in this case. And what have they done? I know little of how such matters are regarded by the society in which Lady Miles moves; but what have they done? Well, I do know this, that to a respectable girl like Amelia Watson her very livelihood depends on her good character; and without an unspotted character she could have no chance of obtaining employment, and yet these two women, for the purpose of injuring Lord Colin entered into this conspiracy to blast the character of a respectable girl, to ruin her fair name. Is not that conduct of a scandalous and outrageous character? Can you now doubt the truth about the former case? The triumph of wickedness and conspiracy is short. It has lasted in this case two years, but it is to be at last unmasked, and we will show Lady Colin and Lady Miles before the country as two cruel and pitiless women, ready to combine to commit perjury in order to blast the character of an innocent girl. They no doubt thought they might do this with impunity, but the fraud and perjury are not destined to succeed. I should have been disposed to say something of a lighter view about Lady Miles, but I will not do it. Her conduct is of far too serious a character. The charge she has made is far too infamous for jesting. What must have been the feelings of Amelia Watson and Lord Colin when they heard perjured testimony of that kind given in a case of this description. But I just wish to call your attention to the way in which the truth leaked out. According to her own account, Lady Miles stooped to play the spy upon a poor servant girl. I do not know whether the perjury which Lady Miles has committed or the conduct which she has acknowledged is the more infamous. She agrees with Amelia Watson living in her cousin's house as Lord Colin's mistress, knowing what is going on. Did you ever hear of a woman, with a shade of character, ascribe such a character to herself? I was curious to know if she looked through the keyhole, because Lady Miles, looking through the keyhole, would have completed the fancy picture which she drew for us. But she did not do that. She found the door open. I should have thought that if people wanted to commit adultery they would at least shut the door. But yet this woman says that she saw Lord Colin through the door in his night-shirt, with Amelia Watson on his knee. I need not go all through all the contradictions of Lady Miles as to the date on which this scene is supposed to have taken



place. There is the memorandum. (To the Clerk: Give me the Prayer Book.) This is the Prayer Book, and from the inscription in it, it appears to have been presented to the poor child who is since dead. Violet Miles did not die until 1883. Lady Miles says that she is in the habit of reading psalms in the morning, and that she made a memorandum in her Prayer Book. In June, 1882, Lady Miles says she knew that at that date Lord Colin had committed adultery with Amelia Watson, and at that time she was in the habit of reading prayers every day. She had no book, it appeared, handy which was convenient for her to make an entry in of an act of adultery. She forgot at the time that it was her child's Prayer Book in which she made the note. In her daughter's Prayer Book, "presented by her loving mother," she makes an entry of an act of adultery. Was she in the habit of illustrating her Prayer Book with breaches of the commandments? All that we have are those two crosses, which I do not hesitate to say were made for the purposes of this case. It was impossible that they could have been made at the time, because the child was alive at the time, and it was her book. Can you conceive a more revolting compound of virtue and depravity than that of which, according to her own showing, Lady Miles was guilty? The knowledge she said she had did not affect her relations with Lord Colin. She was still his loving "Muzzie," and he was still her "darling Coco." There was not a word of reproach said. According to her, Lord Colin had treated the whole matter with the utmost lightness, and in consequence she allowed Amelia Watson to live in the house of her cousin as the mistress of the cousin's husband. She had made a memorandum in the Prayer Book, but what was her object? What did she want a memorandum at all for? She had no object whatever, and it was produced at the time when Lady Colin and Lady Miles were concocting this infamous charge against Lord Colin and Amelia Watson. To give a sort of sanctity to the proceedings she entered a memorandum in her Prayer Book of her having seen Lord Colin and Amelia Watson in the act of adultery. What do you think of a woman of that sort, even on her own showing? I am not going to weary you with all the details of what took place between Lord Colin and Mr. Humphries and Lady Miles; and I did not think it necessary to cross-examine Lady Miles as to those details, as her evidence was so absolutely and entirely at variance with what Mr. Humphries will tell you that I did not think it necessary to waste your time by examining her about it; I did not think it proper or useful to do so, as you will hear what really took place from Mr. Humphries. All that Lady Miles said on that occasion had reference to the petition which she knew that Lord Colin was about to file, and she only said, "If you do not stop it I will tell Mr. Lewis that you once said you would like to see Mary Watson's hair down." I do not profess to give her exact words, but that is the substance of what she said, and this will be proved, not only by the evidence of Lord Colin Campbell, but also by that of Mr. Humphries, who made a memorandum of the conversation at the time, and who will tell you that the story she has told is all absolute fiction. She goes to Mr. Lewis and tells her story, and he gets into a hansom cab, draws up the petition, probably in the cab, and with infinite ingenuity manages to get the start of Lord Colin. Gentlemen, that is my case. I am not going to weary you by going through the correspondence. You will see it, and you will see that it is absolutely inconsistent with Lady Miles's story of what took place in June, 1882. I shall not repeat to you the expression which she used again and again about the infamous conduct of Lady Colin, in filing a petition against Lord Colin, a man, whom, if her



evidence is true, she had actually caught in the act of adultery. This subject was pertinent to the correspondence, and nothing could have been more natural than that, when writing about these divorce proceedings, she should have said, "It is true I called these proceedings infamous, but you must be sensible, my dear Coco, that I saw you committing an act of adultery." The charge of adultery was perfectly pertinent, and, if true, it would have been put in this way. But Lady Miles, with all her cleverness, sometimes forgot herself, and when I asked her why she did not state her charge in the letter, she said, "Oh, letters sometimes get mislaid." But she said herself that she wrote a letter in September, 1883, in which she made the charge in direct terms. I need not tell you that the story of that letter was a mere fiction, and that no such letter was ever written. Now, we come to the correspondence in 1884, where there are letters which, I submit to you, are capable, to men of the world, of one construction only—and that is, that they contain a proposal from Lady Miles that Lord Colin should commit adultery in order to enable his wife to get a divorce from him. Whilst she was under cross-examination she appeared to have everything her own way, but she did not know the pitfall into which she was stumbling. She said, "How dare you suggest that I could propose such a thing as that he should commit adultery. It is an infamous suggestion. I am a woman of honour, and never would have suggested such a thing." Gentlemen, let me call your attention to one or two other passages in these letters, and then, by the light of the false and perjured evidence which you know, or which you will presently know, Lady Miles gave in the witness box, you will say what you think this woman meant to suggest. In August, 1884, she penned a letter to Lord Colin containing this passage: "If I were you, I would get rid of her by letting her divorce you if you cannot divorce her." Gentlemen, Lord Colin, when he received that letter, had never heard of this charge with regard to Amelia Watson; he had never heard of the alleged adultery, it had never taken place, and he did not suspect that any one would be wicked enough to suggest that such a thing had taken place; and he understood that letter as meaning that Lady Miles suggested that he should commit adultery in order that Lady Colin might be enabled to get a divorce. Lady Miles went on, in the course of the correspondence, to say that he had better "get a nice little woman who would make him happy." What did she mean by that, except that Lord Colin should commit adultery? Lord Colin so understood it. He had never heard that any one had been wicked enough to suggest his having committed adultery with Mary Watson. But when he did hear of it he took a course which was perfectly proper. He saw his solicitor and then made inquiries as to who were the parties concerned in this infamous charge. That Lord Colin understood Lady Miles' suggestion in this sense there can be no doubt. And was he not right? I submit that it is as clear as day that he was. And I can tell you why. It may be said, as his lordship pointed out yesterday, that if Lady Miles meant that he should commit adultery, and so enable Lady Colin to get a divorce, why could she not say so plainly? With all deference, I think there is the best reason in the world for her not putting a proposal of that kind on paper. Anyone would blush to put in plain terms a suggestion that a man should commit adultery. Even Lady Miles would have blushed to do it. Letters, as she said, sometimes get mislaid, and Lady Miles's character would have been gone if anyone had happened to lay hands on a letter containing such a proposal in plain terms. But is it not plain that she suggested such a proposal, that she meant this, and was only prevented from putting it in plain



terms because she was afraid of the consequence? She says, in a letter dated September 19, 1884, "I cannot put things more plainly than I have done," and in another letter she says, "You see, the less said on either side the better." What did that mean? It meant that the proposal that she wished to suggest was of such a kind that she could not speak plainly about it. It meant, "I do not like to be more explicit about it. You understand me. It is enough, and I am not going to commit myself by putting it in plain terms. I cannot put it more plainly than I have done, and the less said on either side the better." And then she goes very near stating in express terms what she meant when she said this. "It would be much better if she were put into a position to divorce you." What does that mean? It means that he is to commit adultery so as to put Lady Colin into a position to get a divorce. It is impossible to suppose that it meant simply, "Will you allow me to tell Lady Colin what took place with Mary Watson?" and it required all Lady Miles's grace and ingenuity and arts to enable such an interpretation to pass muster for a moment. If that was what she meant writing confidentially to Lord Colin about a matter which she had no reason to regret, but which, if true, reflected upon him alone, why did she not say in the letter "You know what I saw with Mary Watson. Give me leave to tell Lady Colin." She would have said that, if it had been true. And she did not say it, because she meant the other thing. She was suggesting that he should put his wife into a position to get a divorce. Gentlemen, if we destroy, as we shall absolutely destroy, her allegation that adultery was ever committed with Mary Watson; if we show that Lady Miles committed unblushing perjury when she invented and told the story of the scene between her and Lord Colin; if there never was any adultery between Lord Colin and Mary Watson. What could she mean when she asked Lord Colin to put Lady Colin into a position to get a divorce? Only one thing, that he must commit adultery. Gentlemen, I have spoken at great length, but my task for the present is almost done. I am not going to recapitulate the points I have made, because I am sure from the intelligence with which you have followed me, you will bear them in mind, and give them all due weight. I leave in your hands, on behalf of Lord Colin, everything that is dear to a man. He has for two years suffered under the weight of the most odious calumnies, the result of an infamous conspiracy; he has laboured under the weight of calumnies which have been almost insupportable. He has strong influence arrayed against him. Almost all the ablest counsel at the English bar, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Inderwick, and others whom I will not particularise, arrayed against him; he has also against him Lady Colin, who, no doubt, when this case came into Court, trusted to her attractiveness in the witness-box to get the verdict repeated which she got in the former trial. But Lord Colin has one thing on his side, he has got truth on his side; and I, on his behalf, now leave his case, involving as it does his whole future, in your hands with the most implicit confidence, because I know one thing, and that is that you will testify according to justice.

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Evidence was then called in support of the case for Lord Colin Campbell. Dr. Clement Godson, consulting physician to the City of London Lying-in Hospital, was then called, and examined by Mr. Lockwood:

Have you examined the young woman Amelia Watson?—I have.

Did you make your examination in company with Dr. Gibbons?—Yes.

Did you make that observation with a view of arriving at an opinion



as to whether she was *virgo intacta*?—We did.

Are you of opinion that she is *virgo intacta*?—I have no doubt about it myself.

The medical gentleman, who was closely cross-examined, further stated that from his observations the act attributed to Lord Colin Campbell and Amelia Watson could not have taken place.

AMELIA WATSON, examined by Mr. Lockwood: How old are you?—Twenty-two.

Were you formerly in the service of Lord and Lady Colin?—I was.

I believe the name you were known by in the house was "Mary"?—Yes.

Now, did you ever sit on Lord Colin's knee when he was in his night shirt?—No. It is absolutely untrue.

Did you at any time sit on Lord Colin's knee?—Never.

Did any familiar intercourse take place between you and Lord Colin?—None; nothing in the slightest.

Is it true that Lord Colin ever took your hair down, and played with it?—He never did.

Did he ever ask you to take it down in his presence?—Never.

The Judge: Nothing of the sort?—Nothing of the sort. Lord Colin was most distant in his manner towards his servants. Of course I remember the fact of Lord Colin being ill during the time I was there.

Do you remember Lady Miles being in Lord Colin's room when you were called up?—Never. It is not true that I brought up a linseed poultice to Lord Colin's room whilst Lady Miles was there.

Is it true that on the occasion alleged you were insolent to Lady Miles?—No; most false. Lady Miles was always very pleasant to me.

The Judge: Were you ever insolent to her?—No.

By Mr. Inderwick: Poultices have been mentioned. Did you sometimes prepare poultices for Lord Colin?—I prepared three the same evening that has been referred to. Linseed poultices. Lady Miles was there in the afternoon. She arrived before the poultices were made.

The Judge: Are you quite sure she was there?—Yes



AMELIA WATSON.



Mr. Inderwick: Do you mean that you took up three poultices that day?  
—Yes: before dinner. The butler was out; if he had been in, he would have taken them up. I took them up because he was out. Lady Miles had told me how to make the poultices. That was in the drawing-room before Lord Colin.

Just tell us: How came you to go up to Lord Colin's room—were you summoned there?—Yes. I found Lady Miles and Lord Colin in his lordship's room.

Had Lord Colin complained of pain?—Yes, Lady Miles said so; but Lord Colin looked to me quite well. Lady Miles said he must have a poultice. Lady Miles, as I have said, told me how to make a poultice when she was in the drawing-room; and I made it as quickly as I could. I began to make the poultice at once, and took it up to his lordship's room, putting it by the side of the bed. The second one was too hard—it got baked in the oven, and Lady Miles told me to make another. She spoke to me remarkably sharp.

Was that all before dinner-time?—Yes.

By Mr. Lockwood: When you first went into the service of Lord Colin, what other servants were there in the house?—Anna Morel, the cook; De Roche, the butler; and Rose Baer, Lady Colin's maid.

Who used to post Lady Colin's letters for her?—Rose Baer.

Did she ever show you the addresses of the letters she was posting?—Yes; repeatedly. I constantly saw Lord Blandford's name, and Captain Shaw's. I know Lord Blandford by sight. I let him in quite three times.

What bell did he ring?—The area bell; but he never knocked.

The Judge: Do visitors usually knock as well?—Yes.

But he did not knock?—No. Anna Morel always answered the bell to see who it was.

Examination continued: What time of the day was it when Lord Blandford came?—Generally in the afternoon—once directly after lunch. He stayed a long time; once about an hour. I showed Lord Blandford to the drawing-room. Lady Colin was in the room and nobody else.

Where was Lord Colin?—I think at that time he was confined to his bed.

Do you remember where Lady Colin was when you went to her on that occasion?—I found her with Lord Colin. I called Lady Colin, and asked her if she would go down and see Anna Morel, and when she got down to the drawing-room I said, "Lord Blandford is in the drawing-room." I did not say that till I got to the door. I will tell you why. The night before I happened to see a friend of mine—

The Judge: Oh, we must not go into that.

Examination continued: What did Lady Colin say when she found it was Lord Blandford and not the cook who wanted to see her?—She said "Thanks, Mary."

She was not cross with you for doing that?—Oh, no.

Did Captain Shaw go there?—Yes. I do not think he came more than two or three times. He remained with Lady Colin the drawing-room.

Do you know how long his visits lasted?—No; because Lady Colin never rung the bell for the servants to let him out. They always went out themselves.

Was it usual, when visitors came, to ring the bell for the servants to let them out?—Certainly, but that was not done in the case of Captain Shaw and Lord Blandford. I remember September, 1882, when Lord Colin went to Leigh Court Lady Colin did not go with him. I remember Lord Colin



being away again in February, 1883. During the time he was away Lady Colin came back to town, but she only slept at the house once.

Did she on other occasions go back to the house?—Yes; but I did not know she was in London. That happened once or twice. I know Mr. Bird by sight. I have seen him at the house in Cadogan-place. I saw him there at the time Lord Colin was away at Leigh Court, between September, 1882, and February, 1883. He saw Lady Colin when he came, about two or three in the afternoon. I saw him in his carriage. Lady Colin also got into the carriage, and they drove away together.

Do you remember, on the occasion you speak of, when Lady Colin went away in his brougham with Mr. Bird, anything happening subsequently in regard to a coat. Yes, I do; the same day. The same night Lady Colin spoke to me about it. She said Mr. Bird had left his fur overcoat in the concert-hall, and that she had written to the manager, Mr. Bryant, to bring it home. I was to take it to Brooke-street in a hansom. She gave me the address in Brooke-street, but I have forgotten the number. Two or three days after that, Mr. Bryant came. He said, "I have brought home Lord Colin's coat." He had a letter and the coat in his hand. I said it was not Lord Colin's coat.

Mr. Lockwood—Don't tell me what was said; but did Mr. Bryant show you anything?—He showed me her ladyship's letter in her ladyship's own handwriting. It said: "Dear Mr. Bryant, will you please have the fur-lined coat I left in your hall last night sent here. It was Lord Colin's coat. I took it as a rug, because the night was so cold."

What did you do with the coat?—Mr. Bird himself called for it, and took it away. On the night of the concert Mr. Bird had tea in the drawing-room, and after that he went upstairs to her ladyship's bedroom. While he was upstairs, a carriage came in Mr. Bird's name. I went up to the drawing-room to tell him, and found he had gone up to her ladyship's bedroom. I knocked at the door, and her ladyship came to the door, and turned round to Mr. Bird and said, "Keep your hand on that dose, doctor." That was the first time she had ever called him doctor in my presence, and the only time. They went out shortly after that. I do not know what time they came back. I knew they had not come before I had gone to bed, and I went to bed at eleven. I remember about August, 1882, Lady Colin going away from Saturday to Monday; that was soon after his Lordship had gone to Scotland, about the end of the summer. I had no conversation with Lady Colin as to where she was going. I think she went in the early morning, on Saturday. She stayed away from Saturday till Monday.

Do you remember Rose Baer, the maid, coming and making some communication?—Yes; she said—

You must not tell us what she said; but she made some communication?—Yes; but how can I tell you about it without telling you what she said? (Laughter.) When I left Lady Colin's service I went into that of Mrs. W. Ellis, and afterwards into that of Mrs. Robertson, at Brighton, and I remained there until quite lately. While I was at Brighton I remember a gentleman coming to see me at Mrs. Robertson's. I was closeted with him. Mr. George Lewis was that gentleman. He repeated something to me that had been said by Lady Miles. That I had allowed Lord Colin to play with my hair, that I had spoken rudely to her, and also that I had put on a poultice for Lord Colin. Mrs. Robertson was present when Mr. Lewis said this the whole time.

Mr. Lewis in that interview never mentioned the 17th of June to you?—He



said nothing to me as to my ever having sat on Lord Colin's knee when he was in his night-shirt. He made no further charges than those I have told you of.

The Judge: What did you say?—I said it was utterly false.

Mr. Lockwood: Did you show him out?—I did, and when in the hall he said, "My dear Miss Watson, I beg you to get it out of your head that it is Lady Colin's doing." Before that I had said, "It is all Lady Colin's doing," and Mr. Lewis said, "No; it is all Lady Miles's."

Cross-examined by Mr. Inderwick: Did Mr. Lewis ask Mrs. Robertson to be present at the interview?—Yes; and saw me in her presence. He said a suit was going on between Lord and Lady Colin. I did not know at the time that there was such a charge. I never understood until Mr. Humphries came down and explained it to me. I saw Mr. Humphries after Mr. Lewis. I saw his clerk before I saw Mr. Lewis. Mr. Humphries' clerk told me of this action, and questioned me on the subject; but I did not understand that the charge was adultery. I understood that I had allowed Lord Colin to play with my hair, and had been rude to Lady Miles——. No, he did not tell me that. That I had allowed Lord Colin to play with my hair. I did not understand by that that I was charged with allowing him to commit adultery with me. I knew that the petition had been filed and proceedings were going on when Mr. Lewis came and told me. I had seen Mr. Humphries' clerk one or two days before Mr. Lewis came down. Mr. Lewis asked me if I had ever seen any impropriety on the part of Lady Colin, and I said I had not. I am quite sure Lord Colin never played with my hair. I wrote to Lord Colin, but never signed myself "Your affectionate Mary." I always signed myself "Respectfully yours, Mary." I wrote to him about four or five times. I only wrote to Lord Colin after he had written to me about a little pup which he had sent up. His first letter was to tell me to go to Paddington Station to meet it. Lady Colin came up to town while Lord Colin was at Leigh Court, four or five times. She only stayed once at home. She told us to prepare the bed when she was going to stop, and at the other times she gave us notice. On the three nights that she came up she was engaged to sing at some charity concerts. I don't know if she went. Dr. Bird went with her. She came back several times after that. It was after Lord Colin had gone to Leigh Court. I am not quite sure that Rose and I knew her. It was not Rose I think. I said it was Rose because we watched so often. Perhaps it may not have been my lady; but Rose and I watched so often that perhaps I have made a mistake. I think it could not have been Rose. It cannot have been anybody but myself. I did not know that Lady Colin and Mr. Bird went down to Leigh Court together. I will not swear that on that occasion when they left the house together was not the occasion on which they were going to Leigh Court to her husband. I was not watching all the time I was in the service. When we have seen her ladyship driving off we have watched. On one occasion I saw Captain Shaw walking up and down in Cadogan-place, because there was a carriage and pair at the door. Nobody else that I know of watched. I stated to Mr. Lewis, in answer to his question, that I had never seen any impropriety on the part of Lady Colin. That is perfectly true. I have seen Mrs. and Miss Shaw at Cadogan-place, but not with Captain Shaw. Lady Colin had nothing the matter with her as far as I know. She was nearly always out. I was prepared to swear that when I first saw Mr. Humphries. I told him I recollected Lady Colin going away from Saturday to Monday while Lord Colin was in Scotland. I believe he took a statement from me in writing. I signed it at the time.



Mr. Inderwick to Mr. Finlay: Have you got that?

Mr. Finlay: Yes. I will show it to my learned friend. [He handed over a document.] It is dated November 24, 1884.

Mr. Inderwick (to witness): Do you recollect saying in your statement anything about Lady Colin being away from Saturday to Monday?—I said it, certainly; but they were so often I that can't remember particular occasions. I don't remember adding the statement afterwards. O'Neill (butler), the cook, Annie Brown, and Lady Colin's maid were in the house at the time to which I refer. I don't think that Lady Colin dined at home, because we had board wages whilst Lord Colin was away. I don't recollect whether Lady Colin's brother and sister came to see her. I did not let in visitors while James was there. I knew Mrs. Bolton, but if she came I should not be aware of it, as James would let her in. I said to Mr. George Lewis that I did not know anything against Lady Colin, and I thought nothing about her going out of the house, because she did the same when Lord Colin was at home. There was nothing in her movements to draw my attention.

By the Attorney-General: How many times do you say that you saw Lord Blandford come to the house?—So far as I remember three times. I did not know Lord Blandford till I went into Lord Colin's service. I did not know of his coming to dine at Lord Colin's house. I did not know that Lord and Lady Colin went to dine with Lord and Lady Blandford. Lady Colin used to come home in the afternoon to receive visitors. These were always the occasions on which I saw Lord Blandford—after lunch. I showed him up to the drawing-room in the ordinary way. Mrs. Bolton was not there on any one of these occasions. I am sure of that. Mrs. Bolton was in the habit of visiting her sister. There was no occasion on which Captain Shaw was present when Lord Blandford was there. I said to Lady Colin that the cook wanted to see her, because I had heard the night before that Lord Blandford had run away with somebody else's wife; so I told her that the cook wanted to see her. I have never seen the slightest impropriety on the part of Lady Colin from beginning to end. I have opened the door to other visitors besides Lord Blandford. Rose Baer showed me letters given her by Lady Colin every night. The letters were always given to Rose Baer to post, and sometimes she showed them to me in the kitchen, and sometimes as she was coming down the staircase. She showed them because there were so many gentlemen she was writing to. Besides the name of Lord Blandford there was the name of Captain Shaw. There was nobody else that I particularly remember. Lord Blandford's name appeared on letters more than five or six times. I did not notice to where the letters were addressed. It was not always the same address. O'Neill took up the afternoon tea. I do not know how long O'Neill was there.

By Mr. Gully: The Misses Shaw (Captain Shaw's daughters) visited at the house, did they not?—Yes, but not many times. Captain Shaw did not often go and sit with Lord Colin that I know of. Lord Colin was ill at the time I was parlourmaid. I saw Captain Shaw in Cadogan-place directly after lunch, in the daylight. The dining-room was a very small one, with no sofa or easy chair there, and only the dining-room furniture. There was a window at each end of the room, so that any person passing the room could see right through it.

By Mr. Terrell (for Dr. Bird): Did you tell Mr. Humphries that you had seen Dr. Bird in her ladyship's bed-room?—No. I particularly remembered



that Lady Colin called Mr. Bird "Dr." in the bed-room, because in the drawing-room she never called him "Dr." I did not think he was there as a professional man at all. I don't know why I did not tell Mr. Lewis these things.

Mr. Finlay : Why was it that, instead of announcing Lord Blandford, you called out to Lady Colin that it was the cook?—Because it made such an impression on me I thought it would probably make Lord Colin worse if he heard who was there.

The Judge : You never saw any impropriety on the part of Lady Colin Campbell?—No.

When you say that when Lord Blandford called you went up to the bed-room where Lady Colin was with Lord Colin, and instead of saying, as you might, or should have done, "Lord Blandford is here," you said "It is the cook"?—Yes. I said that because it made such an impression on me. I

should not have thought anything about it if I had not heard that he had run away with somebody else's wife, and if I had not seen letters so often from his lordship.

And taking it in conjunction with his running away with somebody else's wife you thought it right to conceal from your master that Blandford had called?—Yes.

Mr. Finlay (in re-examination) : You have said that you and Rose have often watched—what do you mean?—Only what I have said before. Rose called me on one occasion when I saw Captain Shaw. I was in my own bed-room; Rose was there too. Captain Shaw was walking up and down quite a quarter of an hour, and a carriage was there. It remained a quarter of an hour. When the carriage



ROSE BAER.

went, Captain Shaw came in. Mr. Humphries' clerk called upon me, and stated that Lady Miles had said there was some impropriety between me and Lord Colin. He mentioned no impropriety other than taking my hair down. Mr. Lewis, when he called, suggested no other impropriety than that, I am sure.

Dr. Gibbon, examined by Mr. Finlay : I examined the last witness in conjunction with Dr. Godson. She is a virgin. It is impossible the act could have been committed by any man.

ROSE FISHER, *née* Rose Baer, wife of John Fisher, was examined. She



stated, before I was married my name was Rose Baer. I was formerly in the service of Lord and Lady Colin as lady's maid. I went into their service in November, 1881, and I remained there till June, 1882. At the time I went into their service Lady Colin was staying with her mother. Shortly afterwards I went with Lady Miles to Leigh Court, where I stayed for a few days, and then returned to town. After that, when in town, I went to live at Cadogan-place. During the first part of my living there Lord Colin was unwell. He underwent an operation, and kept his bed about six weeks. Whilst I was at Cadogan-place Lord Blandford used to visit the house often in the afternoon; sometimes in the evening. He was shown up into the drawing-room. Lady Colin was there, and Lord Blandford would remain twenty minutes or half an hour, sometimes longer. The longest time, I should say, was about an hour. I have posted letters addressed to Lord Blandford from Lady Colin every day.

The Judge: Over what length of time?—Every day I posted letters. I generally took the letters in the afternoon. This went on the whole time I was there.

Mr. Searle: Did you take notes to Lord Blandford's house?—Yes, to 46, Cadogan-square. Lady Colin was in the habit, during the evening, of going out; she always went out sometime after dinner, about eight o'clock. I did not go out with her when she went out to dinner. (Laughter.) Sometimes she returned very late. Sometimes between two and three in the morning. She used to go out in the evening after she had been dining at home. She used to tell me to come to the corner of the street with her. The street was Pont-street, and then she told me to go back again, and I left her. On those occasions she wore her dinner dress and a fur cloak, and a thick veil over her face. Her hat she took in her hand under her cloak. It was a man's hat.

The Judge: What do you mean by that? Men wear many sorts of hat.—I don't know what sort of hat you call it. It was a low round hat. I don't know that it was what is called a "crush" hat? I do not know the English name of it.

Mr. Searle: What was it made of?—A sort of felt. She took it, as I tell you, in her arm under her cloak. When I went with her on these occasions, Lady Colin said I was not to shut the door—not to make a noise. She would shut the door herself. It was my duty to sit up for Lady Colin, and then wait upon her and undress her.

Sir Charles Russell: Can you fix any time for this?

Witness: It would be about 12 o'clock; sometimes after 12.

The Judge: What do you mean by the corner of the street?—The corner of Cadogan-place.

Examination continued: I can tell she stopped at the corner of the street because I heard it. She would come in shortly afterwards. I had to dress and undress her. I have often noticed that when I took her dress off it was disarranged at the back. Sometimes it was laced up and sometimes it was not. Her skirt was open. When I undressed her the skirt was sometimes open. At Easter, 1882, Lord Colin was at Cadogan-place. The visit of Lady Colin to Leigh Court lasted about a week. The Marquis of Blandford was there. He was there when she arrived, and he remained there all the time Lady Colin was there. There were no other visitors. The bed-room Lady Colin occupied was No. 37. It was 37 or 38. Lord Blandford had the next one. They occupied these adjoining rooms during all the visit. I remember on one occasion, after Lady Colin had dressed for dinner, finding something in the bedroom. It was a white



silk neck-handkerchief. A gentleman's, I should say. I showed it to her, and she said: "I know who it belongs to." I do not know what became of it; I think she took it away. I remember one night, when I was helping Lady Colin to undress and washing her feet, someone came up the staircase towards her bed-room. Directly she heard someone coming she coughed, and they went into the next room. Directly after I heard the door shut in the next room she dismissed me. That was usual. During the visit I noticed the towels every day. I noticed that they were disarranged. It was a double bed and I could see that there had been two persons in it.

The Judge: What time of the day do you refer to?—In the morning.

Examination continued: I know that the Marquis of Blandford was in Lady Colin's bedroom, and she was there too. I heard them talking together in the afternoon. I do not know how long he remained; I was outside. I remember one night I was brushing Lady Colin's hair after 12 o'clock, I heard someone try the door. Somebody tried the door and went away again directly.

Mr. Justice Butt: Was the door locked?—No, it was not.

Examination continued: I came to town with Lady Colin from Leigh Court. There were lots of visitors starting at the same time. The Marquis was one of them. When I left Leigh Court, we all went in a 'bus to the station. Lady Colin went in a separate carriage to me. Lord Blandford was with her. They got into the same carriage in the train together. I do not know if they were alone. After we returned to London Lady Colin went to Paris. I did not go. I do not know from her whether the Marquis was in Paris with her. Afterwards she paid a visit to Leigh Court without me. I have noticed a particular key which Lady Colin had. It had a key at each end. I do not know for what purpose that key was. There was a back entrance to Cadogan-place. There was a latch key to it. Lady Colin had the latch key. Captain Shaw was among the visitors to Cadogan-place. He came frequently, but I only saw him twice. I have seen him walking up and down before he came in. There was a carriage at the door, and when the lady in the carriage went away Captain Shaw came in. That was on one occasion. I have posted letters to Captain Shaw for Lady Colin frequently. I remember on two occasions someone coming home with her. On the first occasion it was Lord Blandford. She came home between two and three o'clock in the morning, and they went into the dining-room. There was supper. I had to undress her and put her to bed. I cannot remember how long he remained. On the other occasion I do not know who it was. It was earlier, directly after twelve. I could tell it was a gentleman, because I heard a man's voice. They went to the dining-room and had supper. I can't say how long the man stayed. Amelia Watson was in the service at the same time as I was. I have never seen any impropriety between Lord Colin and Amelia Watson. As far as I could see, there was nothing between them except what I would expect as between master and servant. Letters for her, she told me, I was not to leave in the hall, but to take them upstairs to the bed-room. She read them, and some of them she would burn, and others she would put away in a box under her bed, which was locked. About leaving the service. Lady Colin was at Leigh Court, and came home unexpectedly, and the morning after she came Lady Miles came. I was called up into the drawing-room where she and Lady Miles were. Lady Miles told me I had blackened her ladyship's character, and I was to leave the house at once. She told me that if I did not go a policeman would be after me—that she would send for the police. It was on June 4



She said she did not care where I went or what became of me; but I was to go at once. I said I did not know where to go, but she said she did not care; I must go immediately. Lady Colin came up to her bedroom and gave me £10, which had been changed into French money. Some of it was due to me—about £4. I was to tell my fellow-servants that my father was sick, and I was going to him to nurse him, to Switzerland.

To the Judge: My father was living in Switzerland.

To Mr. Searle: Lady Colin said she had always regarded me as a sister and not as a servant, and kissed me twice. She said it was his lordship who had sent me home. I left at six o'clock the same evening, direct for Switzerland.

Sir Charles Russell then cross-examined: Since I left Cadogan-place in June, 1882, I was first spoken to as to what I knew about Lady Colin Campbell when I saw Mr. Humphries about two years ago; I think it was in October, 1884. I heard by letter. I burned it, because I don't keep such letters. I will swear that that was the first communication I had from any one. I do not know Messrs. Broughton, solicitors, of Great Marlborough-street. I did not get a letter from that address. I did not answer the letter from Mr. Humphries. I had not heard of the suit between Lady Colin and her husband. I returned from Switzerland to this country in October, 1882. In that month I saw Mrs. Bolton, Lady Colin's sister, who is dead. I did not see Lord Colin Campbell. I am sure of it. I had no letter from him, and made no statement to him. I saw Mrs. Bolton for a character, and I got it. It was only a personal character to a lady. I did not see a detective at any time. The first occasion of my evidence being taken in writing was in December, 1884. I can't remember the date. It was in Mr. Humphries' office. Mr. Humphries and his clerk were present. That was the first occasion on which any statement had been taken down in writing from me. Mr. Humphries had written to me twice before that, but I had not answered him. I did not volunteer. Lord Colin Campbell came to me at Chesterfield-st., Mayfair. I had not written to him. I don't know how he knew I was at 11, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair. Mr. Humphries had written to me there. I don't know how Mr. Humphries knew I was at Chesterfield-street. His lordship called on me in December. Mr. Humphries had written to me in October. It was in October I returned to this country. Between October, 1882, when I returned to England, and December, 1884, I had no communication, either with Lord Colin, or any one on his behalf. That is clear. I was in this country on the occasion of the trial. I recollect hearing it talked about, but I never heard much about it. I saw it in the newspapers.

Mr. Finlay: There were no reports in the papers.

Sir Charles Russell: No reports of the case, but there were references to it. (To witness): Can you suggest to the jury how it was your address at 11, Chesterfield-street, was discovered? No; I cannot. I saw two letters whilst I was at Mr. Humphries'. I did not see a letter from Lord Colin. I was in service with him before I was married. I did not then make any statement to Lord Colin. He merely asked me to go and give evidence. I had not up to that time said that I could give evidence. I do not know how he knew that I could give evidence. I did not ask him. When he came to me and asked me to give evidence, he did not ask me what about. I had said at that time to no one that I could give evidence. I did not know what case I was asked to give evidence in. I did not know what my evidence was to be. I had never heard of the suits. When he asked me to give evidence, I agreed. He said I was to go to Mr. Humphries, and I agreed to give evidence without knowing what it was about. Up to



that time I had not given any statement to anybody, and no one had taken any memoranda. Up to that time I had given no statement to Mr. Humphries. I went about the end of December to Mr. Humphries, about a week after Lord Colin saw me. I went and made a statement, a clerk taking down the answers, and Mr. Humphries putting questions. I was there two hours on the first occasion. The last was later; it was last October. I was asked questions again by a clerk. One clerk asked questions and another wrote. One was Mr. Johnson. I do not know who the other was. The statement was read over to me on the last occasion. On the first occasion in December, the document was put before me at once to sign. The paper I signed had writing on it. The same is true of the statement made last month, and there was my first statement which they read over to me again. On the last occasion they read over to me the statement I had made on the first occasion. I recollect everything. I signed the statement on that occasion. I saw nobody else whom I knew at Mr. Humphries' that day. I met the cook, Annie Brown, outside. I did not see O'Neill on either of these occasions. I saw him this morning for the first time. I was dismissed in June, not on July 17. It was in June. Lady Colin came up from Leigh Court unexpectedly. She told me she had gone down to Leigh Court in charge of her mother, who was ill. I suppose it was for a change of air for the old lady. Lady Colin went to escort the old lady, and also to pay a visit to Lord Colin. Lord Colin remained there. We expected Lady Colin a few days afterwards. She had not told us how long she would remain away. O'Neill was the only man servant in the house at that time. When Lady Colin returned she did not say to me that I was reported to have been speaking in an unpleasant way about his lordship's illness. Before I was called up I know she had seen O'Neill. O'Neill did not tell me when he came down that he had been obliged to say to Lady Colin that I had been chattering about Lord Colin and also about her. He told me nothing. I did not ask him what he had said. I knew that he had been called up into the dining-room, but what it was about I did not know. I did not learn, or try to learn, what the questioning was about. Lady Colin did not tell me that I must go there and then, and that she did not care where I went to. It was Lady Miles who said it. I did not know of my own knowledge that Lady Colin had advertised in the *Morning Post* for a place for me a few days before I was dismissed. She never told me that, nor that she had tried to get a place for me. I am a Swiss Protestant, and speak English, French, and also German, and have no objection to travelling. When Lady Colin told me I must go, she did not give me any reason. I did not ask her for any reason. She never told me she would not give me a character. Mrs. Bolton gave me a character. The wages due to me were £3 7s. 6d. It must have been about that amount. There was nothing said about a month's notice. Lady Colin told me the best thing I could do was to go home. I don't know she gave money to O'Neill to pay for my travelling expenses. I went by myself to the railway. I don't know that Lady Colin said that he was to take me to the station. I don't remember, I can't swear that O'Neill took my tickets and handed them to me before I left the house. I don't know Lady Colin handed to O'Neill my travelling expenses. I have never spoken of these things to any one. Lady Colin charged me with gossiping. I have said I was sorry for the way I spoke. I was in the habit of speaking to her in French. I did not say in effect that in talking to the servants I had been talking a great deal of gossiping lies. I said I had been talking to the servants. I did not say I had been *bavard*-ing.



I cried, but did not say I had been very wicked, nor did I say I had been talking *toutes sortes de mensonges*? No. When I came back to England in October, 1882, I wrote to Lady Colin. I wrote to her abroad, but never received any answer.

Sir Charles Russell here put in some letters which he said he would refer to.

I wrote a letter from Switzerland. I wrote this letter on November 26. "Dear my lady—It appears that my lady has not received my two letters as I have not received any answer. Since I have left I have had nothing but misfortune. It is completely impossible for me to obtain a place. I have been to Italy, France, and Germany; but no places. Times are very hard, for strangers have not come to this country as in former years. The only thing that remains for me is to go to Paris directly, where I have a friend who will look after me. As my lady promised me to be useful, and I know her good heart, I hope she will not refuse to send me the necessary money to make the voyage in question." I got no answer to that letter. I had written two previous letters. It is not true that failing to get any answer to those letters, and failing Lady Colin to allow herself to be referred to in regard to my character, I then threatened to expose her. I have never said so. I wrote no other letters. This letter I wrote from Switzerland on November 26. That was in consequence of having written two letters to which I had received no answer. There were two letters dated from London, Fulham-road. Five altogether. It is not true that I ever wrote to Lady Colin threatening to expose her if she did not give a character. I never wrote any such letter, and made no such threat. Mrs. Bolton wrote to me. I cannot give you the letter, as I burned it. Mrs. Bolton told me that Mrs. Powell, whose service I was trying to get into, must judge for herself whether she would take me, but she would tell Mrs. Powell the reasons why I left Lady Colin's service. I think she was told I left because I wanted to go home. I never wrote to Lady Colin threatening her and never told any one I did.

Sir Charles Russell: Now, I call your attention to a statement you made in a paper produced by my learned friend. This is it: "When the witness (that is yourself) returned to London, she wrote to Lady Colin again requesting her ladyship to give her a character. To that letter witness never received an answer. The witness was seeking to enter Mrs. Powell's service, and witness wrote to her ladyship again and threatened that unless she gave witness a character to enable her to take a situation she would expose her, and after that Mrs. Bolton (Lady Colin's sister) wrote to her to tell her to call." Now, what have you to say to that?—I did say that at Mr. Humphries' office, but I now recollect that is a mistake. (Sensation.) That was not true. I corrected that statement this last week. I was thinking of writing to her in that way when she would not give me a character. I did not tell Mr. Humphries that I had remembered, because I forgot to tell him. I then went to Mrs. Bolton. The fact is that I went to Mrs. Bolton, not having written a threatening letter at all. She said that if Mrs. Powell asked her why I left she would be obliged to tell her the truth. Lady Colin, Mrs. Bolton said, was out of town at the time. I did not call on Lady Colin at that time, because I thought I was entitled to a character, and that she ought to write to me. I did not go, because I thought she was out of town. I never asked if she was out of town before I saw Mrs. Bolton. That is a document which was read over to me, and alterations made in it in the presence of Mr. Johnston and another gentleman whom I do not know, last night: "The letter threatening Lady



Colin was written in order that she should give that character to witness, which witness was entitled to, because it was only on account of witness's knowledge of the conduct of Lady Colin Campbell that she dismissed her, and she thought it was only proper to inform Lady Colin that she would explain to her new employer the true facts of the case." I told that to Mrs. Bolton. I did think it was true at the time, but last week I came to the conclusion that it was false. Lord Blandford visited the house in Cadogan-place very often. I cannot say how often. From November, 1881, until June, 1882, he called on an average about once a week, during a portion of that time Lady Colin was out of town, so that in some weeks he called oftener than twice a week, and always about the same time in the afternoon. Sometimes he would call in the evening between two and seven. Those are visiting hours. Other visitors occasionally called. I took letters every day to Lord Blandford, and sometimes two a day unless Lady Colin was away. Occasionally three times a day. There was only one sent by post. The others were taken by me. All the time I never knew of more than one letter going by the post.

Mr. Justice Butt: I do not know if you would like me to read my note to get this quite clear. In her examination before she said, "I have posted two letters from Lady Colin to Lord Blandford every day."

Witness: Yes, that is what I say now. Regularly every day I posted one letter. Lady Colin wrote many letters. I was never told to conceal anything when I was sending letters to Lord Blandford, nor was there any secrecy about it. I was never told to say that I had never sent letters to Lord Blandford. I never got any books from Lord Blandford, nor see any books. I was to ring the bell and run away. Put the letter in the box and run away. I don't know why I was to run away. I can suggest no reason. I always did that. Lady Colin told me to do it. I do not know why she told me. There was a knocker on the door. She did not tell me not to knock. She did not repeat the direction as to running away. She did not tell me that more than once. I posted letters to Captain Shaw. I did not take any to General Butler nor to Mr. Tom Bird. The direction to run away was confined to when I went to Cadogan-square. Her mother lives in Thurloe-square; about 20 minutes walk. She wore a fur cloak and took a man's hat under it. The hat was her own; it was a "billycock." I can't say what the occasions were on which she concealed that hat under her fur cloak; I don't know what was the use of it; I don't know if it was carried for pleasure. I formed no reason in my own mind; it was a suspicious thing, because why should a lady carry a hat under her cloak? Why not put it on? I thought that she did not put it on as she wanted to disguise herself when she was going through the streets. It would disguise her with a thick veil on. I did not ask her why she took it. She took it out of the wardrobe herself when she did not think I saw her, and put it furtively under her cloak. That happened two or three times. I cannot give the date as to the first, second, or third times; but it was some time in the spring of 1882. She went out with the hat concealed, and came back with it concealed. I sat up for her, and saw her take off her fur cloak. She surreptitiously took her hat and put it in the wardrobe so as to conceal it from me. I saw it. I could often tell when she had had her dress off by the way in which it was disarranged when she came home. I could not say when I noticed that first; it was in 1882, in the evening. That occurred two or three times; she had been out dining. I don't know whether she had been dining, but she went out to dinner. I would know when she went to balls; and it was not on occasions when she went to



balls. The dress was never unlaced; it was only the petticoats that were open. There was no disturbance in the lacing of the dress; the petticoat was unhooked and hung down. That is all I can tell you. I mean to say that it came round the body, and was hooked at the back. It was an underneath garment, and ought not to be seen. On two or three occasions it was undone. The sole reason for making that statement, that I concluded she must have had her dress off on several occasions, was that I found the petticoat in that state. It was her dress I meant. It was not her under-petticoat; it was her dress. That is what I meant all along. I meant the skirt—the dress skirt. What I meant was that her dress was undone at the skirt, and showed the petticoat. That was all right, and it was the skirt of the dress outside the petticoat that was open. I said it was not laced up; it was not a lace-up dress. The skirt was down. I did not admit Lord Blandford. I did not know how he came. He rang the area bell; but he did not knock. There was only the area bell, but he did not knock. the length of his visits were about 20 minutes or half an hour. I do not know if there were any other visitors there. I mentioned one occasion upon which Lord Blandford stayed to supper.

Was there more than one occasion?—I cannot say. And another occasion on which some man came. When Lord Blandford came to supper there was another man there. I only know him to come once to supper. On the occasion when Lady Colin took me out to go part of the way I do not know in what direction she went. I never looked after her. The point where she left me was where the cab-stand is, at the corner of Park-lane. I saw her to the cab-stand. I knew nothing about the visitors at Lady Colin's. I had nothing to do with handing them in. Lord Blandford was the only one I suspected. I first suspected him when we went to Leigh Court, because of what I observed at Leigh Court. The time of my visit to Leigh Court when my suspicions were aroused was Easter, 1882. I was there at Christmas and also at Easter. Dr. Bird was there. I think Mrs. Neptune Blood was there, but I cannot say. When I spoke of the two bed-rooms I was speaking of the Easter visit. Lady Colin and I were there, and Lord Blandford was there, and Mr. and Mrs. Neptune Blood were there, at the ball at Christmas. In my statement I said, "Lord Blandford paid great attention to Lady Colin all the time she was at Leigh Court. Mr Bird was also on a visit, and he paid attention to Lady Colin. Lady Colin occupied bed-room No. 38 and Lord Blandford bed-room No. 37, and they adjoined each other, but they did not communicate. Lady Colin's bed-room was opposite the staircase, exposed to view, but Lord Blandford's bed-room was behind one of the columns, and it was necessary to turn round to the other side of the column on approaching from the staircase to see Lord Blandford's room." That is about Christmas. Lord Blandford was there at Christmas, 1881. I am quite certain of that. He was there a week, and it was on that occasion that Lady Colin occupied bed-room No. 38, and Lord Blandford No. 37. That was at Easter. I say in my statement, "A large ball was given Lady Miles about Christmas time, 1881. Mr. Bird was staying on a visit when Lady Colin and witness arrived. They remained a week or ten days. Mr. and Mrs. Neptune Blood were also staying there at the time. Lord Blandford paid great attention to Lady Colin all the time she was at Leigh Court. Mr. Bird was also on a visit and paid attention to Lady Colin." That was at Easter. The document which was read over to me and signed by me in 1884 agrees with the statement read over to me and signed by me in 1886. That statement was read over to me in December, 1884, and in



October, 1886. I must have made a mistake. I said I did not know where Dr. Bird slept.

The Judge: The question here is not where Dr. Bird slept, but where Lady Colin and Lord Blandford slept at this Christmas.—It must be all wrong. I cannot remember the number of the rooms at that visit in 1881. I can't remember the number of Lord Blandford's room. I remember Lord Blandford was there in 1881. Of that I am quite positive. I paid greater attention to Lady Colin and Mr. Tom Bird at Christmas, 1881. I said in my statement that one evening I found a white silk neckerchief, which I showed to her ladyship. That, no doubt, occurred at Easter. There must be some mistake. Lady Colin knew to whom the handkerchief belonged. I say in my statement, "Her ladyship smiled, and stated she did not know to whom it belonged." It is true what I have said.

The Judge: You have said that when you showed Lady Colin the handkerchief, she said she did not know to whom it belonged? I meant to say she did not know.

Sir C. Russell (to witness): We must test your evidence, and this is the only means of doing it.—That must be right what I said in my second statement that Lady Colin stated she did not know. I don't know how I came to say in my examination in chief that she did know. Her ladyship took the handkerchief away.

The Judge (founding a question upon an intimation sent to him by one of the jury) asked whether there was any area to 79, Cadogan-place, where the servants would answer tradespeople when the bell rang?—I don't know anything about tradespeople.

Sir C. Russell: There was an area?—There was no area steps.

Sir C. Russell: Now, in your statement you say "Her ladyship smiled and stated to witness she did not know to whom it (the handkerchief) belonged." In your evidence you say you showed it to her ladyship, who said, "I know to whom it belongs."—That is a mistake. I say that she did not know to whom it belonged. I did not know what became of it. Lady Colin took it away. There is no doubt about that at all. That is quite right. I told Mr. Humphries in my statement of October, 1886, "Feeling sure that it (the handkerchief) belonged to Lord Blandford, I afterwards gave it to his valet; his name, I think, is Wright" was not right. I said that to Mr. Humphries' clerk when he was taking shorthand notes of my statement in December, 1881. It is not true where I say, "Witness asked her if it belonged to his lordship, when her ladyship laughed, and said that it did belong to his lordship, but that witness does not remember what became of it." The truth of the matter is what I have stated this morning. I meant to speak to Wright, and tell him I thought it was Lord Blandford's handkerchief, but I did not. I did not give it to Wright, and he did not laugh as I said. I told what happened on the second occasion. It is so long ago, I cannot remember everything. It's a mistake. The handkerchief was folded together. I could see it had been round somebody's neck. I could see where it had been tied. I said last week what is in a marginal note, "It was a gent's square white handkerchief, and appeared to have been round somebody's neck. It was witness's intention to give it to Lord Blandford's valet, believing it was Lord Blandford's, but witness afterwards found it was gone. Witness does not recollect any conversation with Wright about it." Up to that time I did not think anything about it. I did not know that Wright was forthcoming. I go on. "One night attending Lady Colin I heard Lord Blandford coming." I did not see him, but I heard him go into his room. Because I heard somebody



go into Lord Blandford's room I assumed it was Lord Blandford. It was after 12. There is a thick carpet on the floor of the corridor. And a foot being heard outside Lady Colin's bedroom, Lady Colin was seized with a fit of coughing, which I think was intended to warn the owner of the foot. This was at Easter. Immediately witness heard him coming Lady Colin began to cough loudly, and witness then heard Lord Blandford go into the room and bang the door after him. Her ladyship immediately said to witness, 'I do not want you any more, you can go to bed.' That is right. I meant by that I was to go out of the way as soon as possible in order that she might receive a visitor. I say, "During the night of the ball the billiard room was used as a cloak-room for ladies, and witness and Lady Miles's maid were there. Lady Colin passed through to the smoking-room while witness was standing there. Lady Colin passed several times, each time leaning on the arm of a different gentleman. On one occasion Lady Colin stopped and said, "Do I smell of smoke?" Witness saw her on one occasion go in with Lord Blandford and several gentlemen, but witness did not notice any other lady go into the smoking room." That is right.

Did you answer her when she asked you if she smelt of smoke?—No. That occurred during the Easter visit. I spoke about the ball which was at Christmas, 1881. I have a recollection of the incidents of the one transaction as distinct from the other. I am sure I am not making a mistake when speaking of the number of Lady Colin's room at Leigh Court. The towels were disarranged and scattered all over the floor. I stated "The towels did not seem as if they had been used in the usual way. The bed is a double bed, and there was a pillow on each side." I recollected that last week for the first time. Yes, going back four years I recollected for the first time last week the position of the bed. I went on to say "One night while dressing Lady Colin's hair, some one tried the door at night."

Sir R. Webster: That is not in the original statement.

Sir C. Russell (to witness): What do you mean?—Someone tried to turn the handle.

Mr. Finlay: That is in the original statement, but not in that part.

Sir C. Russell (to witness): You say some one turned the handle of the door. Was it locked?—No. I said Lady Colin coughed very loudly—twice. I stated, "On leaving Leigh Court all the ladies and gentlemen were outside the coach, with the exception of witness and a gentleman named Fitz-Henry, who had a great bunch of lilac. He told witness he had gathered it for her ladyship, but she would not take any notice of him because she had so many others, but he would make up for lost time, as they were going to Paris together." I do not know any more of this gentleman. Have not seen him since. I had seen him before at Leigh Court. He told me that he was going to Paris with Lady Colin. He took me into his confidence over the bunch of lilac. There were a great many visitors that day. A number of them went up by the same train as my mistress.

Sir C. Russell said: Now I go on "That on Lady Colin's return from Leigh Court to London her ladyship (This is inserted) "Lord Blandford returned to London in the same carriage with Lady Colin. Witness was in a separate one." Do you suggest that they came up alone?—I do not know. It is the Christmas visit that we are still speaking of.

Sir C. Russell: Then the statement goes on "On the arrival of the train at Paddington, Lady Colin and Lord Blandford sat on a seat quite together, and seemed to witness very unhappy at having to part. They looked like two lovers, and Lady Colin seemed to be looking to see if witness was watching?"—Yes.



What would two lovers, under such circumstances, sitting on a bench at Paddington Station, do?—No answer.

You know that you are only recently married yourself. You ought to have some idea?—I suppose everybody knows.

Does this mean that you had your suspicions, and allowed your imagination to run loose?—Yes, I had my suspicions.

Then there is another marginal note that Lord Blandford remained there until the luggage was all ready and that he spoke to witness, but witness did not remember what he said. This was on the arrival platform?—Yes. It was a bench on which they were sitting opposite the carriage.

The statement goes on "Then on the witness's return from Leigh Court" (then there is something in the margin about "Easter") "she told O'Neill that the Marquis of Blandford had slept with Lady Colin every night that they were at Leigh Court." Did you tell that to O'Neill?—I told him that I thought so. I did not say that I was sure about it.

Had you any ground for that suspicion which you say you explained to O'Neill, beyond what you have told the jury?—No.

It is not true, then, that you told O'Neill that the Marquis of Blandford had in fact slept with Lady Colin?—No, I was only suspicious, but was not sure about it.

Why did you not correct that part of your statement when it was read over to you?—I do not know; that part was never read over to me.

Mr. Finlay: If my learned friend will read the next sentence, that explains it.

Sir C. Russell: I think my learned friend must allow me to take my own course. I wish to test every word of this statement. (To witness): How came it that you did not correct it?—This part was not read over to me. That is I do not recollect it. It was only read over to me on two occasions.

The statement proceeds, "But witness had no positive proof of this. It was merely her surmise from what she had seen going on between Lady Colin and Lord Blandford. That the conduct of Lady Colin and Lord Blandford was the constant topic of conversation amongst the servants. They were constantly speaking about them being together." Then the statement goes on "That on a subsequent occasion Lady Colin and Lady Miles went to Paris, and witness knew that Lord Blandford went with them, and so did Mr. FitzHenry. Witness did not know if Lord Colin knew that Lady Colin went to Paris at that time." That is the way in which the statement originally stood, but this is how it now stands: "That after her return from Leigh Court, Lady Colin informed witness that she was going to Paris, as she had never been out of England since her marriage. She did not take witness with her, and witness was afterwards informed by Lord Blandford's valet, Wright, that Lord Blandford had gone to Paris, but witness does not recollect whether the valet Wright called at Cadogan-place." (To witness): Which of these two statements are true?—The second one.

Then, as a matter of fact, you did not know that any of them went to Paris at all?—No.

You did not know that Lord Blandford was going to Paris?—I knew, because his valet told me. I can't fix the date. I think it was in the spring of 1882.

When did you see Wright last?—I saw him when we left Leigh Court last. It was Easter last year. Lady Colin went to Paris after Easter.

The Judge: Let me understand. Do you say you believe that Lady Colin Campbell and Lord Blandford slept together every night during the visit to



Leigh Court at Christmas, 1881?—Yes, I do. I mean on the occasions when they had adjoining bed-rooms.

That is just what I want to get at. Do you believe that Lord Blandford and Lady Colin Campbell slept together every night on which they had adjoining bedrooms?—Yes; at Easter, 1882.

But you stated to Mr. Humphries, and you have repeated now, that only at Christmas, 1881, they had slept together?—(No answer.)

The Judge: Sir Charles Russell, I am putting this to her. She says now that she does not believe they slept together, except on the occasion of their having adjoining bedrooms at Easter, 1882, and she has no reason to believe they slept together at any other time. I now ask her how she explains the fact that she told Mr. Humphries they slept together at Christmas, 1881?—No, it cannot have been.

The Judge: I only wanted to know this simple fact, and she has stated that she has no reason to believe they slept together, except on the occasion of the visit on which they occupied adjoining bed-rooms.

Sir C. Russell read over the former statement made by witness, and coming to the allusion made to a singular key which Lady Colin had in her possession, and the remark thereupon as to 46, Cadogan-square (Lord Blandford's residence), asked what she imagined with regard to that key?—Witness: Her ladyship had another latchkey for her own house. I thought that key was for 46, Cadogan-square.

In regard to her statement that she had often seen Captain Shaw there (Cadogan-place), Sir Charles Russell asked witness: Did you see him often there?—I saw him once walking up and down the street. I often saw him at other times at the house. That was all that occurred from November, 1881, up to July, 1882. Lady Colin used to write frequently to Captain Shaw. Once or twice a month. I posted the letters. There was no concealment about handing them to me?—Some of the letters were addressed to a City address. I cannot remember the address. In April, 1882, Captain Shaw was staying at Leigh Court.

Is that the first reference to the Easter visit? Are all the other references to the Christmas visit?—No; there is the adjoining of the rooms of Lord Blandford and Lady Colin.

With that exception, does all the rest refer to the Christmas visit?—(No answer.)

I will call your attention to this: Is it not a fact, that when this proof was being read over to you, the gentleman who took it remonstrated with you, and told you that you must be wrong in speaking of the visit at Christmas, 1881?—No.

Will you explain what this marginal note means in the statement "N.B.—The witness still adheres to this occasion being Christmas and not Easter." That is opposite to the passage about Lord Blandford's paying great attention to Lady Colin. Now, did not the gentleman who took down your proof remonstrate with you, and point out that you must be mistaken?—No; he did not.

Mr. Justice Butt: Can you tell us what led to that note being made?—(No answer.)

Sir Charles Russell (to witness): Let me read it to you again. "N.B.—The witness still adheres to this occasion being Christmas, and not Easter."

Witness: It was at Easter.

Can you give any explanation of the fact that this note appears opposite



to that part of your statement which speaks of the position of the bed-rooms?—No I cannot explain.

Now I have read the passage in which Captain Shaw's name occurs. Will you swear that he was there either at Christmas or at Easter?—I do not know whether it was Christmas or Easter. I mean to say, clearly, that Captain Shaw was there either at Christmas, 1881, or Easter, 1882, during Lady Colin's visit. Lord Blandford was there during Christmas, 1881. I was not at Leigh Court with Lady Colin after Easter, 1882.

You go on to say, "On her last visit to Leigh Court Captain Shaw was staying on a visit there." Was he staying there?—I do not remember.

You appreciate the fact that you have in this statement said he was there?—Yes.

That was a mistake, you think?—Yes. He may have been there, but I do not remember. I may have mistaken Christmas, 1881, for Easter, 1882.

In your statement you say that Captain Shaw used to pay Lady Colin great attention—more than an ordinary visitor would; but that you could not recollect where his bed room was. You say that on one occasion Lady Colin had a sore throat and used a steam machine; that she once packed it up and said she was going to send it to Captain Shaw's daughter. Did that occur at Leigh Court?—No.

You further say that, in consequence of your knowledge that Lady Colin was not sleeping with Lord Colin, you particularly noticed in her bed-room several articles, which Lady Colin told you that a doctor had ordered her to use, and which her ladyship usually did use. You say you were very much surprised, in consequence of Lord and Lady Colin not sleeping together, at Lady Colin making use of these things, and believed that she was "bad." You meant to convey by that that Lady Colin had, by reason of her infidelity, become ill?

Mr. Finlay: No.

Sir C. Russell: Mr. Finlay, are you in the box? I must object to your interference. Let the witness answer for herself. (To witness): Was that what you meant?—No answer.

Did you mean that, or not?—What?

Then, as you say, you thought she was bad after that?—Yes, I did mean that.

Let us know what you really did mean.—I meant that as she was not sleeping with his lordship she would not want these things. I meant that she was unfaithful to his lordship, and in consequence she suffered. That is really what I meant. My suspicions were based on the use of these articles, and on the fact that Lady Colin was not living with her husband.

You say in another part of your statement that you do recollect Lady Colin going out to dinner, whether in a brougham or in a cab you cannot recollect, and that you do not remember what time it was when she came back. Did you say one word of that when you were examined in December, 1884?—I was not examined in 1884; I only made a statement.

Are you aware that you did not say a single word in your statement about what you just now told us?—Yes. I did not want to.

Why did you not say these things when you were examined?—Because I was not then a married woman.

You were not examined as to the bed or the bed-room, or the owner of the "footfall"—how do you know about these things?—Mrs. Priestly and the others, perhaps, can tell you; they saw all.

But, if you had remembered these things in December, 1884, you would have stated them?—Yes.



Then it was not your modesty that prevented you telling what you knew. Did this happen about the first month after you came into Lady Colin's service?—No, a long time after that.

You say in your statement that Lady Colin used to go into Lord Colin and say "Good night" and "Good morning," that "Mary" Watson used to go up to his lordship's room, attending the nurse's orders, but that you do not believe that Mary ever spoke to Lord Colin or hardly looked at the man. Can you tell the jury why, in December, 1884, you thought it important to introduce Mary Watson's name? (Witness paused.) Can you suggest why in December, 1884, you thought it necessary to mention Mary Watson's name? Because Mr. Humphries asked me what I knew. He told me that a charge was to be made against Lord Colin of impropriety with "Mary" Watson. He did not say that "Mary" Watson was Lord Colin's mistress. He said in December, 1884, Lord Colin was accused of adultery.

You say in your statement that, on leaving Lord Colin's service and going to your home in Switzerland, Lady Colin was frightened out of her life lest the police should be sent after her, but for what you did not know; that whilst in Switzerland you wrote to Lady Colin, and that again when you returned to London you wrote to her for a character, but that you received no answer; that Mrs. Bolton, as Lady Colin was out of town, gave you a character; but said that if she were asked to say why you left Lady Colin's service she would have to tell." Now, you further made a statement as to the letters which came to the house. As a fact there is no table in the hall, is there?—There was a table, or a shelf on the wall, I cannot say which.

You say again, "Mr. Bird was a frequent visitor" at Lord Colin's house, that he used to stay a short time, and that the only gentleman you saw go up to Lady Colin's bedroom was Mr. Propert. Now, I want to put it to you, and be good enough to give the question your attention. In regard to the visit of 1881 to Leigh Court, do you remember what was the number of Lady Colin's room?—37 or 38—I can't remember which.

Was it not, as a matter of fact, 36?—I don't think so. I don't remember which room she slept in. I don't know that a visitors' book is kept at Leigh Court. Lady Colin did not occupy bedroom 36. Lord Blandford was at Leigh Court in Christmas, 1881. The ball was not at Easter. Lady Colin did not go down till December 29, some days after Christmas. She spent Christmas with Lord Colin in London, and on the 29th went to Leigh Court. That visit lasted about a week. I recollect, before the visit at Easter, Lord and Lady Colin coming up from Scotland. He was laid up on his return, so that my mistress and I went down alone. On that occasion the number of Lady Colin's room was 37 or 38. The room, No. 29, was not occupied by Lady Colin at the Easter visit, 1882. I am not positive. I won't undertake to say more than that. It is a long time. I cannot remember. I do not know what rooms were empty. I do not know if the room No. 30 was occupied by Sir Philip Miles. It is not true, because I am perfectly sure that at that time Lady Colin had No. 37 or 38. I am sure of this, although it is nearly four years before my attention was called to it. Upon the occasion of the Easter visit No. 37 was Lord Blandford's room. It was either 37 or 38. The numbers were together and they had those numbers. I do not recollect a visitor of the name of Mrs. Brooks being there. She could not have occupied No. 38, because I am perfectly sure that Lady Colin and Lord Blandford occupied those two rooms. I have spoken of one room being in the corner. That was Lady Colin's room on one occasion, at Christmas. At Easter the room she occupied was not in the corner. The room she occupied was opposite the



staircase. That would not be over the portico entrance. I am sure. I think it looks over the park. I know the park. I recollect when I came from Mr. Humphries meeting Annie Brown. I did not tell her she would have to go to the lawyers. I did not know that O'Neill had made a statement. I knew that Mary Watson had. Annie Brown did not tell me what Watson's statement was. Nor what O'Neill's was. I did not tell her that I heard O'Neill's voice when I was at Mr. Humphries' office. I have not seen him since I left her ladyship's service. I saw Mary Watson on Saturday last. I saw a plan of Leigh Court at Mr. Humphries. I told that to Brown. I did not also tell her that all the servants were going there to give evidence nor anything like that. I am quite sure I did not speak of James O'Neill to Annie Brown.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General (Sir R. Webster) on behalf of the Duke of Marlborough. I was in service before I went to Lady Colin's. I did not know anything about her or her family before I went to be her maid. My duties were those of lady's-maid. I usually sat all day in my bed-room on the top floor. It was my duty to act in my room, and look after her ladyship's things. I had no duty at all to perform downstairs. It was no part of my duties to answer the bell. I had to sit up in my room and attend to Lady Colin when she was in the house. I went down to the basement to my meals, and then went back again to my room. I used to sit and do my work in my room too. My room looked out at the back. I used to sit in my own room until I heard Lady Colin come in. Then I went down to her bed-room and attended upon her. There was no secrecy about these letters. There was an ordinary letter-box on the door at Lord Blandford's, and I used to put them in. I did not know Lady Blandford by sight. I continued to take letters to Lord Blandford's up to Easter, 1882, up to the time of her second visit to Leigh Court. I do not know whether Lady Blandford was living in Cadogan-square all that time. I do not know one way or the other whether Lady Blandford called on Lady Colin. Lady Colin never told me where she was going to when she went out, or who she had dined with, and so forth. I did not hear in Feb. 1882, of Lord and Lady Colin dining with Lord and Lady Blandford. I never opened the door to Lord Blandford. What I have said about Lord Blandford's calling, I have not heard from other people, I could see him coming up the landing. What I saw I saw from the top landing. When you are standing on the top landing you can see to the drawing-room floor. I did not see Lord Blandford ring the bell, except once when I was at a front window—in Mary Watson's room. Other gentlemen and ladies called on Lady Colin when she was at home. I watched them from the top of the staircase also, but not always. I sometimes watched them from the top landing. I do not know of Lord Blandford lending Lady Colin books; nor of books coming to her from Lord Blandford. I do not know if there were many books about Lord Colin's house. It was a standing order that all letters should be taken to Lady Colin's bed-room. That did not refer to any special letters. I know how long Lord Blandford stayed, because I used to watch sometimes; standing looking over the banisters till he went away. I saw Mrs. Powell there, and Captain Shaw used to call in the usual way; Mrs. Shaw did not call also. I remember Lord Blandford being at the ball. I have no doubt about that. He was one of the gentlemen who took Lady Colin out of the room through the billiard-room on his arm. I am quite sure of that. I remember her asking somebody was he going out to smoke, but I am not clear about its being Lord Blandford. There was no ball at Easter, it was



at Christmas. I never said there was a ball at Easter. I do not know if it was not a charity ball at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton. The ball I swear Lord Blandford was at was at Christmas, and I agree with you there was no ball at Easter. Lady Colin spent Christmas at Cadogan-place. I do not remember how soon she went away. She went before New Year's Day. I do not know how many days before. I stayed at Leigh Court about a week. Lord Blandford was staying at the house when I arrived. I cannot tell the number of his room, and I do not recollect the number of Lady Colin's room. I do not remember the day I went to Leigh Court in April, 1882. It was in April, but I don't remember the day. I remember the day of the ball at Clifton. I have sworn Lord Blandford was there at Easter, but I don't know whether he was there before we arrived or not. We stayed about a week. I think Lord Blandford went home with us. I will swear he was at Leigh Court about a week. I will swear that Lord Blandford travelled up with us from Leigh Court in the same train on that occasion. I will not swear how many nights he was at Leigh Court on that occasion. I will not swear he was there more than two. I remember my mistress dressing to go to the charity ball during the Easter visit. I do not remember the date. I can't swear that Lord Blandford had been at Leigh Court more than two nights before the charity ball, because I don't know. Lord Blandford was there when we arrived at Leigh Court. I don't know how many days before the charity ball we went to Leigh Court. I don't know that Lord Blandford ever came back from the charity ball.

The Judge: You have sworn half a dozen times, that he came back to London with you, and now you say you cannot swear whether he came back from the charity ball.

Witness: I got confused about it with the questions put to me.

The Attorney-General: But you have sworn that at the Paddington Station you saw him sitting with Lady Colin Campbell like a lover?—Yes. I will swear that Lord Blandford travelled up to London with us after that Easter visit. He did not travel up with us after the Christmas visit. I don't know when he left at the Christmas visit—before or after us. It was not the same day. I will swear that I saw Lord Blandford at Leigh Court at the Easter visit, after the charity ball. I came back and remained at Cadogan-place during the time Lady Colin was in Paris. I don't know anything about Lord Blandford being in Paris at all. It was only what people told me. As to the occasion when Lord Blandford came home to supper with Lady Colin with another gentleman, I don't know what orders she gave. I did not look in to see if supper was laid for three. Lady Colin opened the door with a latchkey and let herself in. I tried to see her as she came upstairs. I looked over the banisters because I wanted to know who came in. One was Lord Blandford and I don't know who was the other gentleman. I will swear that Lord Blandford had supper there that night. I heard his voice.

Re-examined by Mr. Finlay: When I was sent from London home to Switzerland, I went first into the Liverpool-street Station. I went thence for Harwich. As to the advertisement said to have appeared in the *Morning Post* on July 15 in that year—an advertisement on behalf of a lady's maid, who could speak English, French, and German, and had no objection to travel—it was not put in for me at all. At that time I was at home in Switzerland. When Lady Colin came up from Leigh Court to Cadogan-place she was not expected. She arrived, I think, in the afternoon or evening. I don't know whether anyone knew she was coming, I did not.



I was called into the drawing-room and found her with Lady Miles. Lady Miles said I had blackened her ladyship's character, and I was to leave the house at once. There was no other reason assigned for my being sent away, except that I was told that I had blackened her ladyship's character. I never, till to-day, heard it suggested that the cause, or a cause, of my leaving was that I had been talking about Lord Colin's illness. She said it was Lord Colin's doings. Till Sir C. Russell suggested it to-day, it was never suggested that the cause was my talking about Lord Colin's illness. I came back to England in October, 1882. I remained in London all the time from then till now. Before October, 1882, whilst I was in Switzerland, I wrote to Lady Colin. The first is as follows: "My Lady:—It appears that my lady has not received my two letters, to which I have not received any answer. I must let you know that since I have left I have only had misfortunes. It has been completely impossible for me to find a place. I have been to Italy, France, and Germany, everywhere, and no use. The times have been so bad. It has been a frightful season. The only thing that remains to me is to go to Paris. I have a female friend there who will interest herself for me. My lady has promised to be useful to me, and I know a kind heart like hers cannot refuse me. I should like her to send me the money necessary to make the journey in question. I shall do my best to return it during the winter. The money for my friend I shall be able to provide. She will be quite willing to wait until I can earn it myself and return it to her. I pray you to have the goodness to help me, for I cannot find work here, and I need to work. Have the goodness, I pray you, to send me an answer as soon as possible." In another letter, dated from Brompton, I said, "I have been for eight days at Paris, and as I was not able to find a place, I decided to return to London. I have a place in view but am in want of references. I pray you to be so indulgent as to help me to get a place. My lady knows that I have done my duty to her. If evil comes and you wish me to go from you, I cannot help it. If you do not wish that I would pray you to give me a certificate. I count, my lady, on your good heart to help a poor girl." The last letter was also from Brompton, and was as follows: "I have not received an answer to my last letter, but I think my lady will not refuse a reference to me. For three months and a half I have been without a place. A lady will call upon you, and my lady will have pity on a poor girl, and not cause me to lose this place. Mrs. Powell is going to come to ask my character. She knows my lady very well. It is only because she depends upon you that she has accepted me."

Re-examination continued: Now, in the first statement, which was taken down in December, 1884, you say: "When I returned to London I wrote to Lady Colin again requesting her to give me a character, and to that I never got an answer. I wrote again, threatening that I would expose her. After that Mrs. Bolton asked me to call. She told Mrs. Powell that I left because I wanted to go home." To what does that refer—the threat to expose her?—I did write a letter, but never sent it. It was a mistake. Mrs. Bolton, Lady Colin's sister, had written to me, and getting that letter, I called upon her (Mrs. Bolton), and she said she would give me a character. Mrs. Powell saw Mrs. Bolton. I got a place with Mrs. Powell, after Mrs. Powell had seen Mrs. Bolton. Mrs. Powell told me that Mrs. Bolton had said to her that the reason I left was because I wanted to go home. I was at Mr. Humphries' office twice. Once in December, 1884, and the last time in October, 1886. When there I saw a clerk. He asked questions for me to answer, but I do not know if the clerk took shorthand notes. On the



first of these occasions Mr. Humphries told me that a charge of adultery had been made.

The Judge: That is in the petition. The petition was filed in November, 1884, charging him with having committed adultery with Amelia Watson.

Cross-examination continued: I went into Lady Colin's service in November, 1881. O'Neill entered the service about Easter, 1882. I had never seen O'Neill before he came there. It is impossible for me to have seen him at Christmas, 1881. I had never seen him until he came to Lady Colin's service before Easter, 1882. I have been asked a good many questions about the bed-rooms and their numbers which Lord Blandford and Lady Colin occupied. I have no doubt that the bed-rooms were adjoining. I am perfectly certain of that. I never heard that it was intended that Lord Colin should come down to Leigh Court at Easter. I never heard that preparations were made, but given up at the last moment on account of his lordship's illness. Lord Blandford was there at Easter, and returned to London with myself and my mistress. I don't know if Lord Blandford went away during the time of his visit to Leigh Court. I never heard that suggested there.

You said in your statement that Lady Colin was bad after men—what did you mean by that?—I say it was suggested——

The Judge: The witness has stated as clearly as a witness can state what she means. She has told you that she has said one thing and meant another.

Mr. Finlay: In one passage of your statement you refer to injections, and so forth. I think I must ask you what did you suppose these injections were used for?—To prevent children coming. I saw Lady Colin take the pot hat out of the wardrobe. She did not think I did, but I saw her. I did not notice in what direction she went when she left me that night. A lady's skirt is hooked on: hung by the waist. You slip into it head foremost. (Laughter.) One side goes over the other. When Lady Colin came back I noticed the slit was opened and the dress unhooked. I thought that her dress had been opened between the time that I saw her in the morning. I believed that at the time.

The Judge: You have spoken of Lord Blandford coming to Lord Colin's house to supper. How many times do you say he was there to supper?—Twice, I should say.

How many times was there supper there for gentlemen?—I don't know.

How many have you known?—Three or four.

The Court then adjourned.

The first witness called was the Hon. ROBERT FREDERICK VILLIERS, who stated, in August, 1882, I was in company with Mr. Mark Bouverie at Grays, on the river. Mr. Bouverie and I came back to Fenchurch-street Station together from Grays Station. The train in which Mr. Bouverie and I were sitting together stopped at Purfleet. Some people got into the train at Purfleet Station. Mr. Bouverie made a remark to me. When I got to Fenchurch-street Station, on the arrival platform, I saw Lord Blandford. I was in the train, but he was on the platform. He was going towards what is called the "way out." Lady Colin Campbell was quite unknown to me at that time. I do not know her now.

Sir C. Russell: I may say that the fact that Lord Blandford was in the train is not at all disputed by us, and never has been.

Mr. Finlay: My friend has never told us that before, at any rate.

Sir C. Russell: Well, we won't quarrel about it. (To witness): You



know Lord Blandford very well?—Oh, yes, and Mr. Bouverie knew him. Lord Blandford bowed to me.

Sir C. Russell: Put up his hand and said "Good morning," or something of that kind?—Yes. He was not wrapped up in an overcoat, with his collar turned up, as if he wanted to escape observation, but I could not tell if a number of people got out at Purfleet. I arrived from Grays, and a number of people got in and out at Purfleet, and when the train arrived at Fenchurch-street a good many people got out. It was on a Monday. I really cannot say if it was on August 14, it was so long ago. I am not sure if it was the first day on which grouse were eaten. I really cannot tell whether it was a Bank Holiday or not. The moment I saw Lord Blandford on the platform I recognised and acknowledged him.

The Hon. MARK PLEYDELL BOUVERIE was the next witness called. He said: I returned from Grays Station to Fenchurch-street in company with Mr. Villiers, the last witness, on Monday, August 14, 1882. I made an observation to Mr. Villiers. I saw two people on the platform I thought I knew. One was Lord Blandford, and the other Lady Colin Campbell. My acquaintance with her, however, was so slight that I was not sure whether it was her or not. I am not sure whether it was. I was introduced to her some nine or ten years ago, and that is all I can remember about it. I thought it was her. I only once spoke to her on the occasion of that introduction. I made a remark to Mr. Villiers. I went to Grays on Saturday, the 12th. I left Fenchurch-street Station about a quarter to five. I saw a lady whom I thought was Lady Colin Campbell.

The Judge: Was that the same lady you saw on the Monday following?—I thought so.

Mr. Finlay: What was she doing?—Sitting down reading.

The Judge: Where?—On the platform.

Mr. Finlay: That was when you were going to your train?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell: I saw a lady at Fenchurch-street Station on the Saturday, and thought it was Lady Colin Campbell; and on the following Monday I thought I saw the same lady. I cannot say how she was dressed on the Saturday. I think it was a dark dress. I can't say more than that. It is four years and a half ago, and I tried to keep out of her way. I saw no gentleman on the Saturday. I don't know Lord Blandford very well. I did not see him salute Lady Colin. I was introduced to her ten years ago, at Cheltenham, I think. I think that was the only time I spoke to her. From that time I had not met her much in society. I had met her at race meetings. I mean at Ascot, Sandown, and so on. On the Monday morning I came from Grays. When the train came up at Purfleet I saw a number of people awaiting the arrival of the train, from the carriage window, when the train was passing as it ran into the station, and that was the only opportunity I had of observing the lady on the Monday. I did not notice her after the train stopped. I went straight from Fenchurch-street to my place of business. I simply saw her standing at the station with a number of other people. I honestly believed that I saw Lady Colin, and I mentioned that fact. I did not know that it was in consequence of my mentioning it that the statement got into the papers that Lady Colin had eloped with Lord Blandford. I did not hear of that rumour in the autumn of 1882. I did not, at Lady Colin's request, meet her in order to see whether I could identify her. I never asked Lady Colin to meet me. I did meet her at Mr. Lewis's office, but did not know that she was going to be there. I did not make the remark, "Well, Lady Colin, I had no idea you were so tall!" I remarked that I thought it was



Lady Colin whom I saw, but that I could not swear; and that is my opinion still.

CORNELIUS COLLINGHAM, examined by Mr. Finlay: I am a waiter, and live at 139, Williams-terrace, Bermondsey. At present I am employed at the Champion Hotel. During the past six years I have been in the habit of going to wait at table, from Saturday to Monday, at the Royal Hotel, Purfleet. I was in the habit of going there in August, 1882. I don't remember, by the date, going there on Saturday, August 12, 1882. I remember because the head waiter had left that very day. (Laughter.) There had been a little fault found with him about a sofa. On that Saturday, the 12th, there was a comic [as the word was understood in Court] tea.

The Judge: What did you say—a comic tea?—A cold meat tea, my lord. (Laughter.)

Mr. Finlay: Was there a large party on that occasion?—Yes? about 30 Volunteers. I got down to the hotel that day a few minutes after five. I helped to wait on the Volunteers, and after the Volunteers had finished their dinner I attended on a lady and gentleman in a private room. The lady and gentleman that I waited upon remained in the hotel from Saturday to Monday. I cannot say now what I served them with. I don't know what meals, I served them with so many. I know I served them with some lemons. That was on Saturday. On the Sunday I did not attend them at breakfast time. I attended them at dinner. That was after seven. I remember bringing them dinner and some lemons for lemon squash. I see the lady in Court. (The witness immediately pointed to Lady Colin.)

Mr. Finlay: Do you see the gentleman in Court?

The witness looked round the Court for a moment or two, and after some hesitation, pointed to the Duke of Marlborough, who sat with his solicitor in the barristers' benches.

The Judge: Stop a moment. He pointed to the Duke of Marlborough, and said, "That's the gentleman, ain't it?" (Laughter.) Now you see two gentlemen sitting in Court without wigs. Is it one of those?—Yes.

Mr. Finlay (to the Duke of Marlborough): Do you mind standing up?

The Duke accordingly stood up with a smile on his face.

(To witness) Is that the gentleman you saw with the lady?—Yes.

Sir C. Russell: But it is four years ago?—Yes.

Was there anything to attract your attention to this lady and gentleman?

—Well, they seemed very high-class people. (Loud laughter.)

The judge: How could you form that opinion?—They looked it. (Laughter.)

Sir Charles Russell: Perhaps it was because of the lemon squash?—Yes; the lemon squash. (Laughter.)

That is four years ago?—Yes. I am still waiter at Purfleet, if there are any dinners on. I am not, and never have been, in regular employment there; only extra on Saturday and Sunday.

The Judge: Does that go on all through the winter?—No, only in the summer.

Sir C. Russell: Did you go on waiting from the Saturday to the Monday all through the summer and autumn of 1882?—Yes, and in 1883 also, and 1884; also in 1885, and the present year. On the particular Saturday I mention there was a stir at the hotel. I was waiting at the Volunteers' tea. The head waiter, Tom Tyler, was at the hotel on that Saturday to Monday. He was there regularly. He continued in the regular employment. He is



not there still. He left about two months ago. Until two months ago he was a regular institution in the place. On the Saturday I attended to the Volunteers, and after that I attended to the lady and gentleman I have spoken of. They were in the hotel when I came there. Dinner was the first meal I had to wait at, as near as I can say. I got to the hotel on the Saturday, about ten minutes past five. No one assisted me in waiting at the dinner. After the dinner I took in some lemons and some drink. I did not wait at breakfast on Sunday, nor at lunch. I waited at dinner on Sunday. I did not wait at the breakfast, because the head waiter, Tom Tyler, did that. I recollect the lemon squash on the Saturday, but I can't say what was served on the Sunday. I left at eleven o'clock on Saturday night. Tom Tyler would wait at breakfast on the Monday. He was in the service. No one in addition to Tom Tyler and myself was employed to wait on those people. My brother was there to wait at the hotel. He came in on the Sunday. The head waiter's name was George Tyler. He was the brother of Tom. Tom was promoted to head waiter after George got into trouble. In the hotel there were from four to six bed-rooms, as near as I can say. It is a small hotel, and the landlord himself takes an active part in the business. His name is Wingrove, and he was about on the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday looking after the business personally. I don't know if he was formerly a butler. Mrs. Brooks was his head housemaid. Mrs. Felham was chambermaid and Mrs. Brooks was housekeeper. There was no other chambermaid. Mrs. Brooks is not now in the service. I could not say for certain where she is. She did not remain long after the time I speak of. Neither did Mrs. Felham remain long, but some time after the other. I have no other way of fixing the time but that it was about the time the head waiter was dismissed. I had never seen either the lady or gentleman before that I know of. I saw one of them next in Thurloe-square on January 8 last. I saw a lady get out of a cab. I was with Mr. Gibbs. I could not say if he is a detective or a clerk.

Mr. Finlay: He is an inquiry agent.

Sir C. Russell: You had been with him more than once?—Yes. This was the first occasion. I met him at Mr. Humphries' office on the same day. Him as used to be head waiter at Purfleet came to me first. His name was Gilham. He was there before George. I don't know who was supposed to have given my address. Some one came to me at the Champion. His name was Worth. He said I had to go to Mr. Humphries' office. I was asked whether a lady and gentleman had dined at the hotel on August 12, and whether I could recognise those I had waited upon. My attention had not been called to the incident till Gilham mentioned it in the way I have described. I was to go to Mr. Humphries' office to see if I could recognise these people. I saw Mr. Humphries there, and his clerks. Gibbs was not there. Some photographs were shown to me there. Mr. Humphries showed them to me. When I got there I recognised the photographs and said I believe it was them. I was not quite sure till I saw the people. I think I could identify the style of the photographs. [Witness was shown a bundle of photographs, from which he selected a cabinet.]

Sir C. Russell: This is the photograph of a gentleman?—Yes.

But I am asking you about the lady. Can you select the photograph of the lady? [Witness selected the photograph of a lady in evening dress.]

The Judge: Do you think that is the lady?—Yes, I think so.



Sir C. Russell: Is there any other one that you think is like her?—  
Witness did not answer.

When the photographs were produced you stated you thought it was the lady, but you would not be sure till you saw her?—I was not sure till I saw her. That applied also to the gentleman; I was not sure till I saw them. The first time I saw Gibbs was at Mr. Humphries' office. He told me to come to Thurloe-square with him. I went there with him. We went by train. I walked up and down outside a house in Thurloe-square; Gibbs told me to see if I could recognise the lady. This was a little after eleven in the morning. I left about five minutes past two. A cab drove up and a lady got out. The lady was fair, as far as I could see; I could not say for certain. The lady I saw at Purfleet was fair, as near as I could see; but again I am not quite certain. I did not notice her dress. I did not notice her particularly by her hair when she got out of the cab. I saw whoever it was get out of the cab, and I noticed it was a lady, and I told Gibbs so. I can't say what day of the week this was; it was January 8. I did not make a statement to Mr. Humphries or his clerk till I went to Queen Anne's Gate. When I went there first I made a statement to Mr. Humphries. I wrote my statement myself, and I signed it. I can't say what date that was. I can't say how long before January 8. I don't know the date when I was there. I did not take the dates. I did not make a statement till about a fortnight after Gilham came to me. I cannot tell you within what time I made that statement.

Sir C. Russell: I call for that statement.

Mr. Finlay: I decline to produce it.

Sir C. Russell: I ask your lordship to be good enough to take a note that I call for it.

Mr. Finlay: And I decline to produce it.

Sir C. Russell: I ask you lordship to order it to be produced.

The Judge: Before I do that you must take steps to get it.

Sir C. Russell: I cannot take hold of my learned friend forcibly.  
(Laughter.)

The Judge: You must take steps to get it.

Sir C. Russell: We will take all technical steps.

Mr. Finlay: I will meet my friend in legal conflict on this point.

Sir C. Russell: My friend is very good in making concessions which are not of the slightest value to us.

The Judge: You would not expect him to make concessions which were of value. (Laughter.)

Mr. Finlay: No notice has been given, and my objection is a perfectly good one.

The Judge: Notice is no good. A subpoena is the way to get it.

Mr. Finlay: We have the statement, but my friend is talking as if a subpoena had been served.

The Judge: You admit it is in Court.

Mr. Finlay: Yes.

Sir C. Russell: And I apply to you to order its production.

The Judge: My impression is that I cannot do so.

Mr. Finlay: In the Tichborne case this very point arose, and it was decided on my side.

The Judge: I do not know that I am right, but I have always considered in practice these things were not produced. Of course I will hear Sir C. Russell, and if he convinces me, I shall make the order with pleasure. I shall want some authority, because my impression is against it.



Sir C. Russell: I am entitled to ask your lordship to note that I have asked for it.

The Judge: There is a shorthand note being taken of the proceedings.

Mr. Finlay handed up the authorities to the Judge, remarking that in the Tichborne case there were 40 pages of discussion on the point. (Laughter.)

Examination continued by Sir C. Russell: On January 8 you went to Thurloe-square?—Yes. I saw a gentleman get out of a cab there. That was the gentleman I saw at Purfleet. After that I went to Mr. Humphries, but, did not again make a statement in writing I did make a statement, which was read over to me.

Sir C. Russell: I call for that statement.

Mr. Finlay: I decline to produce it. (Laughter.)

Sir C. Russell: Is Mr. Wingrove, the landlord of the Purfleet Hotel, here?—I don't know. I saw Tom Tyler here this morning.

The Judge: Why do you say he is not here now—because you do not see him?—I do not see him.

Sir C. Russell: Do you mean he has gone away?—I mean I don't see him. Neither Mrs. Brooks nor Mrs. Felham are here that I know of. I was not there when there was a gentleman at the hotel who saw the landlord and the head waiter, and produced photographs to them. I did not hear of it until the waiter spoke to me of it.—the head waiter, before George was head waiter. George was succeeded by Tom Tyler. Gilham was not head waiter in 1882. I learned from Gilham only that the photos had been produced. I did not talk of it with Tom Tyler until after I went up to Mr. Humphries' office. I did after January 21, but Tom Tyler did not tell me that a detective had been there with photographs. He told me that "people" had been there.

Are you sure?—I could not say for certain that the lady and gentleman had not been there before. It was not stated to me by the head waiter that the lady and gentleman who had been there from Saturday to Monday in August, 1882, had been there before, until after I had given my statement. I cannot remember when that was stated to me. We talked about it. I did not talk to Mrs. Felham nor to Mrs. Brooks. Mr. Wingrove spoke to me about it. I don't think he said that this lady and gentleman had been to the hotel before. I would rather say "He did not" than "Yes." I could not say for certain. I will not undertake to say he did not say that. Tom Tyler said that he had been subpoenaed, and I said I was subpoenaed also. Mr. Wingrove was in the room at the time, and he said to me, "How did you come to be subpoenaed?" and I said the people saw Gilham, who spoke to me about it. That is the reason Mr. Wingrove mentioned it. There were three private sitting-rooms in the hotel. Only two people slept in the house on the night in question. I had nothing to do with waiting on the bed-rooms. I know that only two people slept there, because I saw the boots come down, and there were only two pairs—a lady's and a gentleman's. No others came down from the bed-rooms. That is my only reason for saying that only two people were staying in the place. I could not say if the two people whom I say were stopping there went out on the Sunday, or on the Saturday, or on the Monday before they finally left. They went away early on the Monday.

The Attorney-General: Taking up the story as to what you said to those who questioned you—Gilham saw you?—Yes. And went to Mr. Humphries' office, and we saw the photograph of the Duke of Marlborough. I did not know the name before I got to Mr. Humphries' office.



I was told at Mr. Humphries' office what the gentleman's name was. They told me the Duke of Marlborough. I could not say for certain if it was the photograph of that gentleman. I went to identify the gentleman at Queen Anne's Gate. Mr. Gibbs took me. I saw the gentleman coming along the street. Gibbs was not with him. I recognised him at once. He was very like his photograph. I consider it a very good likeness. The first thing I spoke about serving was the lemon squash. I remember taking up the lemon squash two or three at a time. I will swear that the gentleman I saw was in a private room at that hotel, and the number was No. 7. I didn't take the orders. Mr. Wingrove took them. They gave the orders for the lemons, and I gave them to the barmaid. And I remember the number I gave for the orders was No. 7. I remember taking the lemon squash up, and I remember taking the order. I do not remember how he was dressed. The train leaves Fenchurch Street at 4.28, and the lady and gentleman were there when I got there. When I entered the hotel there was the lady and gentleman. I don't know how long they had been there.

By Sir C. Russell: What was the name of the barmaid?—I could not say.

How long did she remain in that employment, and is she there still?—She was not at Grays long after that.

A year?—Cannot say.

Two years?—Cannot say.

Does Mr. Wingrove usually see people who come about rooms?—Yes.

Himself?—Yes.

Does he settle the rooms they are to have?—Yes.

So that he would have seen this lady and gentleman about the rooms, and have assigned them the rooms they were to have?—Yes.

ALBERT DE ROCHE, assistant house agent, was then examined by Mr. Searle as follows: I was formerly in the service of Lord and Lady Colin Campbell, in the capacity of under servant. I remained there three months.

Sir C. Russell: To the first week in March, 1882?—Yes.

Mr. Searle: While there did you sleep in the house, or did you go away nightly?—I did not sleep there. I went in the morning about eight o'clock. I left in the evening from nine to eleven. My duty was to wait on her ladyship, and to answer the front door. I remember shortly afterwards, whilst I was in service, some visitor coming there. I announced the gentleman to Lady Colin, in his lordship's bed-room. I announced the name, and after that her ladyship gave me instructions as to what I was to do when certain visitors called. She said I was not to announce Captain Shaw or Lord Blandford in his lordship's hearing on any account. She gave me no further instructions. When they called I used to make excuses, and tell her ladyship that the cook wanted to see her, and sometimes I wrote the name on a bit of paper. I remember Lord Blandford calling several times. I cannot swear how often. He used to call in the afternoon or evening. As a rule he was shown into the drawing-room, and her ladyship might be there. I cannot say how long he stopped, as I never let him out. I never let any gentleman out that I know of, with the exception of the doctors and Mr. Blood. I think a gentleman who was to instruct Lady Colin in singing called. I went to announce him to Lady Colin in the drawing-room. No one was with her, as I believed. I went to announce the visitor, and Lord Blandford was with her in the drawing-room. Her ladyship got up in a flurried state, came towards me, and said, "What is it, De Roche?" I then apologised to Lady Colin. She was



sitting on the settee, and the Marquis was by her side. On the left side, I think. His lordship had his arm in this position (stretching forth his arm as if to encircle something), but I cannot swear that the arm touched the waist. She seemed to be all disarranged, and in an excited state.

Mr. Justice Butt: Do you mean that her dress was dis-arranged?—Yes, and they seemed flurried. I cannot say how long Lord Blandford had been there, or how long he stayed afterwards. I knocked very loudly. I have taken letters from Lady Colin to the Marquis. That happened about three times. I took them to Cadogan-square. She said I was to inquire if Lord Blandford was at home; if he was not I was to bring them back. I did so, I think I took refreshments to Lord Blandford on one occasion, and to Captain Shaw I have taken refreshments. To the best of my belief it was brandy or claret, and seltzer, and coffee. On one occasion when I went into the room I saw Lord Blandford. I have seen other gentlemen there—not Lord Blandford. Captain Shaw was not so frequent a visitor as the Marquis. Captain Shaw and the Marquis never came at the same time or on the same day. They came on different days. Captain Shaw used to come in the afternoon—between half-past three and four. I can't say how long he remained.

Cross-examined by Sir. C. Russell: I think, when you were in Lady Colin's service you did not wear spectacles?

Well, will you oblige me by taking them off now? (Witness removed his spectacles.) I am now in the employment of an estate agent. An assistant to an estate agent. Sometimes I take inventories. I have not at any time after taking an inventory remained in the kitchen. I never stopped in the kitchen. I have remained on the premises looking after the subject-matter of the inventory. (Laughter.) I went into Lady Colin's service the first week in December, and I left the first week in March, 1882. I was not engaged on December 19, and did not leave on the 25th, my wages being paid up to February 27. I can't say if I was engaged on December 19; and on February 25 was paid my wages up to the 27th. To the best of my belief I came in the first week of December, and I know that because her ladyship was away at Christmas, and I was there with two servants. I remained till the first week in March. I was not paid on February 25 my wages up to the 27th. I can see to read now distinctly. I was suffering then from the effects of an operation for cataract. One eye was affected, but I never broke anything in my life, except some glass in his lordship's room. That was on the day I washed it up—in the morning. My eyes are good enough to see Captain Shaw in Court. I see Lord Blandford there [pointing to his lordship, who was sitting amongst the junior counsel]. Since I was operated upon I have been compelled to wear glasses. If I have them on, I can see any gentleman in Court. It is so long ago that I forget Captain Shaw's features.

Can you identify this lady? [Counsel stretched his hand in the direction of Lady Miles, who was sitting with Lady Colin, immediately under Sir Charles]—That is Lady Colin. I cannot discern features from where I am without glasses. [Witness was proceeding to re-adjust his spectacles.]

No, no; keep your glasses off. Who is that (pointing to Captain Shaw)?—Captain Shaw. I had a disease of the eye. I was never pressed to wear glasses. I swear Lady Colin never advised me to wear glasses. I went through an operation at St. George's Hospital, by Mr. Carter. Lady Colin never spoke to me at all on the question of my sight. I was operated upon, I think, in March or April, 1882. After I left



service. So that the cataract was coming on during the time I was in service. I was not told to announce Lord Blandford and Captain Shaw in the presence of Lord Colin. After her ladyship came out of Lord Colin's room I got those instructions. I was told by her.

And no further directions given?—Not to my knowledge.

Did you when you were examined by Mr. Searle, recollect that the instructions to you were not to announce any gentleman?—I was instructed, to the best of my belief, not to announce any gentleman. I think that instruction was given in the first week of January or the second. I went there in the first week of December. I got this instruction after about eight or nine days. Well I cannot exactly remember the dates. To the best of my belief it was the same evening that I got the general directions that no gentleman was to be announced in the presence of Lord Colin. It was given in the dining-room. There was no one there beside me and Lady Colin. I used to make evasive excuses. I was not rather ashamed of myself. It is a general thing. I have done it in service. (Loud laughter.) My conscience is not strained in that regard to my present employment. I have done so in other places.

The Judge: You are now in more straightforward employment (laughter).

Examination continued: I believe Lord Colin had an operation performed. I can't say if he began to come down from his room early in January. I will swear he was more than six weeks in his room before I left. I saw him sometimes in the drawing-room and sometimes in the study—more frequently in the study. I do not think there were many visitors at the time Lord Colin was staying there, but very few at that time. They were shown into the drawing-room. I cannot say if Lord Blandford was amongst the visitors that month, or Captain Shaw, to see his lordship. I say that during the time I was there Lord Blandford and Captain Shaw were not announced to my knowledge. My knowledge of any calls on the part of Lord Blandford and Captain Shaw relates to the period previous to Lord Colin being able to come down stairs. My knowledge of such calls would apply from December 19 until the time that Lord Colin was able to come down. The study was a small room on the landing, on the way from the dining-room up to the drawing-room. There was a curtain hung before the door. It was a kind of room in which the opening and closing of a door would be more or less an inconvenience. It was kept open ordinarily, and there was a curtain in front of it. A singing master was in the habit of giving lessons to Lady Colin. I have seen him on several occasions. I do not suggest that he came without previous appointment. I do not remember the name of the master. I went upstairs to the drawing-room to announce him, believing that Lady Colin was there. I used to knock at the door. I did so on this occasion, I believe. I cannot say when I opened the door I saw Lord Blandford there with his arm around Lady Colin's waist. I never thought I should in any shape or form be subpoenaed to give evidence. I never had orders to knock before announcing visitors, but it is the custom for servants to do so. You are always supposed to do so when you believe there are visitors already in the drawing-room. I have always done so in the highest families. (Laughter.) I don't mean to suggest that in the ordinary course in society it is usual for a servant, in announcing a visitor, to knock with his knuckles at his mistress's drawing-room door. I mean if a visitor is in the drawing-room it is usual for a servant going to announce another visitor to knock at the door before opening it. I have been in very good families. I have been with the Terences, of Derry, with General Sir Selby Smith—



The Judge—Were you accustomed to knock at the drawing-room door there?—I was.

Sir C. Russell: Did you knock on that occasion?—I can't tell. I might or I might not: I did not do so, because I thought she was alone, and did not know she had a visitor.

The Judge: Have you ever been a waiter at an hotel?—Yes, my lord. [His lordship here laughed, and nodded to Sir C. Russell to proceed.]

Sir C. Russell: Now, Mr. De Roche, be kind enough to attend to me, please. The drawing-room consists of front and back portions, forming one room, with a conservatory at the back?—Quite so; and as you go upstairs there is one door that would lead into the front drawing-room which faces you, and another to the left, which opens into the back drawing-room. The door facing you was always locked, and had a heavy piece of furniture on the other side. The door you would open to go into the room would be that not in front of you, but to the left. I think it swung to the left. That door is hung round by what is called a reed curtain. I can't say that it is a door you cannot open without considerable noise. I have never known it make a considerable rustling noise. There is no curtain to the door by which you enter the room. To the best of my belief the door to the left at the top of the landing had no reed curtains behind. I swear it had not. There was, at the right hand as you went in by that door, a screen on the other side of the curtain, which you had to go round before you got into the front drawing-room. The settee, or sofa, on which I saw Lady Colin and Lord Blandford was just as you turn to the right, and in front of the wall. I had to go round the screen to get into the front drawing-room before I could see the settee. I am sure I could do that, knocking with my knuckles, and get round that screen, and that then Lord Blandford could be seen by me with his arm round Lady Colin's waist. I am sure that he had his arm in a suspicious manner, and in a position in which I have never seen an ordinary visitor—at least not so close. It was his right arm. It appeared to me as if her ladyship got up. I could not swear I saw his arm on her waist, but she looked flurried and her dress was disarranged. It was up a little and her ladyship shook it out. It had been up like this (describing it by a gesture). I mean it was lifted up so that I saw her petticoat. I can't say her underclothing. I am quite sure I could see her petticoat. I could not say how high her dress was up. I can't say how high it was, because I did not take the least notice. I only apologised to her ladyship for coming in when I saw she had Lord Blandford with her. I swear that I saw her dress up. I can't say how high it was. I can give no idea, but I saw that she was very flurried and very excited. I announced that the music-master was there; he was in the adjoining room, and I told her ladyship so. She said that she would be there presently. I cannot say whether I afterwards heard singing. I apologised on going in.

Mr. Justice Butt: What did you apologise for?—For going in whilst Lord Blandford was there.

I want to know, did you apologise because you went in the room without knocking?—My reason for apologising was that Lord Blandford was there, and her ladyship came towards me.

Sir C. Russell: Did you come to an evil conclusion as regards Lady Colin? Did you suspect in consequence of what you saw?—Yes. Then and there. My suspicions were roused on the occasion. I came to a conclusion in my own mind; but previous to that there used to be scandalous talk about her



ladyship amongst the servants in the kitchen, generally at meal times. Rose Baer was the principal talker.

I do not know whether, from your name, De Roche, you are of Norman blood?—I am an Irishman by birth. (Laughter.)

Probably you went over with Strongbow?—I am never ashamed of owning my country. Captain Shaw also called upon Lady Colin. I saw his arm in the same position as Lord Blandford's on one occasion, and on the same sofa in the same room. I went in with the refreshments. I did not knock because I was ordered to bring up refreshments. Lady Colin told me to bring some in about half an hour's time. I took some letters to Lord Blandford. I will not swear to any more than three. And I was told to bring them back if he was not at home. I am sure about the directions. I was never told to drop them into the letter-box, pull the bell, and run away. I never wrote to Lady Colin beseeching her to help me. I went to her. I never knew that she visited my wife. She paid my rent while I was living at Lavinia-grove, King's Cross. I had children. If Lady Colin helped my wife and children she did it unknown to me. She visited me at my house. She paid only one visit.

The Attorney-General: Did you know that Lord Blandford was married?—I never heard that he was married. I never knew that Lord and Lady Blandford used to call on Lord and Lady Colin. I am perfectly certain of that. I swear he never did to my knowledge. I swear I had no knowledge that on the 26th of that month Lord and Lady Colin did go to dine with Lord and Lady Blandford. I never went inside Lord Blandford's house. I did not know of Lord Blandford lending Lady Colin books. I have not seen many books at Lord Colin's house. It was a small house. Lady Colin used to receive visits in the afternoon, between luncheon and dinner. Lord Blandford's visits were made at the period when Lady Colin used to receive visitors, in the evening, or the latter end of the afternoon, before her ladyship went to dress for dinner. Lord Blandford would ring the bell, ask if Lady Colin was at home, and if so would be shown up. I have seen Mrs. Bolton there with Lady Colin when Lord Blandford was shown up, but I think only on one occasion. I will not swear that it was not more than once. I have seen Captain Shaw in the drawing-room that once.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gully (for Captain Shaw): When Captain Shaw called, did he drive up in a mail phaeton?—No; he walked. I never saw him drive up. I never saw him come except on the one occasion during my service there.

Mr. Finlay: Who engaged you when you took service at Lady Colin's house?—Lady Colin. I had nothing to say to Lord Colin at all.

Sir C. Russell: I wish, with permission, to remedy an omission I made. I forgot to call for this man's statement. Perhaps my friends will now produce it. (To witness): When were you first spoken to in respect to this matter?—I think in 1883. I think Lord Colin spoke to me. I got a letter from him, but I destroyed it. I called upon him at his club in Pall Mall. I forget the name of it. It is on the right hand side of the Haymarket, coming down Regent-street, by St. James's-street. (Laughter.) Brookes's is the name. I was there about twenty minutes. I think we went into his lordship's private room, or it might have been the dining-room. Lord Colin said, "De Roche, I believe you to be a truthful man. I believe you will tell me the truth in reference to Lady Colin—as to anything about her or any visitors you have seen about the house. I wish to impress on your mind," his lordship said, "that you are not to exaggerate,



but to tell the truth to the best of your ability." I replied, "I am very sorry to come here on such a subject, and I would rather not give any testimony in regard to her ladyship." I was very sorry to do so. Lord Colin took no statement from me in writing. He asked me to go to Mr. Humphries and tell him all I knew in the matter. I really cannot say what date this was. I went to Mr. Humphries, to the Viaduct, and my statement was taken down in writing and read over to me, and I signed it. I have been to Mr. Humphries' office since that, and was asked to go and be subpoenaed.

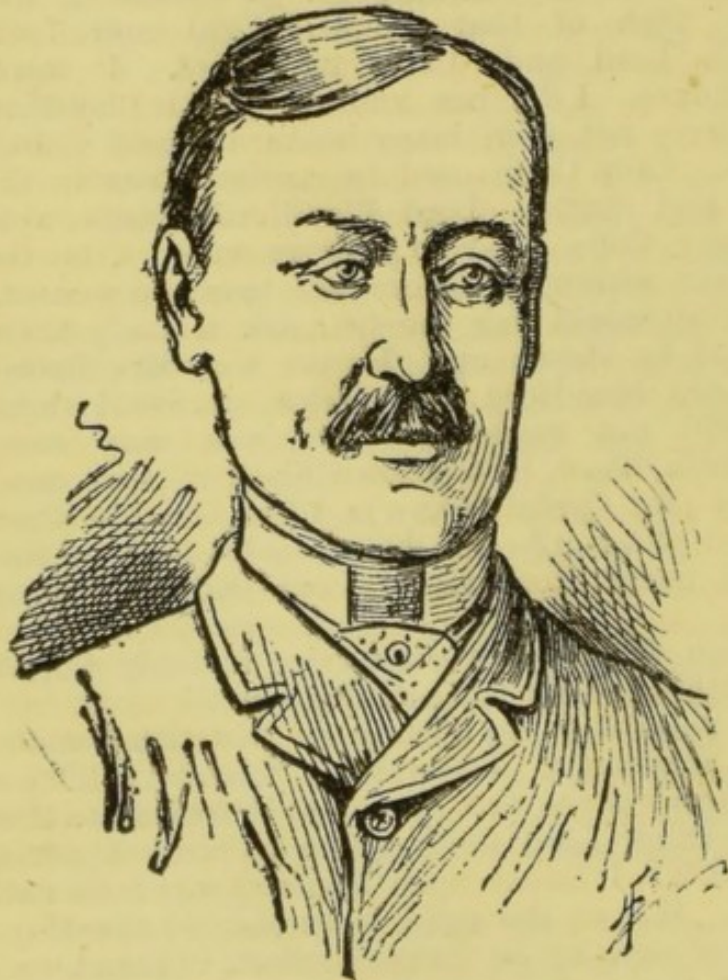
Sir C. Russell: I call for that statement.

Mr. Finlay: I think you ought to take the proper form. I object.

Witness, in re-examination by Mr. Finlay, said:—Lady Colin acted very kindly towards me. On my oath I have no ill will to her, quite the reverse. It is not by my desire that I am here to-day.

The Judge: You said to Sir C. Russell that on one occasion you saw Captain Shaw put his arm on the same place as you observed Lord Blandford do. Did you tell that to Mr. Humphries when you made the statement? —I did. I am sure I have told it before to-day, my Lord.

JAMES O'NEILL, examined by Mr. Lockwood, said—I was formerly in the service of Lord Colin Campbell, at 79, Cadogan-place. The other



JAMES O'NEILL.

servants were Rose Baer, Mary Watson, and Ann Morrell, and Lord Colin had a nurse, Mrs. Bristowe. Lord and Lady Colin were at that time living in the house together. The first to leave was Lady Colin. I cannot tell how long she was away, but before she went I had seen Lord Blandford at Cadogan-place. During the time I was there he frequently called, and it was my duty to answer the door and let him in. He used to ring the area bell only, and not knock also. There were other visitors who only rang. Captain Shaw was one of them. Lord Blandford usually came about four or five o'clock, and remained for from half an hour to an hour, and sometimes longer. I have frequently seen letters from Lord Colin

to Lord Blandford. I saw them in the hands of Rose Baer. I have posted letters myself, and have taken others round to Lord Blandford's after Rose Baer's time. I remember an occasion on which Lord Blandford came, and tea was ordered. There was no special time for taking up



tea unless it was ordered, as it was on this occasion, by Lady Colin. The order was simply to take up the tea. It generally takes about fifteen minutes to prepare, but on this occasion I was a little quicker. When I took the tea up I found the door locked. When I found the drawing-room locked I went down again.

The Judge: And took the tea down?—Yes.

Mr. Lockwood: Where did you go?—I went downstairs into the pantry, and waited there about five or ten minutes. When I went up again, I tried the door I had previously found locked. It was then open and I went in. Lord Blandford and Lady Colin were in the room. I noticed that the furniture was disarranged. I am speaking of the sofa and cushions. Lady Colin and Lord Blandford were sitting on the sofa together. I noticed that she was flushed in the face. I do not remember what month this was in. I kept no dates. I never received any instructions from Lady Colin with regard to what my conduct should be in the matter of announcing Lord Blandford. I remember on one occasion going to a servant's ball. I think it was in College-street. I got back about half-past two in the morning. I slept on the premises at the end of the front hall. I did not come in at the front door, but at the back door through the garden. I did not interfere with the fastening of the front door. After I came in I remember, just as I got into my room I heard the noise of a key in the front door. I could see the hall door from my room, keeping my own door a little ajar. I looked down and saw her ladyship come in with a gentleman. They shut the door easily and walked upstairs. To the best of my knowledge it was the Marquis of Blandford by his size. Lady Colin and the person I believe to be Lord Blandford went upstairs. Lady Colin first and the gentleman afterwards. They made no noise as they went up. I did not see them go into any room. My impression was that they went into the drawing-room, but I could not swear to it. They waited there somewhere about twenty minutes, I should think, and they then came down. I believe her ladyship let the gentleman out. She went upstairs. She shut the door, so as to make no noise. I cannot give you the date when this happened. I remember when this happened Lord Colin was at home upstairs. He was sleeping then on the floor over the drawing-room. I know Lord Blandford's valet by sight. He used to come to the house, 79, Cadogan-place. He brought notes. Not to say very frequently, but pretty often.

The Judge: Do you know the name of the servant?—No.

Did you say he came very frequently, or not very frequently?—Very frequently, my lord.

Sir C. Russell: I thought he said not very frequently. The shorthand writer, who was here called upon, read the answer of the witness—"Not to say very frequently, but pretty often."

Mr. Lockwood: I will put it again. (To witness): Tell me, did that happen frequently or not?—Yes, frequently. I must have misunderstood you when I said not. I never saw Lady Colin go out with Lord Blandford. I had seen them in each other's company on one occasion. I saw them go from Mrs. Bolton's in a cab. I saw them go in the same cab, and that was the only time I saw them go out together. They went away in a hansom cab. I remember on one occasion seeing a letter upon the desk in the drawing-room at 79, Cadogan-place. It was just a sheet of notepaper lying there with a few words on it. It was half written on. I read half of it. It commenced "My dear George," or "Gig"; either "dear George," or "dear Gig," I don't know which. As far as I can remember, it was "meet me" somewhere,



and I think, as far as I can remember, it was "Kilburn." At the time I read that Lady Colin Campbell was not in the room. I do not know whether she returned to the room afterwards. Rose Baer was in her ladyship's service at that time. She did not show me a letter addressed by Lady Colin Campbell on that day after I had seen the letter in the drawing-room. I must not tell what she told me, but she made a communication to me. I cannot tell about when it was. I remember something happening after I had seen this letter, and Rose Baer had made this communication to me. Lady Colin went out about eight o'clock. Her ladyship had a fur cloak on. She had no bonnet, nor had she one with her, that I could see. On Lady Colin returning, as I understood from Leigh Court, I had a conversation with her with regard to Rose Baer. I cannot remember the first of the conversation. After she came back from Leigh Court she asked me what all the fuss was about. There was a lot of fuss in the house, and she wanted to know what it was all about. She asked me if Rose Baer had told anything to his lordship. I said, "Yes, I think so; or at least she made a statement about your ladyship to me." I said that Rose Baer had told me that her ladyship had been sleeping with the Marquis of Blandford on their last visit to Leigh Court. I told her ladyship what Rose Baer had said, and her ladyship replied that it was a "damned lie." Lady Miles came the next day. To the best of my knowledge about 11 o'clock. Lady Miles saw Lady Colin. I was sent to Charing-cross to get change for £10, and to bring back some French money. I know Captain Shaw by sight. He came to Cadogan-place during the time I was there. About twice a week—somewhere about round that way. (Laughter.) He saw Lady Colin in the drawing-room. He used to ring in the same way as Lord Blandford. When Captain Shaw rang, he asked if her ladyship was in. I said her ladyship was not in, but that his lordship was in. He said, "All right, I will call again." He was about to go away, when her ladyship came up in a cab. They shook hands, and she pushed him inside into the drawing-room. She put her hand on his shoulder, and put him in before her. Her ladyship asked if his lordship was in, and I said "Yes," and on that I showed them into the dining-room. I shut the front door. My pantry was downstairs under the dining-room. Having shut the front door, I went to the end of the hall and was about to go downstairs, when the dining-room door opened, and her ladyship beckoned to me, or called me, and said if his lordship asked for her I was to say she had gone out, or was out—I cannot say which. I shut the door and went down stairs. I heard a noise in the dining-room. The cook was in the kitchen. I went upstairs. There was a conversation between me and the cook. I returned upstairs. I went to the front dining-room, and looked through the keyhole. I saw Lady Colin beside Captain Shaw.

In answer to further questions, witness entered into minute particulars, stating that Captain Shaw and Lady Colin were in a position that would admit of but one construction.

I then went downstairs, and subsequently heard Captain Shaw go out. I remember Lord Colin going away to Scotland. Lady Colin went away shortly after for a short time, on a Saturday, and returned on the following Monday. Lord Colin went to the shootings on the 12th, and it was after the 12th. I remember grouse being sent to Cadogan-place. I think they arrived on a Monday morning. That was the same Monday that Lady Colin came back after leaving on the Saturday. I think in May, 1884, I was communicated with by Messrs. Humphries, Lord Colin's solicitors, and thereupon I wrote a letter to Lady Colin. The first communication



made from anyone in reference to giving my statement regarding Lady Colin was from Mr. Humphries. To the best of my knowledge I have his letter, and I believe I can produce it. I am stopping at Russell-road, Kensington. Mr. Humphries' clerk took my lodgings for me. I had not more than one letter in America from Mr. Humphries. I have letters from the agent of Mr. Humphries in America, Judge Troy, of Brooklyn. I had no communication from anybody else. I was very much disgusted with Lady Colin's behaviour. I knew his lordship was being done too. I was not in a position to give Lord Colin any warning or information about it, because, had I stopped in this city, I should not have been able to get another situation if I had made trouble by giving Lord Colin such information; and so I thought it better to let his lordship find it out for himself. I knew what was going on, but I did not tell him, nor did I tell anyone to give any warning or hint to Lord Colin while in his service. After I left his service I did, to a boy I took to America with me. He is the only one I told about what had happened. What I said was not information but simply gossip. Rose Baer was dismissed for language disrespectful to her ladyship. I told her ladyship about Rose Baer.

Sir C. Russell: Did you not, when spoken to by Lady Colin in reference to Rose Baer, say to Lady Colin or anybody else what you have told us to-day you saw?—Do you mean about the Marquis of Blandford sleeping with Lady Colin? I do not understand you.

Sir C. Russell: Am I to take it that on the occasion of your seeing Lady Colin, when Rose Baer was dismissed, you did not tell Lady Colin or anyone else of what you had seen?—I did not speak to anybody else. Lady Colin had always been very kind to me, and an exceedingly nice, good mistress, and I was very sorry indeed to have to appear in the case. My idea was that I could be compelled to appear before a judge or commission, and my request to Lady Colin for "advice" was to know whether I could be so compelled or not.

You have received between £50 and £60?—I guess so. (Laughter.) There is no arrangement for any further payment. I will undertake to say that after the 5th of April, 1882, Lord Blandford and Captain Shaw called at Cadogan-place.

Sir C. Russell: How often after that date?—Very frequently; once or twice a week. I could not say there was not a week when they did not call, but to the best of my knowledge they called once or twice a week. I remember that Lady Colin was absent during Easter, 1882, but Lord Colin was not. He was ill, I believe, and unable to travel. Lord Blandford rang the area bell. We always called it the area bell. He never knocked to my knowledge, nor did Captain Shaw. I cannot swear that every other visitor knocked, but that is generally done. I thought it was funny that Lord Blandford rang. I thought it was suspicious. So that after his first or second visit I thought he was of no good there. I cannot say that I expressed my views, but there might have been a hint round. (A laugh.) Rose Baer was there most of my time. I never heard her speak except once about her mistress, and never at all about Lord Colin. After she left I was asked to take the letters and notes to Cadogan-square. I did not know that Lady Blandford was living there at that time. On the occasion of the Easter tea, it took about ten or fifteen minutes to prepare. I found the door locked on taking up the tea after the usual time. I cannot remember the sort of tray I took the tea up on. I carried it with my two hands. ● I could rest the tray on my knee, and open the door with my hand. So (illustrating how he could do it). (Laughter.) It was the back



drawing-room door. There was a sort of curtain behind, which the opening of the door pushed aside. I brought the tea up again so soon as five minutes after I went down, because I thought it was getting cold. I did not think it necessary to wait till the bell rang. Lady Colin and Lord Blandford were sitting on the sofa, the cushions and draperies upon which were disarranged. That was what I meant by saying that the furniture was disarranged. I should think that would be two or three months after I went there. I never keep notes. I knew my mistress was behaving in a frightful manner towards my master, and it made a deep impression on my mind. And yet I cannot give even a close approximation to the date. I never keep any notes or prayer-books, or things of that kind. (Sensation and laughter.)

Sir C. Russell: You had better not make observations of that kind, you who are supposed to be here with pain and sorrow.

Witness: You pressed me rather hard. I never received any instructions at any time from Lady Colin as to the way in which I was to announce Lord Blandford, Captain Shaw, and any other visitors.

My bed-room was at the end of the passage as you enter from the street. Lord Colin was living in the house on this occasion. There was no light either in the hall, in my bed-room, or on the staircase. There was, however, a lamp outside. It threw a little light in the hall. I saw a scrap of a letter on the drawing-room table. On the letter beside "Dear George" I saw something like "Kilburn." I believe it was Kilburn, but the whole thing was so hurried. I immediately jumped to the conclusion that it was Lord Blandford. I suspected there was something wrong in the letter when I read it. That was the occasion on which she came home in this mysterious way at two in the morning. Her ladyship wore a fur cloak. I did not see the suspicious billycock hat. I said Rose Baer had been saying bad things about Lady Colin, but not about Lord Colin's illness. I told Lady Colin what I have said before. Lady Colin did not ask me to send Rose Baer to her, but I knew she went to Lady Colin.

At the request of Sir C. Russell, the witness recapitulated his statement about seeing Lady Colin and Captain Shaw through the keyhole. I was looking for a few minutes through the keyhole of the dining-room door. I could see Lady Colin's face and head. I could not see her feet, they were towards the window. Captain Shaw was over her. I saw his head and body to the waist. Both were lying on the ground. Her ladyship's head was in a line with the keyhole. I did not try the door. If the key was in the door it was turned round. One thing I can tell, the keyhole was not stuffed. I put my eye to the hole. The key must have been inside if it was in at all. I saw through the keyhole and saw what I have told; that is the main thing. Lady Colin's head was somewhat to the left of me. It was just by the drapery, or the curtains which hang down between the two rooms. The furniture in the room—some chairs and a table, which pretty well occupied the room. I could not see any part of the table. I should not see the chairs. I was too much occupied. In fact, I saw nothing but these two persons on the floor. That is about all that attracted my attention at the time. Nothing else attracted my attention. That I can remember, but I can't remember anything else. I might have seen chairs and other things, but I can't remember.

The Judge: I understand this was some time before Rose Baer left?—Yes, some time, but not a great while. Just before she left did Rose Baer tell you that Lady Colin and Lord Blandford slept together at Leigh Court?—The day before. So you knew at the time, if your story is accurate,



that there had been adultery with Captain Shaw?—Yes, my lord. I understand you to say that Lady Colin's answer to you when you communicated to her what Rose Baer said was, "It's a damned lie"?—That is so. Were you on good terms with Rose Baer?—Pretty fair—as well as servants generally are. You knew that she was dismissed for saying things about Lady Colin, and yet you said nothing to her about what you had seen?—No, I said nothing to her. She said nothing to me, and I said nothing to anybody else.

ELIZABETH EVANS, housemaid at Leigh Court, confirmed the statement that Lady Colin and Lord Blandford occupied adjoining rooms at Leigh Court. She also spoke to Mr. Bird and Lady Colin passing through the cloak-room, on the night of a ball at Lady Miles's, and entering the study, which was the only private room in the house that night, where they remained together some time.

ANNIE DUFFY, a nurse, was the next witness examined. She said: I was engaged in September, 1882, to attend Lord Colin Campbell. I remember, while we were at Leigh Court, a case of instruments was left



MRS. DUFFY.

on Lord Colin's bed after an operation, and I accidentally knocked it on the floor. In picking up the case I saw an old letter in Lady Colin's handwriting, signed "G. E. B." Lady Colin paid no attention to her husband. She went out usually in the morning, came in to lunch, went out in the afternoon, came in to dinner, and went out again at night. On April 13, 1883, I let General Butler into the house. Lord Colin had gone to the City. I showed him into the drawing-room, where Lady Colin was, alone. Afterwards a lady called, and Lady Colin, looking over the banister, told me to say she was not at home. I did so, and the carriage drove away.

I noticed that her hair was disordered and her face flushed. Lord Colin came in about four. Her ladyship went up to her bedroom, and during the time she was there, General Butler came downstairs and let himself out. When Lord Colin spoke to her about having had a visitor, she replied, "It was only the old soldier I have known all my life—ever since I was a little child." That night Lady Colin was taken ill, but she insisted upon going out next day, although she was not at all well. About seven o'clock that



evening Lady Colin told me that her usual illness had come on, and that accounted for her suffering. I noticed that the pain was excessive, and there was more than the usual hæmorrhage. Lady Colin then took to her bed, and was attended to by Dr. Bird and by witness. Dr. Bird said to me, "Don't talk about her ladyship's illness." I said, "I have not been doing so." He said, "Oh, yes, you have." I said, "You have been talking to Lady Miles," and he said "Yes. Just say Lady Colin has got a cold if anybody asks you. Lady Miles is an inquisitive, talkative woman." From what I saw of Lady Colin's appearance I formed the opinion that she had had a miscarriage. About eleven or twelve days after Lady Colin was taken ill, Mr. Bird came on one occasion between three and four, Lord Colin afterwards went to the House, and Mr. Bird remained with her ladyship till eleven o'clock at night. Lord Colin came home about eleven. He said "It's rather late, Bird, does Lady Colin require your attendance so many hours in the house." Mr. Bird replied, "I went to sleep and forgot the time." I remember a cabman calling with a note to Lady Colin. She called for her writing materials, and afterwards asked me to show the cabman up to her bedroom. I did so. He came out with a note in his hand. It was addressed to the Marquis of Blandford, 44, Queen Anne's-gate. I recollect General Butler calling after the illness. Lady Colin was in the drawing-room dressed in a loose muslin wrapper. General Butler remained alone with her for about an hour and a half. He called frequently about this time, and always when Lord Colin was out. When he went away, he always let himself out as far as I know. I only once saw Captain Shaw at Cadogan-place. Her ladyship had given orders that she was "not at home," but the house-maid was sent after him to bring him back. He went up into the drawing-room, but did not remain very long. Lady Colin came down with him and let him out. My attention was called to a book of a very disgusting nature. It was a book touching on the diseases of men and women. It was in her ladyship's bedroom, and was covered with white note-paper. I don't remember the name of it. It dealt with the diseases of both sexes. One day, speaking of her sister-in-law, who was near her confinement, she said, "It is so silly for women to have children when there are ways and means to prevent them doing so." She then told me how. That was the first time I heard of it.

Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell: I was in Lord Colin's service about thirteen months. When I first took charge of Lord Colin it was in 1882, and an operation was performed. I had met with cases of that kind before in my experience.

Witness was here questioned as to the character of Lord Colin's disease. I know that he carried on a constant correspondence with his doctors when he was away. I did not think Lady Colin was so attentive as she ought to have been. She never relieved me in the nursing, nor showed any anxiety to do so. Lord Colin did not seem to think she was neglecting him. I knew that Mr. Bird was a friend of Lady Miles, and that he was to go to Leigh Court to attend his Lordship. I should think that Lady Colin had great powers of endurance. I saw Dr. Bird twice in Lady Colin's bedroom. Once in the evening before dinner, and once afterwards. I did not see him go in, but I had occasion to go to her room, and I saw Dr. Bird there. I knocked, and was told to "Come in." I went in. This is the first I have heard that he was attending to Lady Colin at Lord Colin's request. There was no secrecy about his attendance that I know of. I don't attach much importance to those visits. I thought she was more intimate than a lady should be with a doctor attending her husband,



because he was constantly in her society, and they were always going out together or sitting together. She seemed on very intimate terms with Dr. Bird. I cannot speak about any other visitors because I never saw her with them. I considered her conduct with Dr. Bird was more than a lady's conduct should be with a doctor attending her husband. Usually doctors don't devote so much of their time to a lady. (Laughter.)

The next witness was ELIZABETH WRIGHT, a surgical nurse, who stated : I attended Lord Colin Campbell from April, 1881, to October 24, after his marriage. I knew Miss and Mrs. Blood before the marriage, and they had several conversations with me about the state of Lord Colin's health. At Sloane-street, afterwards, we had a number of visitors, mostly gentlemen. Captain Shaw and Lady Colin used to drive out frequently together. I remember a bracelet which was mislaid. Lady Colin told me not to mention to his lordship that it had not been found. I subsequently heard Capt. Shaw say to Lady Colin that the lost property had been found. When at Sloane-street I looked after Lady Colin's linen. I saw a discharge on her ladyship's night-dress that was not natural. That was about a fortnight before they went to Scotland. Lady Colin was then suffering from venereal disease. I did not like to mention this subject to Mr. Broughton, it was so very disgusting. I told it to Mr. Humphries, because he pressed me so hard. Lady Colin was suffering from syphilis, and I knew that the marriage had not been consummated. I expected it would be consummated in Scotland, but I did not think it wise or prudent to caution Lord Colin, as I was not Lord Colin's medical man. I am a surgical nurse, and have treated cases of syphilis for years past.

The Judge : Do you really mean to say that to you, as a surgical nurse, it would be a shock to your feelings to have told Lord Colin that his wife was suffering from venereal disease?—Yes. I knew that Captain Shaw was intimate with Lady Colin. I am thirty-nine, and have had about fourteen years' experience as a nurse. Three years as a hospital nurse.

Before any witness was called on the seventh day of the trial, Mr. Finlay, Lord Colin's counsel, said : The statement made by the witness, Wright, as to Lady Colin's state of health is not correct, and it is repudiated at once. We do not believe, and do not allege, that Lady Colin Campbell was suffering from anything like such an illness as that which the witness stated she was suffering from at an early stage of her married life.

Several witnesses were then called, who merely corroborated former evidence.

ALFRED DAVIS, calling himself a travelling servant, stated that in May, 1884, he received instructions to watch Lady Colin Campbell in Paris. He did so, and found that on some occasions Lord Blandford and she were together. He followed them for three or four days, and detailed the result of his observations, which, although significant, was not at all interesting.

Evidence from Paris, taken on commission, was then read by Mr. Finlay, but nothing of very great importance was elicited, save the corroboration of a statement made by the witness Davis, and the reason given by Messrs. Humphries' agent's clerk that the scheme to arrest Lady Colin failed because the Duke and Lady Colin were not caught in a room "alone together."

ELLEN HAWKES, who had been a housemaid at Lord Colin's, confirmed Annie Duffy, the nurse, in much of her evidence as regarded General Butler ; and also deposed that she found the General's portrait under Lady Colin's pillow. She further stated that when Lord Colin was at Sion House, and Lady Colin at Cadogan-place, she smelt tobacco at four o'clock



in the morning, and found a portion of a cigar afterwards in the hall. The chairs and tables in Lord Colin's room were disarranged when she entered it. She had seen Mr. Bird and her ladyship smoking cigarettes.

The next witness, Mr. ALDRIDGE, the manager of a concert at New Cross, testified to Lady Colin performing there.

CHARLES WATSON, who followed, a cab proprietor, who drives his own vehicles, gave evidence as to having driven Lady Colin and a gentleman from New Cross to 38, Brook-street the same night. The cab rolled very much, and looking through the trap to see the cause, he found Lady Colin and the gentleman caressing. "Same as I should do if I were courting," exclaimed the honest cabby.

Mr. HUMPHRIES, Lord Colin's solicitor, now gave evidence respecting Lady Miles's meeting with Lord Colin at his office on November 5, 1884. The lady threatened his lordship if he went on with his suit. Lord Colin told him that the offers made by Lady Colin through Lady Miles were dishonourable and immoral, and that he refused to accede to them.

The DUKE OF ARGYLL was then ushered into the witness box. The examination-in-chief was unimportant, but in cross-examination, the following letter was produced from Lady Colin to the Duke, together with the reply:—

"79, Cadogan-place, S.W., Aug. 15, 1883."

"My dear Duke,—As, no doubt, you will soon be leaving town, and as it is not likely that I shall see you before you go, I hope you will not think it ill-fitting that I, as your daughter-in-law, should give some explanation, painful

as it may be to both of us, of the causes which have led to the present deplorable state of affairs between Colin and myself. It is now some months ago since Colin agreed to a personal separation, and I hoped that, notwithstanding the sad and cruel experience and disillusionings of my short married life, we might still keep our affairs to ourselves, and not take the public into our confidence. This his late conduct seems entirely to preclude. He has told me plainly that he will separate from me unless I consent to cohabit with him, and he persists in this decision. In justice to myself I cannot consent to a private separation. If we are to separate the reasons of my refusals to live with him as his wife must be known openly. It is not only of his health and the deceit he practised upon me that I will



THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

tell you, but rather, of his personal treatment of myself, which, as a wife and



woman, I have kept to myself, until life, under such conditions, is more than I can bear, and the present crisis makes such reticence no longer possible. Girls have illusions, and to be first initiated in, to me, the mysteries of matrimony by being given a cutting from a doctor's letter, in which one was recommended as a salutary prescription, would be a shock to any girl who was in love with a man who thus treated her. Throughout, this idea of my usefulness seems to have been the principal one. The very eve before an operation I had to give way because he told me 'it was good for him.' At no other times than these did he show me any of the affection a young wife has a right to expect from her husband. If I tried to interest him in anything I have seen or heard; if I tried of my own accord to do some little thing to please him, all my efforts were met with absolute inattention; but if any trifle put him out I was the scapegoat. Many times, about such trifles as my wearing a linen collar or a serge dress, he has sworn at me and ordered me to leave the house as if I were a servant, and this before we had been married a month. My giving in to him did no good. The next time I happened to err, no matter how trifling the matter might be, I was treated in the same way. If I stood up in my own defence, as any woman would do, I was rated for my 'ungovernable temper'; if I gave in and remained mute or left the room I knew what I should have to expect next time. Last year he did not speak to me for five whole days, after ordering me to leave, as usual, because I happened to put on a new bonnet which did not please his fancy. There has been one constant dropping of ill-temper, impatience, insult, and sulkiness on my unhappy head. I have put up with it, and have given in to him in every way that I could. I have submitted to not being mistress of my own house. Even over the women servants I have allowed myself to be passed over, and to be considered of no account in the household at all. I made allowances for him through it all on account of his illness, but all human patience has its limits, and he has come to the end of mine. His treatment of his nurses alone would have been enough to arouse most women. I was made into a sort of go-between when he constantly ill-treated them, even to the extent of striking them and knocking them down. I was sent to soothe and console them, so as to try to persuade them to excuse his behaviour and return to him. I have had to leave my room at nights, and go and sit with the nurse for hours, with my arms round her, when she was sobbing from his personal violence, and make excuses for him, in every way that I could imagine. Then after one of those outbursts he would think nothing too good for these women, and on one occasion when he was indignant at one of them trying to make mischief between him and me, he told me I should 'not be angry with my poor little woman, as of course she was jealous of me.' Certainly the two extremes of over familiarity one hour, and positive violence the next, that he indulges in with regard to his women servants, are not likely to increase my respect for him, nor enable me to keep on its pedestal the Colin I fell in love with. The whole of last autumn and winter I used to sit in his room from the time I got up until I went to bed, except for my daily drive for one hour and a half. I did all I could to amuse him in every way, and all the result was he told me that he did not consider I had ever nursed him or taken any care of him at all. Short of dressing the wound, I could not do more or show more care or attention for him than I did through those many months. I am not a jealous woman in any way, and I have the greatest contempt for people affected with that vice, but even I could not fail to remark the difference between the absolute ignoring of my presence in his room, and his effusive delight when any one else came in. Forgive me for writing so long a letter, and for entering so much into details such as these that my life for the last two years has been made up of, and I thought it only right and fair that you, as my husband's father, should have some idea of what the real state of things have been. I have left out entirely the question of how much my health has suffered in every way, but if you will take a little into consideration, joined with what I have



described in the letter, I hope you will see that the one thing I ask for—personal non-molestation—is, under the circumstances, not a very outrageous request. If Colin persists in his refusal, the whole question, with all its details, will have to be decided in open Court. It is he alone who has forced me to this course against my will. There is none other open to me which, in justice to myself, I can pursue. If he will not grant me the protection that I ask I must obtain it otherwise. Again I must ask you to forgive the lengthened detail of this letter.—Believe me, your affectionate,  
G. E. COLIN CAMPBELL."

#### THE DUKE'S ANSWER.

"London, August 10, 1883.—The Duke of Argyll has received Lady Colin Campbell's letter of the 15th. He has also heard from his son, Lord Colin, of the accusations which Lady Colin has brought against her husband, in the form of a petition to the Divorce Court. The Duke has heard from Lord Colin also, and has reason to know, from other sources, that these accusations are false. The Duke, therefore, can only regard Lady Colin's letter to himself, threatening further legal proceedings, as written in pursuance of the attempt at intimidation which has already been tried unsuccessfully with Lord Colin. Under these circumstances Lady Colin will understand that the Duke must refuse further communication or correspondence with her ladyship."

Lord COLIN CAMPBELL was called and examined by Mr. Lockwood: I am the petitioner in the suit Campbell v. Campbell and other respondents, and



MR. LOCKWOOD.

youngest son of the Duke of Argyll. I first made the acquaintance of the lady who afterwards became my wife in the month of September, 1880, at Inverary. Miss Blood, as she then was, was staying with persons of the name of Clarke who were shooting tenants of the Duke. The Duke was away at the time; and I proposed marriage a short time after making her acquaintance; I think on the third day after. At the time I believed I was cured very nearly of a fistula from which I had been suffering. I was at that time taking part in shooting and other exercises every day. Shortly after that Miss Blood left the Highlands. She went to make another visit, and after that intended to and did return to

London, in the month of October. I next saw her in London in October. In that month I had an operation performed on me by



Sir Henry Thompson. I consulted Mr. Propert, and I may say I was informed by my medical advisers that there was some doubt as to whether the perineal fistula was entirely cured, and that I should allow myself to be put under chloroform by Sir Henry Thompson, and, if necessary, operated upon; and at that time I went to a special house for the purpose of having the operation performed. While there I had a violent attack of the fever from which I had previously suffered.

The Judge: Of fever, quite apart from the local ailment?—Quite.

In answer to Mr. Lockwood: The operation failed on account of the fever, and also, if I may be allowed to add, it failed through the state of anxiety I was in on account of my engagement. I was meeting with opposition in my own family. During the time I was in that hospital or house in which I was operated upon, I was frequently visited by the lady to whom I was engaged. I was certainly not at that time suffering in any sense from any venereal complaint. During the winter of 1880-81, I took a voyage to South Africa to get rid of the intermittent fever. Since I was engaged, and during my voyage, I received letters from Miss Blood by every mail. When I returned to England I went to 24, Pont-street, to be operated upon. The operation failed again in consequence of the anxiety of mind I was in, through my father's opposition to my marriage. I am not sure whether Miss Blood was staying with her sister in Beaufort-gardens, or her family at 36, Thurloe-square; she was at one place or the other. Mrs. Wright was my nurse. While at Pont-street I was visited by Miss Blood. After leaving Pont-street I went to 32, Bryanston-square. From Bryanston-square I went, about the end of June, to some lodgings in Thurloe-square. During that time I went to the Thurloe-square house every day and saw Miss Blood there. The first communication I had on the subject of my marriage was as to the time the marriage was to take place, and was received at Bryanston-square by letter. From Mrs. Blood. Mr. Propert gave me advice, and I carried out his instructions. Before I was married I became aware that Miss Blood was acquainted with Lord Blandford. It was in the month of June, 1881. He was previously unknown to me except by reputation. I had a conversation as to her acquaintanceship. She told me that she had been to the theatre with her sister, some other person, and Lord Blandford. I said to her, "Well, you know, I do not think you were in good company." I had known Captain Shaw for a long time. I did not know Dr. Bird, or Colonel Butler. The date of my marriage was July 21, 1881. After my marriage I was accompanied by Wright, who was attending me at the time at Lady Colin's request. We went to the Isle of Wight, and returned to the Grosvenor Hotel. When I returned I had had no connection with my wife. We went to Scotland about August 13. We were living in London, at 66, Sloane street. I was ill at Sloane-street in consequence of a chill. I remember receiving some medical advice, and we had intercourse in the month of October following.

The Judge: The marriage was consummated in October, that is the long and the short of it?—Yes.

Examination continued: Before that I was released from the prohibition that was put upon me. That was in the month of October, 1881. I remember I went to Scotland about August 13, and returned to London on September 18. We then went to Argyll Lodge. I was made aware that Lord Blandford called at Argyll Lodge. After Lord Blandford had left the house, I asked my wife who the visitor was, and she replied that it was Lord Blandford. I told her "I don't



know Lord Blandford." We took 79, Cadogan-place, although it was not ready for our reception, in August, 1881. I remember that a number of letters were taken to Cadogan-place for the purpose of being sorted. I told her one afternoon I should not go there that afternoon. Something changed my mind, and I went at half-past three in the afternoon. I went into the drawing-room or some floor above, and found Lady Colin and Captain Shaw. The house was almost unfurnished. Another day I found Lord Blandford there about the same time with my wife. About October I caught a severe chill, and was confined to my bed at Argyll Lodge. Mrs. Wright waited upon me. I did not see much of Lady Colin then. At Thurloe-square my wife went to dine at the Hotel Bristol with Captain Shaw and her sister. This visit of Captain Shaw caused an estrangement. I objected to my wife driving about in Captain Shaw's brake. I went to Bournemouth in company with my wife. She did not stay with me, but said she wished to go back to London. In December, 1881, my health was in a very critical state. We went to Leigh Court on December 21. About November, 1881, we had a long conversation about Captain Shaw and Lord Blandford. I told her I had been informed that there had been scandalous gossip about her and Lord Blandford, and complained of his visits to her at Cadogan-place—also about Captain Shaw. She promised me they should not continue to be visitors there as I did not like either of them. After our return from Brighton she was very affectionate, and implored me not to suspect her of anything she did. I noticed on the occasion of my visit to Lord Blandford's house, that my wife was very irritable, and was very angry with me when I went up to remind her it was very late. Afterwards, when we went downstairs, Lord Blandford came down too, and when we got to the bottom of the steps he said, "Colin, your coat is there," pointing in a very peremptory manner to a room. I went into that room while my wife and Lord Blandford went to the vestibule, where they remained in close conversation for several minutes. I afterwards complained to my wife of the way in which she treated me by keeping me waiting when it was bitterly cold, and I was not very strong at the time. I remember my wife staying in Paris. I knew she went with her mother, but I didn't know beyond that. Rose Baer, the maid, was dismissed by Lady Miles and my wife. The last time I had marital relations with my wife was sometime in the month of June, 1882. We were living on good terms from June to August 10, 1882, at Cadogan-place, when I went to Scotland. On the 12th I sent Lady Colin some grouse, and returned to London on the 13th. My wife had not uttered a syllable about her suffering from any disease. I never knew her to be unwell. I went straight to Leigh Court and my wife joined me from London. Mr. Allingham performed the operation then, and Mr. Bird was there to administer the anæsthetic. I had met him before. My wife went up to London every now and then. I returned to London in February 1883. Mr. Bird had made arrangements to stay with Lady Miles for a fortnight. He remained for three weeks. He went up to town, returning afterwards every week from Saturday to Monday. During that time he came occasionally to look at the cicatrice of my wound. I remember Lady Miles coming and having an interview with me at my house. She had written to me, I think, about a week or ten days beforehand that she had a message to give or a communication to make, and she had not told me, nor given me any hint of what that communication was. When she came to me she told me she had a message to give me from my wife. I cannot remember if she said anything about having a letter in her



pocket. She told me that Lady Oolin had requested her to inform me that she wished never to live with me again. That was the first statement she made. I asked her how Lady Colin came to send such a message at that time when she knew that any excitement of mind on my part would probably bring about the opening of the wound again. I also told her I did not think it right to make me a communication of that kind, because Mr. Bird had told me it was absolutely only a question of time. I said, "Why is it then, that such a message should be sent to me." That was in February 1883. I said to Lady Miles, "Does she care for anybody else? What is the meaning of this?" She went on to say Lady Colin disliked cohabitation, that she had an aversion to it, also that she had leucorrhœa. I requested to know whether it was charged against me that I had caused it, but I could get no satisfactory answer. Lady Miles told me she had implored her not to send a message of that kind; and, indeed, not to send a message at all. She also told me "Gertrude wished me to add that if you will never inquire into her life you may do what you please." I said, "Lady Miles go back to Gertrude, and tell her from me that I shall never insist—I shall never ask her to cohabit with me while she is in this frame of mind; and tell her also that I shall not make any sort of bargain or compact with her." That was because I inferred from what Lady Miles said that my wife—. I had no connection with my wife from June, 1882. After that time and prior to this interview I had made no overtures to my wife to resume cohabitation with me. I think an understanding that had existed before the marriage was mentioned. I told Lady Miles, and she told me that was the first time she had heard of it. Lady Miles said that my wife could be my housekeeper and take care of my house. I told her that I had been under a prohibition on my own account until the doctor gave me permission. Lady Miles told me that she then heard that for the first time; my wife had never told her of it. Lady Colin came to my room. She rushed up to me. She fell on my neck, and began crying, and after some time she burned the letter I had given Lady Miles to give her before my eyes.

The Judge: Do you mean unopened?—She had it in her hand. I think she had opened it. It was my impression at the time she was burning a letter she had read.

When she burned the letter did she tell you she had kept a copy? [Copy of the letter handed to witness.] That is the letter of February 26, but I was in such a state of agitation at the time that I do not distinctly know what I wrote. I had said to Lady Colin that Mr. Propert said that if I was to marry at that particular time it would destroy all the good effects of the operation, and that, therefore, if she did marry me she must be prepared to nurse me as long as Propert's prohibition lasted. No suggestion was ever made that Lady Colin should take precautions against my illness. I remember returning from the City one day to Cadogan-place. I asked if Lady Colin was at home, and if she had had a visitor. Colonel Butler was in my mind at the time. When my wife was ill, Dr. Bird, I believe, continued to attend her. I was told he was in the house. I remember on one occasion leaving Dr. Bird in my wife's room, and finding him again there at dinner time. I asked him, "It's getting late, will you dine?" After some hesitation he said he would dine, and then I went away and dined at the House of Commons. Returning at about 11 o'clock I found Dr. Bird still sitting there with my wife. I gave him the most pointed hint I could, and soon after he left. At this time I had noticed Dr. Bird came to my house seemingly without any consideration of me. I saw my wife slip out without me, and I remember that on one occasion my wife sent a communication to



Mr. Bird. Captain Shaw visited the house in 1881: after which my wife promised his visits should not be so frequent. With regard to Lord Blandford, I was not aware that my wife was meeting and walking with him. I remember going down to Sion House. We did not both go down together, my wife telling me that she had an engagement, and I afterwards complained that she had made other engagements. We had a long conversation about the right of a wife to send such a communication to her husband, and she told me she never would in all time to come cohabit with me. On the following day, Sunday, I went to bed early, and she was tired and was going to bed, too. I asked her if she would come to me as soon as she had got her dressing gown on. She said "No; she was tired and she would go to bed." I did not see her any more that night. I had a conversation with her after the one I had with Mrs. Duffy. The subject was her neglect of me for some time past. I complained that she had made engagements which made it necessary for her to keep away from Sion House while I was there, and I think I also questioned her about the ground which she had for sending a message that was brought to me by Lady Miles. I expressed suspicion as to her conduct before she left the south. My recollection is that she was very violent and abusive. I said to her "You cannot care for me very much," and she gave me to understand that she cared for many other people. I told her I thought the matter was so serious that it was advisable she should go up to town to see her mother and I wrote to Mrs. Blood asking for an appointment. I said, "Have you been faithful to me?" She said, "Do you wish to insult me?" She also said, "If I mentioned the Divorce Court I should get the worst of it. She went up to town to see her mother at my request. I went up to the interview at Thurloe-square.

Did you give any instructions with regard to the dismissing the servants? — No. I said I could understand that she did not wish to cohabit with me now, but I did not understand her saying she would never cohabit with me. I denied that a wife had a right to say that to her husband without sufficient cause. She persisted in saying her mind was made up. I remained for some time at Sion House, and then came up to town for the purpose of seeing Mrs. Blood and my wife. Lady Miles was to be present at the meeting. On Friday, July 20, 1883, I went to Thurloe-square. I found there Mr. and Mrs. Blood, Lady Miles, Mrs. Bolton, my wife, and Mr. Neptune Blood. Mr. Blood was the first to speak. He said, "I understand you have come here to say something, and we are here ready to hear what you have to say." I said, "Gertrude [Lady Colin], tell me whether it is true, or it is not true, that you have been in correspondence with Lord Blandford." She said, "I have written to him once or twice." I said, "Once or twice! will you not go beyond that?" She said, "No." I then said, "From whom did you receive those notes when you were ill in April last—notes which arrived sometimes two or three times in the day." I said, "Were those notes from Lord Blandford?" She admitted that they were from Lord Blandford. I asked her how it was that she was in such close correspondence with Lord Blandford. She said he wished to know how I was. I then said, "Do you remember, when you were ill in April last, a cab coming to the door, and you receiving a note which was taken into your bed-room? Do you remember that after you read that note you ordered the cabman—a common cabman from the street, an entire stranger to you, to be shown into your bed-room, and that you wrote a note to Lord Blandford in the presence of that cabman, and gave it to him to take to Lord Blandford?"



She then said, "Yes, I do remember the circumstance perfectly, but my maid was in." I said to her, "I have other information; your maid was not in." I think about that time I was interrupted by Mrs. Blood, who told me it was plain that I had come to insult her daughter. I said to Mrs. Blood "I wish you to understand that I have not come here to make charges against Gertrude. I have come here to ask for explanations, and if those explanations are satisfactory, nobody will be more glad than I shall be." I have to add that I said to her, "How is it, Gertrude, that you *affichés* yourself before my servants and before the public in this way?" and she said, "It is not a question of whether I *afficher* myself, but the other matter, on account of which you sent me away from Sion House." I said, "I did not send you away from Sion House. I asked you to go back to London and talk to your mother on this question, which I cannot discuss now." She said, "Well, I intend to discuss it; and when you have done I shall begin." I asked her whether she had visited Lord Blandford at 44, Queen Anne's-gate, and she replied, "Yes, I have been there once or twice to tea with my sister." I asked her whether she had been there alone. She said she had not. I asked her also about Colonel Butler's visit on a certain day, and why she was at home to him and nobody else. I asked her also about her correspondence. I said, "Why is it you are so careful of your correspondence? Why is it you will allow nobody to sort the letters in the morning except the maid, and why are you so angry when a letter of yours gets by accident amongst mine?" I said, "Why is all this secrecy?" She said, "I am never more angry about a mistake of that sort than I am about anything else that goes wrong in the house." I asked her also about her correspondence with Colonel Butler—whether it was the case that she wrote to him every day or constantly—I forget which I said. I said, "Will you have any objection to show me this correspondence?"—She said "I do not keep my letters." When Lady Colin left me at Sion House she told me she was going to stay with her sister at No. 6, Beaufort-gardens, in consequence of the unhealthy state of our house. I said, "Why do you not go to your sister's? Why did you remain at Cadogan-place, and why did you write your letters to me to Sion House from No. 6, Beaufort-gardens?" I asked her also whether she brought any body back from the ball on the preceding Friday. I also asked my wife whether she had spoken to anybody about it in my bedroom. That is all that took place. Mr. Blood next got up and shook his fist in my face, and told me that I had made infamous charges and innuendoes against my wife; that it was not the first time I had told him an untruth—I think his expression was "a lie"—because before my marriage I had told him I had not had a certain disease. I said, "Mr. Blood, it is impossible that I can discuss this question with you in this manner; I have come here not to make charges against my wife, but to ask for explanations. I shall not reply to you in the same tone you have assumed towards myself; if it is true you asked me such a question before my marriage, all I can say is I have no recollection of making such a reply, but if I did make such a reply I spoke the perfect truth."

Is it true that you have ever been afflicted in that way?—No, never. At that interview Lady Miles said, "Well, what about the other question," implying the question of cohabitation and Lady Colin's resolution never to live with me again.

The Judge: She referred to that question?—I understood that to be the case. She said, "I can tell you this—that, unless before you leave this room you sign a paper binding yourself never again to molest me I shall place this



matter in the hands of my solicitor, Mr. George Lewis." I said, "Gertrude, I am not afraid of your taking such a course, if you are determined to do so, but I can tell you this: that you will not succeed, because I can bring medical evidence to prove that the charges you are making against me are false." She said, "Well, Colin, it is not the best way to show that you are not afraid, by saying you are not." I said I declined to sign any such paper. I said, "I shall not be intimidated—I have come here alone, and I shall go back and consult my friends, if those who are in this room are not my friends." I then asked Lady Miles to go into another room with me. We went downstairs, and I said to her, "I am very much shocked at what has taken place." Lady Miles said, "Colin wishes me to say he has not made any charges against his wife, that he had only asked for explanations," and I must say she also said that "Colin has never been suspicious of his wife." I then said to my wife and her family, "I am perfectly willing to submit this question which has been raised as to my health and the charges which have been made in reference to my health to a commission. I shall appoint two or three medical men on my side, and you will appoint two or three medical men on your side; and I will undertake that if the result, as I anticipate, of that commission is favourable to me, I shall take no undue advantage of it. But you, on your part, must undertake to give up this correspondence with Lord Blandford." Mrs. Blood made some insinuation in regard to my health of a very offensive kind.

Mr. Lockwood: I wish to ask you about the letter you received from Mr. George Lewis on July 23, 1883. (Copy of the letter, which was read by Mr. Finlay at length.) Now, there is the expression I wish to ask you about. Mr. Lewis says, "Lady Colin has consulted me with reference to the interview you had with her a few days ago, and she has told me of the course of cruelty you have pursued towards her since your marriage. In order fully to acquaint me with the state of affairs, she has been obliged to make me aware of the disgusting state of your health at the time you contracted marriage." Is it true that you were suffering from any venereal disease when you were married?—Certainly not.

Mr. Lewis goes on to say, "The deception you practised upon her and her family." Is it true that you deceived any member of the Blood family with regard to your health?—Certainly not. They knew it perfectly well.

Is it true that you refused to live with her unless she submitted to your demands?—It is true that on the information I had received, coupled with the communication she had made to me that she would never live with me again, I was placed in a very difficult position.

It says in the letter, "You refused to live with her unless she submitted to your demand for marital rights." What about that?—It is untrue.

Then the letter goes on: "I need hardly point out to your lordship how essential it is for your interests that such facts should not become public. Lady Colin, in that view, would be prepared to make any sacrifice in order that the misery which she has suffered may not come to light; but, at the same time, neither by nature nor by force will she submit to your demands, nor will she submit to the insults you have heaped upon her." Are you aware of any insults you heaped upon her?—It is totally unfounded—every expression.

Then the letter goes on: "Lady Colin is quite prepared, should you refuse the reasonable conditions proposed, to apply to the Court for a judicial separation on account of cruelty which she has suffered at your hands. . . . Unless you are prepared, in writing, to abstain from



marital rights, and to undertake to admit, in writing, that you, at the time of your marriage, were suffering from a loathsome disease, that since that period you have had operation after operation performed upon you ineffectually, and that you were still under the care of the hospital nurse and medical advisers; and further, to admit that during the whole of your married life Lady Colin had nursed you with care and affection." Now, had Lady Colin nursed you with care and affection?—No.

In one of Lady Miles's letters she said that, "If I were you I would get rid of her by letting her divorce you if you cannot divorce her, and that then you could have a nice little woman, who would be a real companion to you in life."—I said to Lady Miles, "You know I have been through a great deal, and that attempts have been made to intimidate me. But I am determined not to be intimidated, and I challenge you to say what you know against me." She said, "Well, when you were ill I used to come and visit you at your house in Cadogan-place, and there was a very pretty housemaid there, and you said, 'What pretty hair the girl has got, and how much you would like to see it down.' I said to Lady Miles, "Even if that was true, and you know it is not true, and you gave the information to Mr. George Lewis, who is a clever man, do you suppose it would be of the slightest use to him?" I said, "Go and tell him that, and if you put it down on paper he will tear it up and put it in his waste-paper basket."

Mr. Lockwood: Did you ever commit adultery with the woman Amelia Watson?—Never.

I had heard she was dangerously ill in Florence, and I was making inquiries before I heard that.

The Judge (to witness): You stopped proceedings in Florence. Am I to understand that applies to Paris? I am speaking of Florence. I would rather say, "inquiries." It is absolutely false that I deputed Lady Miles to convey an apology to Mr. Bird in respect of the alleged miscarriage. She came to me, and I told her about my wife's illness and my anxiety with regard to it, and my wish that she should call in other advice, and she said to me, "Colin, it looks uncommonly like a miscarriage."

Sir Charles Russell, in cross-examination: You have been in court during the whole of this trial?—Yes.

How does it come then, if it is a fact that Lady Miles told you that Lady Colin's illness looked uncommonly like a miscarriage, that you did not suggest to your counsel that this question should be put to Lady Miles?—I am perfectly certain that I informed my counsel.

Sir C. Russell: As to the state of your health; your first attack of infectious illness was in 1870?—Yes; then I was attended by Sir Prescott Hewett in 1871-72. After that, at various times, I was attended by Dr. Coling, at Brighton, by Professor Spence, by Dr. Franke, at Cannes, by Mr. Allingham, Mr. Propert, Sir H. Thompson, down to 1883. In August, 1883, I was under Mrs. Duffy's care at St. Leonards, until September, 1884, when I completely recovered.

Sir C. Russell: You know that the question left to the jury at the first trial was whether you had been the cause of your wife's illness?—Yes, that was the question.

Did you make one word in the form of a charge of infidelity against your wife at the first trial?—I did not. I was advised not to by my counsel.

Nay, more, did you not hear your counsel say, in these express terms "Let me say at once, in justice to Lady Colin Campbell, there is not one single charge made against her of any kind"?—I heard that.



Witness was then examined at great length as to the statements made him by the servants. He said Ellen Brown and Mrs. Duffy told him in July, 1883, and Mrs. Wright in August, what they had said in evidence. He believed their statements. He was told in August, 1882, that Lady Colin had eloped with Lord Blandford. Members of his family went to the theatre with Lady Colin, to show that she had not run away. He himself wrote that the paragraph about Lady Colin was an instance of the false paragraphs which appear in the papers. While absent, Lady Colin corresponded with him up to the final rupture. He could not say what had become of her letters. He had only preserved one letter, produced, dated December, 1881, beginning "Darling Boy," and ending "Your Arab." He admitted that Lady Colin was giving her assistance to charitable objects, and that he remonstrated when she was doing too much. He did not know her engagements from day to day. Asked if Lady Colin had ever told him a lie, he said she used deception. He admitted that while he was at Sion House, and after his wife had left him there, his brother, Lord Walter, called upon her at Cadogan-place. The whole of the furnishing in Cadogan-place was entirely left to her. Witness's means were limited. She supplied £1,000 for the furnishing. Instead of going to a fashionable upholsterer, Lady Colin went about to sales, etc., to buy the furniture, and she did some of the decorative work in the house with her own hands. He recollected Lady Colin's visit to Paris in May, 1882. Lady Miles had suggested to him that Lord Blandford was there, and he believed Lady Miles on that occasion. (Laughter.) He believed that Lady Colin went to Leigh Court on the 10th of July. He had no recollection of writing to Lady Colin complaining of Rose Baer's "gossiping about his illness." He did not know if he had quarrelled with Mrs. Duffy and Mrs. Wright. He admitted that he had perhaps used violence to them. He did use his hands. (Laughter.) Asked if in May, 1883, witness did not ask her to withdraw the message she had sent him by Lady Miles, and if Lady Colin did not say, "I will take it back, but for God's sake leave me alone," the witness admitted that she had used such words, but said she also used others. He declared that it was false that in July, 1883, he had made overtures to her. Asked as to the statement of his counsel that he was entrapped into the interview in Thurloe-square, witness admitted that he wrote and requested the interview. He admitted during the family council saying that he believed Colonel Butler was an honourable man and an honourable soldier.

By the Attorney-General: Lord Blandford made presents to his wife on her marriage. Lady Colin went to diné with Lord Blandford. He also called with his wife upon Lord and Lady Blandford. Soon after the rupture in July, 1883, witness began his inquiries and instructed his solicitor. Clarke, the detective, was employed continually from August, 1883, down to the trial. His wife was continually watched both in England and abroad. The duke was watched after the separation suit. He remembered when in Paris in May, 1884, signing a document, which stated that the Duke of Marlborough visited his wife in her bed-room at the hotel. That was on the information of the Boyds. He knew his wife was staying with her father and mother. He could not say that the warrant was in force till March, 1885. Regarding the information for a second warrant in May, 1885, he was not responsible for the statement that Lady Colin and Lord Blandford were together at Monte Carlo. But he would not say that the matter was not explained to him. He did not now believe that Lady Colin was at Monte Carlo at the time. Pressed as to whether there was



any evidence besides that of the cabman since March, 1884, about his wife's adultery with Dr. Bird, witness admitted there was not. Asked if it was upon this he swore that Lady Colin had committed adultery with Dr. Bird at divers times, he said his counsel was responsible for that. He admitted writing frequently to Dr. Bird. He admitted writing a letter of the 5th of June, speaking of Dr. Bird in the highest possible terms, and thanking him for his attention to himself and to "Gertrude." Asked if he had not since repudiated Dr. Bird's attendance upon Lady Colin, witness said he acted upon instructions from counsel. (Sensation.) He never complained to Dr. Bird of his staying too long in his wife's bed-room.

By the Solicitor-General on the part of Dr. Bird: In 1883 I attended the House of Commons. In April I was pretty regular in attendance. I have no recollection of the proceedings on the 5th of April. I don't recollect where I was on that evening. I suppose I was in my own room resting. On the occasion that I went to the House of Commons, leaving Dr. Bird in Cadogan-place, I asked him to dine there out of politeness. No doubt when Lady Colin was well he would dine with her. She would sometimes dine in my study.

Do you now allege that Dr. Bird committed adultery with Lady Colin at Cadogan-place?—From evidence that has come to my knowledge I allege that.

And the same at Brook-street?—Yes; with the same qualification.

By Mr. Lockwood: I had no communication with Mr. Blood about the state of my health before marriage. I made a communication on the subject to Lady Colin and Mrs. Blood. I had a communication with Mrs. Blood and my wife in Thurloe-square in June, 1881. I told my wife then if she was prepared to marry me she must be prepared to nurse me for three months. I had letters from Mrs. Blood telling me of the communication I had made to her—that her daughter was ready to agree to the proposition, and one of the letters further stated nothing would be said to Mr. Blood on the subject. I have not now the letters.

By the Judge: Did any familiarity ever pass between you and Amelia or Mary Watson?—Witness: No none whatever.

Mr. Probert, surgeon, who attended Lord Colin, said he was consulted by Lady Colin in November, 1881, December, 1881, and February, 1882, with regard to her own health. He heard the description of Lady Colin's ailment, and it was leucorrhœa, a complaint extremely common to women, married or single, not one which would prevent her from committing adultery.

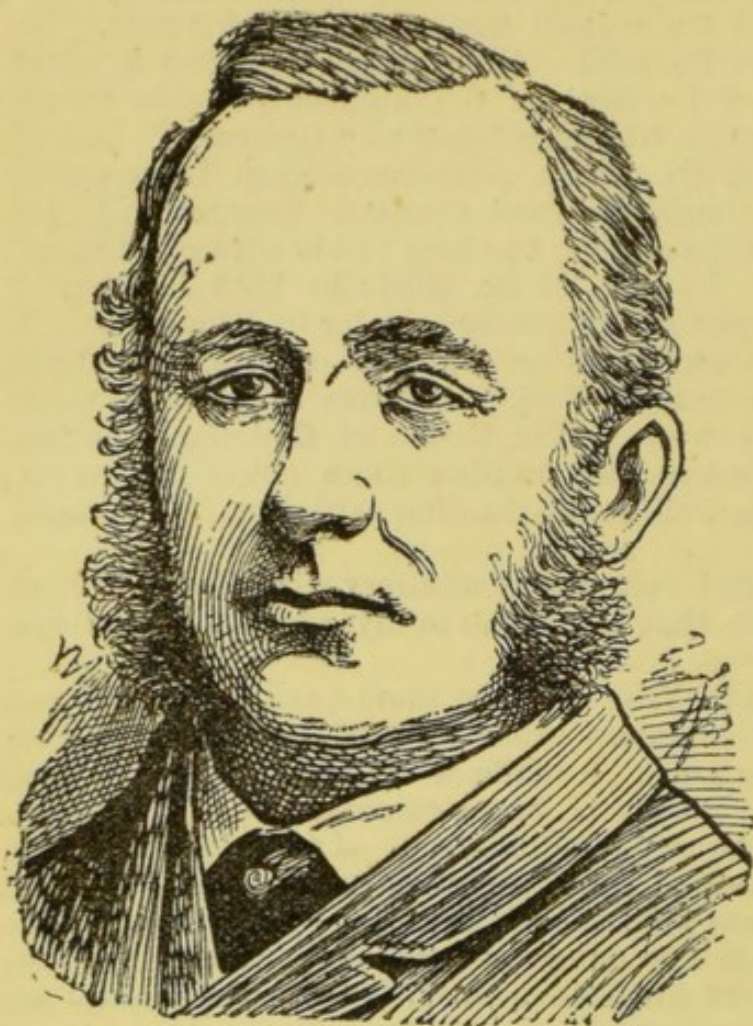
Mr. Allingham, surgeon, who had been for a long time with Lord Colin, and performed several operations, confirmed the previous witness.

### THE CASE FOR THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then stated the case to the jury as it affected the Duke of Marlborough. He strongly insisted that the evidence as it now stood was not sufficient to convict either of the co-respondents of the charges brought against them, but the case would not be left where it was. Notwithstanding the doubts Mr. Finlay had expressed about seeing the Duke of Marlborough in the box, he intended to call that nobleman, who would on his solemn oath deny that there was the slightest foundation for the allegation that had been made against him; and, further he would state that there was nothing more than acts of friendship between him and Lady Campbell. The learned counsel dealt with the various allegations



made against the Duke of Marlborough, and contended they were the result of distorted imagination, the interference of friends and relatives,



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and the gossip of the servants' hall, and that, after the greatest effort on the part of the talented counsel engaged on the other side, the whole case had utterly and completely broken down. They had been asked to discredit Lord Blandford's evidence, but why should they? It was perfectly true that Lord Blandford had been divorced from his wife by reason of adultery with Lady Aylesford; but then let them think how he had acted in that matter. He had been found guilty of adultery, but then he had not only offered to marry the lady, but he had also offered to settle £10,000 upon the child. Let them rake up his past life by all means, let them visit him with his offences

as they chose, but they had no right to discredit him because he had been guilty of a sin before.

#### THE CASE FOR CAPTAIN SHAW.

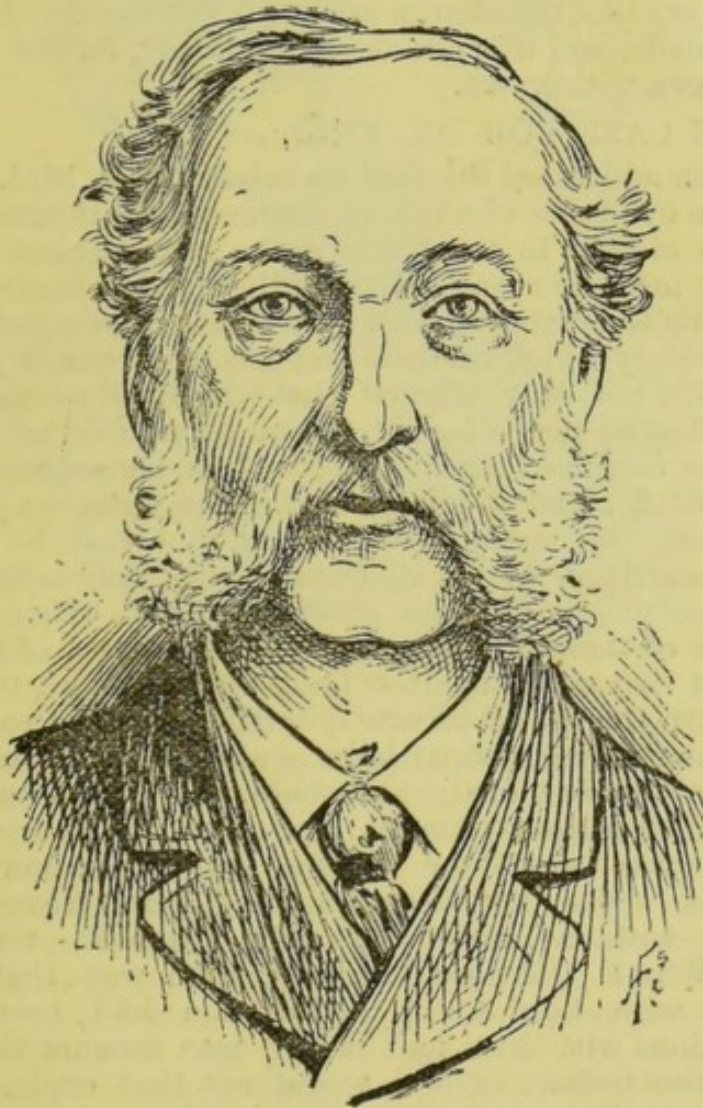
Mr. GULLY, Q.C., then opened the case for Captain Shaw. Captain Shaw, he said, was an old friend of the family of Lady Colin Campbell, a gentleman of the age of fifty-five, with a wife and grown-up family; and to the serious allegation that had been made against him he gave the most direct and emphatic denial, and, at the same time, he felt the greatest indignation at such an imputation being brought against him, and for which there was not the faintest shadow of foundation. It would be remembered that one of Captain Shaw's daughters had been bridesmaid to Lady Colin; and it seemed almost to amount to ridicule and absurdity to think for one moment that within two months of the marriage of the daughter of his (Capt. Shaw's) old friend, Captain Shaw should have had this charge made against him. The learned counsel then examined the evidence bearing on the allegations against Captain Shaw, and contended that there was not even the shadow of a case made out against him. The witness, Baer, had stated that Captain Shaw was at Leigh Court when Lady Colin was there. That statement was a pure invention and a lie, and it threw a light on the whole of that



class of evidence. The evidence as to Captain Shaw's visit to Lady Colin at Cadogan-place, given by Mrs. Duffy, was extremely slender, and he requested the jury to remember that she had only stated she had seen a gentleman come to the house on a certain day, and go into the drawing-room with Lady Colin. She would not swear that it was Captain Shaw, and indeed Captain Shaw himself would pledge his oath in the witness-box that he had not been to the house on that occasion. The story of O'Neill, again, was extraordinary, and the strength of his tale in reference to what he had seen through the keyhole was shaken by the fact that at the time he said he mentioned the noise in the room above the kitchen to the cook, Anne Morrell, that woman was not in the house, she having ceased to hold the position of cook. The story was not one, he felt, that would lead the jury to break up the peace and character and career of a gentleman and public officer like Captain Shaw.

#### THE CASE FOR GENERAL BUTLER.

Mr. MURPHY, Q.C., proceeded to address the Jury on behalf of General Butler. He did not, he said, propose to do so at any great length, because



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he thought the Jury would already be convinced that a more outrageous charge had never been presented in that Court for the purpose of fixing guilt on a lady and gentleman. There was here no question of peeping through a keyhole; no question of sitting on a seat at the arrival platform of a railway station; no question of arms round a lady's waist; no question of a single indelicate act or word during the whole of his visit to Lady Colin. Nevertheless, Lord Colin, in his endeavour to cover other people with dirt, had refrained from instructing his counsel to withdraw the case against General Butler. The accusation against General Butler, counsel contended, was altogether unfounded. What was the history of it? When General Butler called on Lady Colin Mrs. Duffy opened the

door. Lord Colin was in the house at the time. He had come from some company of which he was a director, and had been put to bed by his nurse. Who was there at the time, and who knew what



was going on? The nurse, whose mind was fraught with suspicion to an extraordinary extent, was actually in the room with Lord Colin; and the servant, Ellen Brown, was in the passage when General Butler went. There was no concealment about his visit. His name was given, and his visit was known, and yet, because a gentleman, said to be six feet high, walked down the stairs and let himself out without the assistance of a servant, it was called a surreptitious visit, and upon that evidence General Butler was to be placed in the position of a co-respondent in that Court. He could not help thinking that before Lord Colin brought a charge of that kind he ought to have well considered the course he was taking. How would he have liked some servant to have picked up one of the letters from "Coco" to "Muzzie," and have had charges of that kind founded on those letters? The jury would remember the disgraceful story that woman told in the box about the lady now sitting before him, and they would also remember how the next morning even Lord Colin was obliged by his counsel to repudiate the suggestion the woman had made. She had said she had her suspicion excited because of the cabman's story, but this being sworn to have occurred long after, she then shifted her ground, and said she remembered Mr. Bird. He, therefore, hoped the jury would say that the charge made against General Butler ought never to have been made, and if made ought certainly, on the facts brought to light, to have been withdrawn.

#### THE CASE FOR DR. BIRD.

The Solicitor-General then addressed the jury on behalf of Dr. Bird. He pointed out that there were five cases of adultery charged in this case, and he wanted the jury to keep clearly in their minds the case against each person charged. He did not mean to speak lightly of the conviction of a man of the crime of adultery in that Court; but against his client there was a charge alongside the charge of adultery which in some respects was even a more serious charge. Lord Colin not only alleged that Dr. Bird committed adultery with Lady Colin, but he also alleged that she committed adultery with some person before the month of April, 1883, and in consequence of that adultery, she, on April 23, had a miscarriage. The charge against Dr. Bird was not only that he committed adultery, but that he took part in procuring the miscarriage, or at all events, with concealing it. There were witnesses whose means of close observation had existed for many months; and not one of them, he thought, could be accused of being undesirous of saying what they could against Lady Colin. Now, two or three of the witnesses, with the aid of private detectives, seemed to have worked themselves up to the condition of partisans against Lady Colin; but with all that observation on the part of the household, only five witnesses had even mentioned Dr. Bird's name. Amelia Watson was not a friendly witness; for against her was made the charge that she committed adultery with Lord Colin. She had been watching from November, 1881, to March, 1883, with a suspicious and mischief-making eye, with Rose Baer. Why? Because the suggestion was that she had committed adultery with Lord Colin, and if she had been on familiar and immoral relations with him, and taking into account the expression that Lady Miles was jealous of her, would not that explain it? But she had admitted that she had watched in vain. So far as Lady Colin was concerned, she never saw any acts of impropriety; and if Lady Colin wished for a witness as to her innocence—at any rate, whilst under her husband's roof—she could not have produced a more useful and authoritative witness than that woman, who had been watching with a suspicious and



malicious eye. The next witness with whom he would deal was a remarkable one. No doubt they would hear a great deal more about Rose Baer. They ought to do; but, at any rate, for his client, he wished to point out that from beginning to end of her evidence she never mentioned the name of Dr. Bird. When Rose Baer's evidence came to be contrasted with the statement made to the solicitor, it was perfectly incapable of being reconciled with that statement, and when his friend Mr. Finlay tried to defend her in advance from the criticisms of Sir C. Russell, he would have to admit that Rose Baer was lying either in the witness-box, or else



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when she made her statement to the solicitors. He cared not very much whether it was one or the other; but, with all submission, he thought if they found a witness had been lying deliberately, then it seemed to him that that witness should be dismissed from their minds as unworthy of credibility. He now came to a most remarkable witness—a witness to whom he might say Lord Colin owed most of his information, and probably all of his early suspicions—he alluded to Mrs. Duffy. It was clear she was the woman who had done all the mischief with regard to Lord Colin, and had put into his mind the suspicions he entertained with regard to his wife and others. What was her evidence?

It was for the most part

directed against Dr. Bird; and the Jury, perhaps, would not wonder at it. He was the doctor in charge of Lord Colin's case, for which she was engaged as nurse. She had never nursed under him before, and did not seem to have formed a very friendly opinion with regard either to him or Lady Colin, and so that woman with nothing to do for many long hours, had sat by Lord Colin Campbell's bedside weaving together all the little suggestions of evil she could rake up with regard to Dr. Bird and Lady Colin. Mrs. Duffy had stated that at Leigh Court she had found Dr. Bird in Lady Colin's bed-room. What was there in that? The door was not locked, and the woman attributed no importance to the circumstance. And why? Because Dr. Bird was a medical man, and probably because Mrs. Duffy knew that any marital intimacy between Lord Colin and his wife, would very likely have resulted in mischief to her. Referring to the instrument-case, which Mrs. Duffy alleged she upset and found a note signed "G. E. B." (Gertrude E. Blood), the learned counsel said that



it would be proved that that note was not addressed to Dr. Bird at all. It was written when Lady Colin was a young girl—years ago, as would be seen from the girlish handwriting, and it was a rather amusing letter to her sister Mrs. Bolton. There was ~~no~~ evidence of adultery between Lady Colin and Dr. Bird at Leigh Court, unless it was to be gathered from that collection of ridiculous trifles related by Amelia Watson and Mrs. Duffy. The allegation was that in April Dr. Bird committed adultery with Lady Colin, and that he knowing of the miscarriage—whether it was he who brought it about mattered not—concealed the fact, or did not tell her husband about it. Lord Colin and Lady Miles suggested Lady Colin had had a miscarriage. Lady Miles denied that, and said it was suggested to her because Mrs. Duffy thought there was one. Dr. Hicks gave a description of what that lady was suffering from, and if Lord Colin had in his mind at that time the suspicion of his wife having had a miscarriage in 1883, why was that not suggested? It was of the greatest importance, and it would have won his case. Now he alleged that both doctors were parties to the concealment of the miscarriage. An absolute end would be put to the suggestion. Mrs. Duffy could not have seen anything which the doctors did not see, and she in fact admitted that the doctors could form a better judgment of the matter than she could. They would have the doctors brought before them and would hear what they had to say in the matter. As to the allegation that Lady Colin had had a miscarriage there was not a word of truth in it. This poor lady caught cold at a time when it interfered with the ordinary course of her health. Dr. Bird attended her, and administered anodynes for the purpose of soothing the pain she suffered. Lord Colin Campbell himself invited and even pressed Dr. Bird to stay to dinner, his lordship himself going to the House of Commons, and on his return, because, in the ordinary course, Dr. Bird had gone up to attend on his patient, and happened to fall asleep, Lord Colin Campbell suggested that there must have been something wrong. Then again, Lord Colin would have the Jury believe that he wanted to get rid of Dr. Bird, and said he looked upon Dr. Allingham as his medical man, and Dr. Bird was not wanted; but he (the Solicitor-General) would read a letter which Lord Colin addressed to Dr. Bird on March 7th, 1883. (The learned counsel then read the letter which asked for Dr. Bird's advice about getting rid of Mr. Allingham, who had not been sufficiently successful in his treatment of the disease to justify him (Lord Colin) in following his advice.) Now, what did they think of a man who wrote that letter in March, asking Dr. Bird, as a friend, to depart from the ordinary etiquette of the profession, and advise about the dismissal of a medical man—what did they think of him going into the witness-box and suggesting that he wanted to get rid of Dr. Bird? (Counsel then read the letter of Lord Colin to Lady Miles (produced in evidence) in which he referred to his inability of making Dr. Bird a further payment, and stated that he supposed that he would make his charges for subsequent attendance on himself and "Gertrude" (Lady Colin) according to the practice of the profession.) Lord Colin, the Solicitor-General went on to say, was now trying to excuse himself of payment of Dr. Bird's charges on the ground that during the time Dr. Bird was attending Lady Colin he was committing adultery with her. Lord Colin, in his letter, said he was surprised at Dr. Bird's leaving, and that he must have done so under a "misapprehension." What misapprehension? What was present to Lord Colin's mind when he wrote that? There was no misapprehension in Dr. Bird's mind. He felt that he could not



consistently with his own position, and his own sense of honour, continue to attend at the house. It was a misapprehension which Lord Colin had formulated on the authority of a chattering old woman. Lord Colin had a claim made, against which he objected, but he did not take any action till March, 1884, when, finally, he strove to defend himself against the assault upon his purse, which was involved in the requirement that he should pay for the attendance upon Lady Colin, by adding to the accusations against his wife the afterthought of the monstrous and scandalous and wholly unfounded charge against a man as honourable as could be found in the medical profession.

LADY COLIN then entered the witness-box, and was sworn. In answer to Mr. Inderwick, she said: I made the acquaintance of Lord Colin in 1880. An engagement followed within three or four days. That was expressed to the Duke of Argyll at my express request.

Mr. Inderwick: The letter was as follows:—"Inverary, December 13, 1880. My own darling—I have your letter this afternoon as I expected. I do thank you very much for it, and for all you say. I have made up my mind to tell my father at once, as it will be for the best. I shall never forget that the first request you have made to me was that I should do something because it was right—Signed, Colin Campbell." After marriage, when my husband and myself were not together, I never failed to write every day, and he to me, and those letters were of the most affectionate character. I kept the letters from Lord Colin down to about January, 1881. I had not room for them after, and used to destroy them as they came. It was communicated to me that Lord Colin was suffering from an illness, and that it would postpone the consummation of the marriage. Lord Colin telegraphed to me when we were at Thurloe-square to go to him at Bryanston-square, saying he wanted to see me on pressing business. My mother and I drove over to see him, and were shown into the dining-room. He seemed annoyed at seeing my mother, and said to her, "If you don't mind, I want to speak to your daughter alone," and she went out. He then said to me he had something to tell me of great importance. I asked him what it was, and he said it would be necessary after we were married we should have to occupy separate rooms, and he added, "Do you mind marrying me under those conditions?" I said, "Not in the least." He did not impart the nature of the complaint under which he was suffering. I was not present when Lord Colin Campbell saw my mother, and had a conversation with her upon the subject. I was never aware my mother ever mentioned the subject to any one at all. I never did know what his complaint was. He told me in May, 1883, it was a specific disease from which he suffered. We were married on July 21, 1881, and my family and Lord Colin's were present. I have written for the *Saturday Review* habitually. I have also written books, and one of them has gone through eight editions. All this was known to Lord Colin. With regard to what has been said by my servants as to my frequent absence from home in the daytime, and also in the evening, I never made confidants of my servants nor told them what I was doing. I was engaged to sing at certain concerts. I was not able to attend a man suffering as Lord Colin was. My husband was anxious that this unfortunate business should be kept to ourselves. He did not wish his illness to be pronounced; so he always wished it to be understood that he was down at the House.

Mr. Inderwick then referred to a passage in a letter from Lady Colin to her mother, of March 3, 1882, which was as follows:—"It is really a most



trying thing in every way that in all these dinner invitations, as they come in, he says (Lord Colin) 'accept,' and when the date arrives he says, 'these engagements will be the death of him.' These last few days I have refused all coming invites, though they are mostly of three weeks' notice, without asking him. When the time comes he will probably be all right, and then we shall go. To-night it is especially aggravating, as the Duchess of Marlborough sent me a ticket for a small dance." That correctly represents the state of things between my husband and myself at that time. I went a great deal into society without my husband. We went to Scotland in October, 1881. My husband caught a cold and was laid up some time. At that time he had no nurse with him. I attended upon him myself. He was suffering extreme pain from a swelling. The attack subsided as quickly as it arose. After the consummation of the marriage, I first suffered pain in November. Four or five days after I first suffered to such an extent that I mentioned it at Leigh Court. After I came from Scotland. I did not know the nature of it or understand anything about it. From that time to the beginning of the year 1885, I was not altogether free from that disease. After marriage I was in great pain, and I told that to my husband. My sister, Mrs. Bolton, was the first person to whom I spoke about it. That was about Nov. 21, 1881. In consequence of that conversation I spoke to my husband. He complained I was not looking well, and I said, "No, I do not feel well." I felt very weak. I then explained to him what I suffered from. He said, "Oh, that is of no consequence. All women have that sort of thing." In February, 1882, I had a conversation with Lord Colin Campbell, in which he made some observations as to some cruel reports. I was sitting up for him when he returned from some visits he had made. He sat down on the sofa beside me, and began to cry. He said, "People are very, very cruel." I said, "What on earth do you mean?" He said, "They are spreading the most cruel reports about me." I said, "For God's sake what have they said?" He said, "People say I ought never to have married." And then he said, "I should not have married you on account of my health." I was very angry, and I said, "How wicked of people to interfere in our concerns."

Witness here detailed a conversation having reference to the subject of precautions which she said Lord Colin counselled her to use.

About June 14, 1882, I consulted Sir Oscar Clayton. I saw him three times. He desired to make a personal examination, but I refused. In September, 1882, I was at Leigh Court, where my husband had gone for the purpose of having an operation. I there consulted Dr. Bird. He made an examination, but that was later, in November, 1882. That was the first examination, and it was not made with instruments. He had prescribed for me from September. On April 17, 1883, I was taken with a serious illness which confined me to my room. Dr. Braxton Hicks was called in to attend me, but I cannot give you the date. I can't recollect if, on the first occasion of his seeing me, he made an examination. I was very ill, and he saw me twice. On one of those occasions he made an examination and recommended an operation. The operation was actually performed on October 8, 1883. I was not in a fit state to undergo it when he first examined me. After that operation in October, 1883, I was treated for a month and then got better. After I had separated from my husband I entirely recovered. Concerning Rose Baer, it is absolutely false that I came up from Leigh Court, and on the same day immediately sent her away. In July, 1882, I had, as a matter of fact, gone to Leigh Court with my mother, who was ill, and, with the permission of Lady



Miles, I took her down there for a few days. While I was at Leigh Court I received a communication from my husband in reference to Rose Baer. He told me that he should have to insist on my sending away Rose Baer, as he found she had been gossiping in the most unpleasant fashion about him. When I spoke to him he said that the girl had been gossiping about the house. He was extremely angry, and he said I must send her away. I objected, and said that Rose Baer was a good maid, and I thought he made too much of this thing; but, however, I would send her away. I gave her a month's notice, and for the purpose of helping her, put an advertisement in the *Morning Post* on her behalf. That was on July 15; and she was very grateful for it. Lord Colin did not see this advertisement. When he did he was very angry and said I had no right to put a girl like that into the house. He said further that, although I might not consider it much, she had been gossiping about my last visit. Upon that I asked the servants. I asked Mrs. Bristow, and the housemaid, and the cook, and learnt from them that she (Rose Baer) was an ill-tongued woman. They did not go into any details. The following day I called O'Neill up into the dining-room. I said to him "I hear that Rose Baer has been gossiping about me. I insist upon knowing what she has been saying." He replied, "she has been saying the most horrible things about his lordship's illness; things which I could not possibly repeat to your ladyship." I said "I did not ask you to repeat anything you have heard about his lordship's illness; I want to know what she has said about me." Then he made a great many excuses, and said she was an evil-tongued girl. I, therefore, said, "I will not put up with this; I will know definitely what she said." Then he said, "As you have pressed me so hard I can only tell you that at your last visit to Leigh Court Lord Blandford used to go into your room." I said, "Are you quite sure she said that?" He replied, "Quite sure, your ladyship." Then I told him to tell the girl to come up. He did so, and then I taxed the girl with what she had said. She denied it, and I said I did not believe her. I said, "Do you mean to say that you have been saying in this house that Lord Blandford used to come to my room." She denied having said it. I said "I will not believe you." She then broke down, and began to cry, and said she was very wicked. I said, "You know what a lie it is," and then she asked me to forgive her. I said so far from forgiving her, I would withdraw the advertisement I was putting in the papers to get her a place. I said, I will not give you a character. You shall go out of this house this very day," and she was sent off that day.

With regard to the dismissal of Ellen Brown, or Hawkes, as she is now called. Her statement that I had dismissed her because she had said something about Lord Colin was untrue. I dismissed her on the 7th August, as she refused to obey my orders. The other servant dismissed was the cook, Elizabeth Wren, because she backed up Ellen Brown. They were both given notice by me on the 7th. When I came up to London I came up generally for the purpose of singing at concerts; I think with two exceptions. I would come up on the day of the concert or the evening before, and return the day after, unless it was Sunday, and then there was no train to Leigh. Lord Colin knew of my engagements. I never went to one without his knowledge. About smoking in my husband's bed-room on July 13th, 1883. I was at a ball that evening with my sister, my sister-in-law, and my brother. I was with them all the evening, and we stayed until nearly the end. My brother took me home. He may have smoked a cigarette, but it was a matter of such extreme smallness that I did not take much notice. In regard to the incident of



telling my husband that I had dined with Mrs. Roche, I never did, and I certainly never told my husband that I had done so. Lord Colin never spoke to me about it. I never gave directions as to whether visitors—ladies or gentlemen—should be admitted. I never gave directions to De Roche that he was to lock the door when he came in. I never took any gentleman home to supper, but on one occasion one did come home with me and have some refreshments. That was an uncle of Lord Colin; he had driven me home from a small party, and I asked him in. It was Lord Ronald Gower. I left him in the drawing-room, went upstairs and spoke to my husband, and then went down again. It is suggested that in April, 1883, I had a miscarriage; but I never heard of any suggestion of that kind by anybody till after we went back to Cadogan-place. There is no truth in the suggestion whatever. With regard to the fur coat that has been mentioned, I took it with me to the Bow and Bromley Institute concert. Dr. Bird was not with me at that time, and it was not his coat. It was my rug. At that time Dr. Bird was going down to Leigh Court to see my husband. He went down almost every Saturday to Monday. This particular concert was on Thursday, and I went down on Friday. In 1880 my sister introduced Lord Blandford to me. We have dined with Lord Blandford, and I have myself dined or had luncheon with Lord Blandford after my marriage, and afterwards went to the theatre. My husband has said that he objected or made some observations about my seeing Lord Blandford, both before marriage and in October, 1881, but it is not true. I took several people to see the house at Cadogan-place. Lord Blandford was there once, in October. We had met him as we were going to the house, and I told him I was going to see the "Winter Palace," as we called it. He said, "May I come and see it?" and I said, "Come along." He came and saw it, and then he said, "Now you must come and see mine." We then walked back to an empty house in Cadogan-square, and he showed us the ground floor. Miss Gordon was with me. That was the house in which Lord and Lady Blandford lived afterwards. It was unfurnished then. At Christmas, 1881, I went to Leigh Court, from December 29th to January. When Rose Baer speaks of my coming to London and sitting with Lord Blandford on the platform at Paddington, it is not true. On that occasion I went on to Oswestry. As to having dined with Lord and Lady Blandford in Cadogan-square, I did dine there, on February 22nd, 1882. Lady Blandford and I exchanged visits. I had Lord Walter's carriage. I think in the middle of May, 1882. We went straight from Cadogan-place to call on the Blandfords. When Signor Tosti came to sing with me Lord Blandford was in the house. There is no truth in the statement that he ever sat upon the sofa with me with his arm around my waist. It is a fact that he was never in the drawing-room with me alone. I was never in the room with him and the door locked. I recollect a conversation on one occasion in regard to Lord Blandford and Captain Shaw. They were there when Lord Colin came in, and after they had gone he did not like the evident admiration they had for me. I laughed because it seemed so absurd, but he said he did not like these afternoon visits when he was out. I said, "Well, I will tell them not to come again; but what I want to know is, do you want me to cut these men when I meet them in society?" He said, "Certainly not, I do not wish that." I said "let me understand you, because I am going to the launch of the *Invicta* tomorrow, and Captain Shaw and Lord Blandford will probably be there." He said, "No, there will be a large party there and I don't mind: I simply object to them coming here in the afternoon when I am not in." That was



April 5th, 1882, and neither Lord Blandford nor Captain Shaw was in the house after that date. The next Leigh Court visit was at Easter, on April 17, and Lord Colin was too bad to accompany me. Lord Blandford was there before I arrived. As far as I can recollect, Lord Blandford was there on the Saturday, and I followed on the Monday, and I went to the ball at the Hotel Bristol on the following day. It is not true that Lord Blandford and I came up and down together. I occupied the room No. 29, at Leigh Court. Sir P. Miles occupied the next one. The room on the other side was empty. That room was intended for Lord Colin. Lord Blandford and I did not occupy adjoining rooms, nor can I tell you what room Lord Blandford did occupy. Rose Baer accompanied me, but it is not true that I had a gentleman's handkerchief round my neck, nor that I coughed when some one was coming up stairs to prevent them coming into my room. Concerning the towels which have been mentioned, I was then suffering from the complaint which has been spoken of. There is no truth in the suggestion that Lord Blandford was ever in my room when I was there—morning or night. I sometimes walked to see my mother in Thurloe-square. I occasionally met Lord Blandford at such times, and he has walked with me part of the way. I have also seen him when I have been shopping. At this time, I believe, Lord and Lady Blandford were living together. In May, 1882, I was not in Paris with Lord Blandford. I then stayed in Paris about nine days, but I did not see Lord Blandford. On some occasions notes passed between Lord Blandford and myself, in London, concerning books, but I have never had any correspondence with him for the purpose of making appointments. When I sent notes to Lord Blandford it was probably with books if I wanted to return them, or I posted if I wanted to borrow. Lord Colin went to Scotland on August 9th, 1882. He went by sea, and I went to the docks with him. I was not considered sufficiently strong to accompany him. According to my diary I went to see my mother on August 12th, and afterwards to the theatre. I slept at Cadogan-place and went to church next morning. When I returned I found grouse from Lord Colin had arrived. I could not believe at first that they could have arrived so soon. I met Mr. Frank Miles for the first time that afternoon, when I went to Lady Miles's to tea. Referring to the grouse which I took her, he said I had to do with poachers. I made an entry in my diary, "Coco's first grouse received; dined at Thurloe-square." I recollect the 12th, 13th, and 14th of August. I dined at Thurloe-square, I think, on the 14th. I dined there almost every day. I was then living at Cadogan-place. The cabman's story relates to the time I was laid up there very ill. This is the tale: I had sent out my maid to get some things I wanted, and when she was out Mrs. Duffy brought me a note. It was a note from Lord Blandford, saying he had heard that I was dangerously ill, and asking if it was the case; and also saying that if I could not answer it, would I send the letter on to Lady Miles, who would probably do so. I was very angry. I was under the influence of narcotics at the time, and my maid seeming more or less stupid, I said, "Don't be so stupid. Send the man up to me." When he came up, I said, "This is a note to Lady Miles. Take it." I remember one afternoon we paid a visit to Lord Blandford's house, 44, Queen Anne's-gate, after my sister and I had been to the Stores. He asked us if we had seen his little house. I said, "No," and then he said, "Come and see over it now." He showed us to his house, where he gave us some tea. That was the only occasion I went to his house. I remember the troops coming back from Egypt. I may have got into a cab on that



occasion. I did not see Lord Blandford from that time down to May, 1884. I was in Paris with my family and friends. We stayed at the Hotel Windsor. I saw Lord Blandford there on one occasion—purely accidentally. I do not know what he was doing there. I knew I was being watched at the time. I went to the Zoological Gardens in Paris with him. Lord Blandford never actually rode out with me.

Now as to the fact spoken of by Boyd as to you coming to answer Lord Blandford in your skirt and stays, is that true?—Quite untrue. I had been riding that day. When he came I was sitting with my mother. I heard a noise and went out to see what the altercation was. I did not go into the next room at all. I was dressed in my ordinary blue dressing gown. I was not at Paris in 1885, nor was I at Monte Carlo. I was never guilty of any impropriety with him. When this petition was filed I knew that I was charged with being at Purfleet with the Duke of Marlborough, and I learned that Mr. Mark Bouverie had stated so. I had once met Mr. Bouverie hunting at Cheltenham in the winter of 1876. I have known Captain Shaw since the year 1875 or 1876, and Mrs. Shaw also. She and I were personal friends, and we are still. My husband objected to Captain Shaw calling, and I told him so. He never called after that, but Mrs. Shaw and her daughter did. The witness De Roche may have seen us sitting on a sofa, but certainly never with his arm round my waist. With regard to the evidence of O'Neill and the keyhole, it is absolutely false. There is not a single word of truth in it. He puts it in July, 1883. Captain Shaw never came after March, 1882. There may have been one or two notes pass between us. I have known the Butlers a great many years. I have known them intimately since I was a child. I remember going to a reception at the Mansion House, at which Lord Wolseley was present. I met General Butler there, and introduced him to Lord Colin. He said, "May I call. I have only to-morrow in town?" I said, "Certainly, about 2 o'clock." I was then on Lord Colin's arm. General Butler came one wet day, and stayed about an hour. Mr. Frank Boyle was there, and remained there the whole time, together with my sister. I do not recollect General Butler's photograph under my pillow. It may, however, have fallen from the shelf which runs along my bed, and which was full of books and papers. Emphatically there was never any impropriety between General Butler and myself.

When did you first know Dr. Bird?—In 1878 or 1879. There was nothing between us but what was consistent with the position he occupied as my medical attendant. I called him Dr. Bird. There was no book in my room that treated on sexual intercourse. I never had such a book. The account given by the cabman of my leaning on Dr. Bird's shoulder is absolutely untrue. On April 5 there is this entry in my diary: "Went to New Cross Hall; Francisca drove me over; horribly ill."

The Judge: Who is Francisca?—My sister.

I never received an emerald ring from any gentleman. I had one of Lady Miles's.

Did you hear Mrs. Duffy's evidence as to your sister-in-law having a child?—Yes, that is quite untrue. In 1883 I had a conversation with Lord Colin with regard to taking back what he called my cruel message. I entreated him for God's sake to let me alone. I went to Sion House on July 16, Saturday, and on the same day Lord Colin made a communication to me as to myself. He made a request to me as to a return to cohabitation. When I was saying good night to him, he was very affectionate, and he asked me to come back to him, but I made an excuse and said I was very tired.



Other reference was made to the resumption of cohabitation next day. Lord Colin taxed me with not caring whether he was cured or not. I said I did care, and he, said "Why did you not come to me last night?" I said because of the message I sent him in February, I could not do so. He said, "I shall not allow you to keep to that message." I said, "I shall keep to it. If you were to force me to sleep with you, you would find me dead beside you on the pillow in the morning, as I should prefer that to ever suffering myself to be touched again." He said he would separate from me if I did not give way. I said I was willing to keep the matter secret, as I had done up to that time. At that interview no charges of impropriety were made against me. The question was not raised. I went to town next day and saw my mother. After I saw my mother I saw Messrs. Lewis. It is absolutely untrue that the Duke of Marlborough put me in Messrs. Lewis's hands. After the interview at Thurloe-square my petition was filed, in August, and after that petition was filed I went back to live at Cadogan-place. After the trial I went to join my mother who was ill. My father went with me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood: I knew a lady named Miss Nisbett. She died within the last few years. She had several places in Ireland. I last stayed with her in Ireland, in 1884, at her place down in King's County, near the Bog of Allan. My literary work was a book for children, illustrated by Kate Greenaway. I was writing for the *Saturday Review* in 1883. I wrote on many subjects—two or three articles a week. I wrote on anatomy and the use of the globes. I had before marriage been much in society, and after marriage I continued to go a good deal in society. I did not stay much in my own house; it was very small. I was frequently the guest of others. I generally went out about half-past twelve or so. During the time I was going out in the afternoon social visits were paid alone, as a rule, between December, 1881, and February 1882. With regard to my leaving Lord Colin after he was taken ill after the political meeting, I was rather hesitating on account of his health, nevertheless I left him in bed and went to London. From there I went to Leigh under pressure from him.

The witness was here cross-examined at great length on the subject of precautions, and notes were read from the evidence at the last trial, witness stating that at that trial she wished to spare Lord Colin all she could.

I had been attended by Sir Oscar Clayton, and he was anxious to make an examination, but I refused because it was repulsive to me. I had met him socially and it would have been a very painful matter for me to have been examined by him. I should have preferred it should not have taken place at all, but it would make no difference whether I knew the person or not; it would have been equally repulsive in either case. Mr. Propert had given me tonics for my headaches. My illness at the time was only the usual one prolonged. That was not what I was suffering from at Leigh Court. Mr. Propert was wrong when he gave his evidence the other day. When I consulted him at the end of November, I found I had been so for the space of a week. I should never have dreamt of telling him. The person who did examine me was Dr. Bird. I had met him on many occasions. I did not call him "Cockioly Bird" to his face as I did in writing, but I wrote of him to Lord Colin the first winter of my engagement. I have known Mr. Bird since 1878 or 1879. I had consulted Dr. Bird at the request of Lord Colin. Lord Colin said marital relations ceased in June, 1882, but I do not put it at that date. I should have thought it went on longer, but



I could not give the actual date. I knew Lord Blandford since the year 1880. He was a friend of my sisters. My married sisters. I do not think he knew my mother. I knew some years before there had been some talk about his having seduced Lady Aylesford, but it made no difference in our acquaintanceship with him. I knew Lady Blandford. She was an acquaintance, as he was. I was aware that he was divorced by Lady Blandford, but I did not know for what reasons. I knew at the time that Lord Blandford called that his name had been connected with Lady Aylesford's name, but it was a good many years before. Lord Blandford continued to see me at my house, making afternoon calls, up till the end of March, 1882; he had then commenced to lend me books. I met Lord Blandford accidentally in the streets. I knew my husband objected to his visits to the house. After that I did not think there would be anything wrong if I met him. I may have walked across the square with him when going to see my mother. When the Purfleet charge was made, I of course looked back to my diary. I first heard of that charge when the petition was filed. I saw Mr. Lewis and told him I had entries in my diary.

The learned counsel then read the entry of August 13: "Coco's first grouse received. Mother slightly better. Dined at T. Square."

In further cross-examination, witness said: I did not copy the entry from anything. In regard to the cabman's story, Mrs. Duffy was present in the room. It was an out-of-the-way thing to have a cabman brought up in my room. I account for it by the fact that I had been so much under the influence of narcotics, and to my irritability, which was owing to the great pain which I was suffering. I was able to write a note such as it was. The general outline was very much blurred. It was to Lord Blandford. I simply told the man to leave the other message for Lady Miles with me and to take the one I gave him back to Lord Blandford. All that was to be done was to take one note from the cabman and give him another. I was in bed. It was an unpleasant occurrence. Supposing you said it was a very extraordinary thing for a lady of my position to have a cabman sent up to her bed-room, I would not say you were exaggerating. It was an extraordinary occurrence. I have had one photograph of Lord Blandford at a time, I think, and he has had one of mine. Lord Blandford quite possibly had the honour of a position on my desk. When in Paris Lord Blandford visited me at the hotel. We went to the Zoological Gardens, in the Jardin des Plantes. I met Captain Shaw in the same way in society as I met Lord Blandford after my husband's expostulation, and I used to call at his house sometimes. I am quite sure that the expostulations of Lord Colin were in March, 1882, and not in November, 1881, and Captain Shaw never came to the house after April 5. The kitchen was under the dining-room. There were two cooks. Annie Bryan and Anne Morrell. I remember hearing the servants speak to having found a photograph of General Butler under the pillow or on the bed, I think she said. There was a shelf over the bed where photographs were kept, and if anything fell it would fall on the bed. Things were constantly tumbling down. I do not remember on one occasion coming out of the room when General Butler was calling and saying to Helen I was not at home. I heard what she said. I absolutely deny that I came out of the drawing-room. My sister, Mrs. Bolton, was the other person who was in the room with General Butler at the time. It is not true that on one occasion when General Butler was there I came out of the room and said "Not at home." I swear that the allegation is false. Mr. Bird was introduced to me by



Lady Miles, as well as I can remember. I remember when I was very ill insisting on going to purchase flowers for the grave of Miss Miles. I did not refuse to consult a medical man until at last I had to give in. Dr. Bird attended me in September and had been chosen by Lord Colin. I was too ill to remember one occasion when he was in my room with the exception of being away to dinner from four in the afternoon till eleven at night. I do not remember Lord Colin expostulating with me as to the length of Dr. Bird's visits. At the concert at New Cross, I was ill at the time, suffering most acute neuralgia. I do not remember whether Dr. Bird went home with me. It was soon after ten I should think. On this occasion Dr. Bird did not leave with me at about six o'clock. I don't suppose I left for the concert until about seven o'clock. We returned about ten o'clock. I wrote a letter about the rug you speak of having been left at Bow. I can't say that I spoke to Amelia or Mary Watson about it, but I may have done so as to what was to be done with it. She was in my employment from November 22, 1881, to March 22, 1883. The first suggestion of any impropriety between this girl Watson and Lord Colin was actually mentioned on November 5, 1884, at Mr. Lewis's, when Lady Miles came down to Mr. Lewis's with the information. After having received of Lord Colin what has been spoken to, Lord Colin wrote to me telling me to bring the letter back and to burn it in his presence. I went in obedience to his express desire. He was very tender with me, and said he would do as I wished.

Mr. Inderwick, in re-examination : You said in your examination-in-chief that in regard to your appointments you were in the habit of posting them up in advance, and then filling in the details afterwards?—Yes, that is so. In regard to the weekly accounts they were generally, but not always, made up on Saturday. (Accounts handed to witness.) I have got the one for July 8, 1882. It is made up on Saturday. On Saturday, July 8, I was at Leigh Court. I was there from the 5th to the 10th. The week ending August 6, 1882, is in Lord Colin's handwriting. August 6 was Tuesday. I was questioned by Mr. Lockwood on the assumption that these weekly bills were usually made out on Saturday. I said I did not think that could be, because the books came on Tuesday and made up to the Saturday. After the interview at Sion House I made fuller entries. I knew I was being watched. At the last trial I was examined very shortly by my counsel. I don't think my interview with Lord Colin at Sion House was touched on. I was suffering from my ailment. I then spoke to my husband about it at the time. I could not give the time for that, but it was shortly after I came to Cadogan-place. Lord Colin came there on Nov. 27. Up to the time of my marriage I had robust health. Before marriage I never had anything of the kind. In regard to the date of the examination and the operation, the first examination was in November, 1882, and there was a second in April, 1883. The operation actually took place in October, 1883. I postponed the examination as long as I could.

DR. BRAXTON HICKS, examined by Sir Charles Russell, said : I was asked to see Lady Colin Campbell in April, 1883, and I attended her in conjunction with Dr. Bird. I also saw the lady again in October, and on that occasion I performed an operation. My visits were paid in consultation with Dr. Bird in the ordinary way. From the examinations I made of Lady Colin I am of opinion that she could not have had a miscarriage. At my October visit we had to put Lady Colin under chloroform to examine her. In my judgment there is not the slightest ground for the suggestion that Lady Colin Campbell had ever been *enceinte*.



Dr. ROBERT BARNES said he had been in court during the examination of Dr. Hicks, and he quite agreed with him in the opinions he had expressed.

WILLIAM STICKLAND, VALERIE KOOCHMANN, ANNIE BROWN, and others proved the delivery of grouse on Sunday, August 13.

Mr. NEPTUNE BLOOD, brother of Lady Colin Campbell, examined by Sir C. Russell, said: With regard to the key-hole of the dining-room, I have been to see it since the evidence of O'Neill. There is a brass drop on either side of it.

Sir C. Russell: Looking through that keyhole, with the key turned, could you see an object on the floor six feet from the door?—No.

Have you looked through?—Yes; and all I could see was a glimmer of light and the opposite wall.

Mrs. MARY BLOOD, mother of Lady Colin, examined by Sir C. Russell, said: On the last trial I was abroad through illness. The first engagement between my daughter and Lord Colin was without my knowledge. After it took place the marriage was from time to time fixed and postponed. My communication with the Duke of Argyll was by letter. (The letter, dated May, 1881, was here read. It made no mention of pressure as regarded the marriage, and referred generally to money matters, and the provision to be made for Lord Colin and Miss Blood on their marriage.)—Is there the slightest pretence for saying that you coerced or pressed Lord Colin into the marriage?—Certainly not. In the May of 1882 I could see that my daughter was suffering in health. Lord Colin told me that he had to undergo a slight operation for fistula. He went up to my husband's room. I had not the smallest idea from what he suffered. Lord Blandford visited my daughter, and there were no attempts at concealment. It was in 1885 before she regained her health. Until the final rupture, which took place in that year, my daughter kept to herself her physical condition, and made no reproach against her husband. I remember the present of grouse to my daughter from Lord Colin, who sent them from Scotland. It was in August, 1882. I knew that Lord Colin and my daughter would have to occupy separate rooms, but I did not press on the marriage. It was no reason for postponing the marriage. I never said to him that my daughter would be glad to act as his nurse. I would have preferred the marriage being "off." I thought he was an honourable gentleman at the time. Lord Colin urged the marriage on. I think he was in love with my daughter. I did not state to him that the state of his health would be no obstacle. I was quite aware of the Duke of Marlborough's antecedents in the Divorce Court, but still I considered him a fitting companion for a beautiful young married woman. He is a man who has never been heard in his own defence, and I believe he is not a bit worse than any other man.

LADY MILES was recalled, and, in answer to Sir C. Russell said, when she received guests at Leigh Court a book was kept for their names, and also the rooms they occupied. At Easter, 1882, her daughter Violet entered the names, and she did it very correctly. That daughter had since died. In 1881 her daughter Mabel kept the book. When there was a party the names were copied out of the book, and given to the servants two days before, in order that the rooms might be prepared. Captain Shaw was not a visitor at Christmas, 1881, or the following Easter. The only time that he ever visited Leigh Court was on the occasion of a fire at Bristol, at the beginning of 1881, and then he only stayed one night. Lady Colin Campbell was not there at the time. The room Sir Philip Miles occupied



was No. 30. He has occupied that room since 1878. When Lord and Lady Colin came they occupied separate rooms. Lady Colin, with one exception, always occupied room 29, which was the one next to Sir Philip Miles. Lord Blandford was at Leigh court at Easter, 1882. He came on a Saturday. The ball at Clifton was on the following Tuesday. Lord Blandford left the day after the ball. Lady Colin remained till the end of the week. There is no truth in Rose Baer's statement that Lady Colin and Lord Blandford returned to town by the same train. The number of Lord Blandford's room at Leigh Court was 37. With reference to the emerald ring it belongs to me. I lent it to Lady Colin to wear.

ANNE MORRELL, the cook at Lord and Lady Colin's at the time O'Neill was there, denied that on any occasion she ever called his attention, or that he ever called her attention, to any suspicious noise overhead in the dining-room. She never suspected her mistress of any impropriety, and never had any reason to do so.

THOMAS ELLIS, examined by Mr. Inderwick, said he was an architect and surveyor carrying on business in St. Swithin's-lane. In accordance with instructions he received last month he had executed plans to scale, as produced, of the house 79, Cadogan-place. It was a very small house. He had looked through the key-hole of the dining-room, and had made a sketch of that part of the room which he could see. He could see none of the floor, and on placing a carpet-bag and a coat on the floor he could not see them. It was absolutely impossible to see the carpet 5ft. 2in. from the keyhole.

The DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH was called into the witness-box. His examination-in-chief was at once proceeded with.

The Attorney-General: Now, I wish to ask you at once. Listen to my question distinctly. Have you ever committed adultery with Lady Colin Campbell?—The Duke of Marlborough (emphatically): Never.

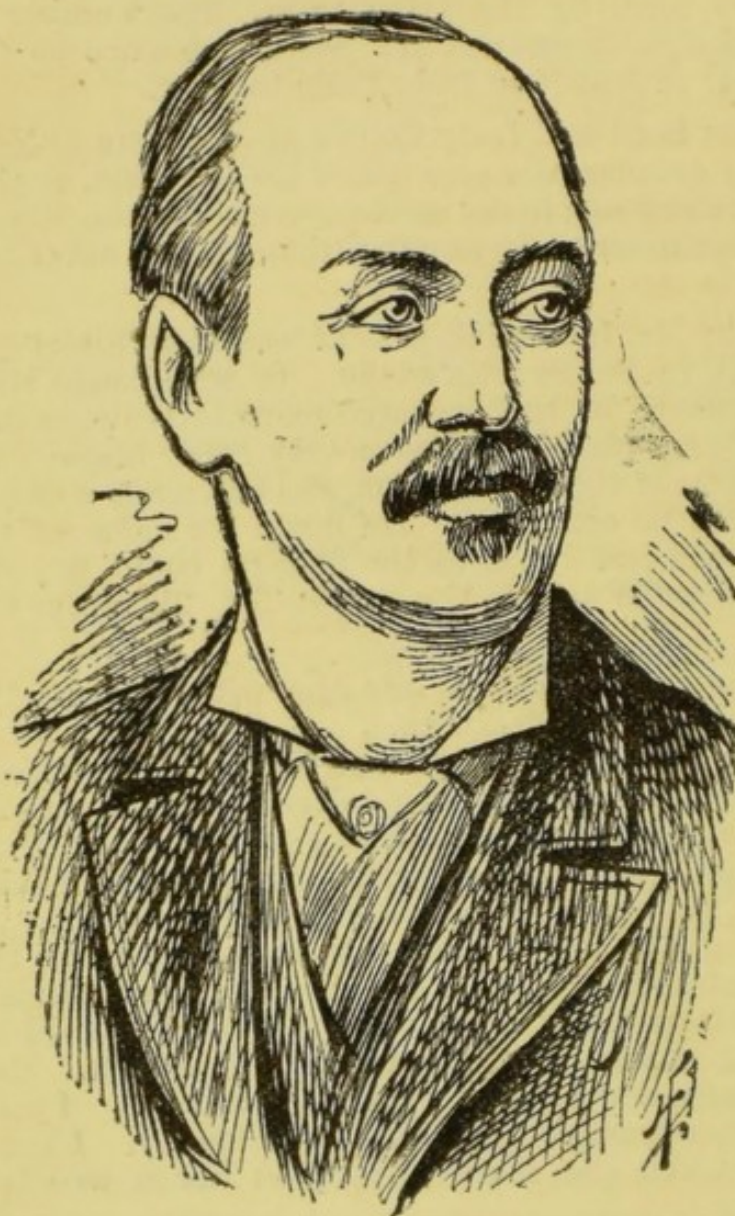
Have you ever been guilty of any impropriety with Lady Colin Campbell?—The Duke of Marlborough (with much emphasis): Never.

When did you first know Lady Colin?—I made her acquaintance in the winter of 1880—the spring of 1881, and as a friend and acquaintance I have known her continually from that time to this. I was introduced to her sister at Prince's skating rooms. Her name was Mrs. Bolton. Mrs. Bolton lived at Beaufort-gardens, and I used to visit at her house. I used to meet Miss Blood, as she then was, at the house occasionally. I knew Miss Blood sufficiently well when she married to send her a wedding present.

Do you remember calling at Argyll Lodge in October, 1881?—I do. I did not know that Lord Colin was ill at that time. When I got there Lady Colin informed me that he was ill. I called in the ordinary way on Lady Colin on that afternoon—I saw her. I have no recollection of what we talked about. I did not see Lord Colin when I called at Argyll Lodge. I cannot say when next I saw Lady Colin prior to calling upon her at Cadogan-place. I remember going to see the house. I remember how it was I came to go. I met Lady Colin and Miss Gordon, and Lady Colin said she was going to her new house. I asked her if she would allow me to see it, and she asked me to go there. I accompanied them and looked over the house. The house was only partially furnished at this time. I was about taking a house in Cadogan-square, No. 46. I remember Lady Colin and Miss Gordon coming to look over my house. I cannot tell you the exact date that Lady Blandford separated from me. She was living with



me as the Marchioness of Blandford up to June, 1882. Lady Blandford called upon Lady Colin. I remember Lord and Lady Colin dining with me and Lady Blandford. We were on the ordinary terms of calling and receiving visits between the two houses. I never made any assignation or appointment to meet Lady Colin, or do anything more than in the ordinary way. I went to the launch of the *Invicta* on the 5th of April, 1882.



THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

Captain Shaw was present. I remember a communication made to me by Lady Colin. She said to me, "I shall be obliged to you if you will not call on me again." I asked her why, and she said, "My husband objects to my receiving gentlemen visitors." I don't remember what my exact words were, but I think I said "It is very absurd." I had no communication except that from Lord Colin, direct or indirect, complaining of familiarities or calling too much upon his wife. After that date I never set my foot inside the house. I never was in the drawing-room at Cadogan-place with the door locked. It is certainly not true that I was ever found by De Roche with my arm round Lady Colin's waist in Cadogan-place, and it is not true that I ever was in that position. It is not true that on any occasion of my being

there Lady Colin had her dress disarranged, or that the furniture and cushions were thrown about in consequence of any conduct between us. I was not at Leigh Court at Christmas, 1881. I was there at Easter, 1882. There is no truth whatever in the statement that Lady Colin and I came back together from Leigh Court after the Easter visit. I never, on any occasion whatever, travelled from Leigh Court with Lady Colin, and I never was at Leigh Court except once, and it was the occasion just referred to. I have no recollection of the number of the room I occupied, but I remember its situation. It was at the top of the staircase. I do not remember the number of Lady Colin's room. I never, during the time I was there, went to Lady Colin's bed-room. I never heard anything about a handkerchief, except what I heard in this Court. It is not true that I and Lady Colin:



sat on a seat at Paddington Station, either as lovers, or pretty close together. I was not in Paris with Lady Colin in May, 1882, or with the party of which she formed one. I was at Purfleet from Saturday, the 12th, to Monday, the 14th August, 1882.

Was Lady Colin with you on that occasion, or was she not?—(Emphatically) She was not.

Are you desirous of stating the circumstances under which you were at Purfleet?—Most undesirous.

If forced to do so, either by question of my learned friend or of the judge, are you prepared to state the circumstances?—Certainly I shall.

Among the visitors who came to Queen Anne's-gate was there a lady who used to come with a collie dog?—There was.—Are you desirous of not stating the name unless you are obliged to do so?—I am prepared to write it down and hand it to his lordship. I first saw that there was a rupture between Lord and Lady Colin in the papers in July, 1883. After that date I probably saw Lady Colin at her sister's (Mrs. Bolton). That was the only place I was in the habit of meeting her at all. I remember being at Paris in the winter of 1883-4, but I do not recollect meeting Lady Colin during that winter at all. I will not swear that I did not see her, but I have no recollection of having done so. When I was in Paris in 1884 I stayed at the Hotel Wagram, never at the Hotel Continental or the Hotel Windsor. I met Lady Colin accidentally. I had not known that she and her family were to be in Paris. I met her and her father coming out of the hotel where they lived. I called upon them on several occasions at the Hotel Windsor. I was never alone with Lady Colin in a bedroom in Paris, and most certainly there was never any impropriety of any kind between us.

Do you remember when you were paying a visit a man coming with a letter?—Distinctly. I was sitting in the room with Mrs. Blood. Lady Colin was in her room next door, changing her riding habit for another dress. I remember by arrangement meeting Lady Colin at the house of a French literary lady with whom I am acquainted, and going with her to the Jardin des Plantes to see the animals. On the way back I called at a shop to order some seeds to be sent to Blenheim. Lady Colin went on. At that time I certainly did not know that proceedings were being taken in Paris against me and Lady Colin.

Will you tell my lord and the jury about the cabman incident?—I met Mrs. Bolton, who told me that Lady Colin was dangerously ill, and that she was obliged to leave her that afternoon or the next morning, I cannot remember which. I sent by a cabman two notes—one to Lady Colin and the other to Lady Miles—giving him the instruction that if he did not receive an answer to the note to Lady Colin, he was to take the other to Lady Miles at Cornwall-gardens. I also sent some flowers to Lady Colin. In her note Lady Colin said she was not so very bad, or something of that kind. I did not keep the note. That was all I had to do with the cabman incident.

When was there any suggestion of complaint privately on the part of Lady Blandford against you?—I think it was in 1875. Afterwards there was a complete reconciliation. We separated in June, 1882. Lady Blandford afterwards instituted a divorce suit against me. I did not defend that suit. It was alleged that Lady Aylesford's child was not the child of Lord Aylesford, and I settled £10,000 upon it.—This ended the examination in chief.

Mr. Finlay, in cross-examination, asked: Proceedings were taken against the witness in 1882 for adultery with Lady Aylesford?—Yes. Did you



commit adultery with Lady Aylesford under her husband's roof?—Yes, Lord Aylesford being a friend of yours?—Yes. You left your wife and resided for two years at Paris with Lady Aylesford?—No; I never lived at Paris with her. I visited Paris once with her under her own name of Lady Aylesford. Lady Blandford, I think, forgave you on that occasion, and came to live with you again, and you then went off again with Lady Aylesford and committed adultery with her?—Yes. And Lady Blandford filed a petition against you in July, 1882?—Yes. Charging you with adultery, desertion, and cruelty?—I don't know what the petition was. I took no steps to defend it. You lived with Lady Blandford, I think, till the 25th April, 1882?—I don't believe Lady Blandford separated till June of that year. She left the house and went to live with her sister and then returned. Did you hear the Attorney-General, in opening your case, say: "The Duke of Marlborough will tell you that he never was at Purfleet with a lady at all; that he went there alone and came up on Monday morning alone"?—Is that true?—No; I have told the Attorney-General, as I have told everybody previous to coming into this box, that I was at Purfleet alone, and by the word "alone" I meant and do mean—though I fully accept the responsibility of what I did—alone as far as the charge as connected with this case is concerned.

Do you remember the Attorney-General saying:—"The Duke of Marlborough was never there with a lady?" Was that true?

The Duke of Marlborough: That was not the case (sensation).

And he made that statement upon your instructions?—I accept the responsibility of it.

In what name did you go by at Purfleet?—Mr. Perry. Was there a Mistress Perry with you?—The Duke of Marlborough: There was (sensation). Who was she?—She was a woman about London. Will you give me the name of this woman?—Perry. She lived in Winchester-street, Pimlico (laughter, at once suppressed).

Then, am I to take it that you made this false statement about being at Purfleet alone?—No, sir; it was from the greatest disinclination on my part that I should make such a statement.

You thought that being in company with a woman of the town would detract from your character?—Certainly. I do not remember having lemons thrown at me at Purfleet. My valet in 1882, was a man named Wright. He was with me a little over a year.

Did you say "How ridiculous these Campbells are!"?—No; I do not think I should have said such a thing. I said nothing that was uncomplimentary to Lady Colin's husband.

Was the lady with the collie dog the same lady that was with you at Purfleet?—Oh, no.

Do you mind writing her name down?—Witness did so, and handed the slip of paper to the learned counsel.

Do you say that this lady was in the habit of taking a collie dog about with her?—Yes. [The slip of paper was then handed to the judge.]

The Judge: I do not want to see it. It is not the name of Lady Colin Campbell; that is all we want to know.

Have you a case fitted with a photograph of Lady Colin in the house?—I have a photograph of Lady Colin and one of her sisters, and my solicitor has brought them to the court under a subpoena. I have no other photographs of Lady Colin. I have never been at the Great Western Hotel, Praed-street, with Lady Colin Campbell.

Re-examined by the Attorney-general: Have you ever heard it suggested



that you were at the Great Western Hotel till this moment?—Witness: I never heard any such suggestion.

CAPTAIN SHAW was then called and examined by Mr. Gully, Q.C. He said: I am Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and before that I was chief constable of Belfast. I have a residence at the central office in Southwark, where I live with my wife and family. I have been on intimate



CAPTAIN SHAW.

terms with the Blood family for 10 years, and I and Mrs. Shaw have been in the habit of visiting them when they are in London. I have also known, for a great number of years, the family of the Duke of Argyll. I have some daughters grown up, and one of them was a bridesmaid to Lady Colin on her marriage. After the marriage Mrs. Shaw and I called there. I have called upon Lady Colin in the afternoon about a dozen times. I always asked for Lord Colin, and saw him on three occasions. I remember meeting Lord Colin soon after his marriage—in the autumn of 1881. I asked him how Lady Colin was, and he said, "If you go now, you will find her at home." I told him I could not call then, but I did call later in the day, about four hours afterwards.

Is there any foundation for the suggestion that you called there for the purpose of committing adultery with Lady Colin, or that you did commit adultery with her at any time?—Not the smallest foundation. I remember calling at the house in Cadogan-square when it was only partly furnished. I saw Lady Colin when I was shown into the drawing-room. Lord Colin came in there afterwards, and we all conversed together. Nothing except ordinary conversation took place. You have heard the evidence of De Roche as to your being seated on the sofa with Lady Colin, and the suggestion that you had your arm round her waist. Is there any foundation for that?—Not the least. I was not in the habit of taking refreshments at the house, but I may have taken tea at different times. I remember Lady Colin speaking to me at the launch of the *Invicta* about what her husband had said to her. She gave me to understand that the visits of gentlemen to the house in the afternoon were not pleasant to Lord Colin. I made the



reply that the Campbells were very absurd. I was never inside the house after that. The evidence given by Mrs. Duffy as to my visit to the house is perfectly untrue.

Is there any foundation for the evidence of O'Neill as to what he alleges he witnessed in the dining-room, that you committed adultery with Lady Colin?—There is not a particle of truth in it. The whole of that statement is untrue. Until the petition was served upon me I was not aware there was any imputation against me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood: Did you think that Lady Colin's intimation was any imputation upon you?—I never thought of it in that way.—Have you received letters from Lady Colin?—I have received letters from Lady Colin, but I have not preserved them. I think they were handed to my wife, because they were matters with which she was concerned.—Then why did she not write to your wife?—I do not know.

Being letters to your wife, Lady Colin wrote to you?—Yes; the matters referred to the house. I generally drove to Lady Colin's, excepting it might be on Sundays, when I might have walked. The longest visit I paid was half-an-hour, and that was at Cadogan-place. That visit was paid between six and seven o'clock. It was the end of the year, late in autumn.—Was it dark? Was there any gas?—I do not remember any light; there was light of some kind. There was an ottoman or something like it in the room.

Then you sat in an unfurnished room for half an hour without light with Lady Colin?—No; there were lights. There was plenty of light. I think there were candles, but I do not remember their being brought up. There were people carrying things about. I don't think I was ever there on a Sunday before the house was furnished. I think I do remember the servant O'Neill. I know the dining-room at 79, Cadogan-place.—Is there any truth in his story?—I do mean to say that every detail of O'Neill's story is absolutely untrue.

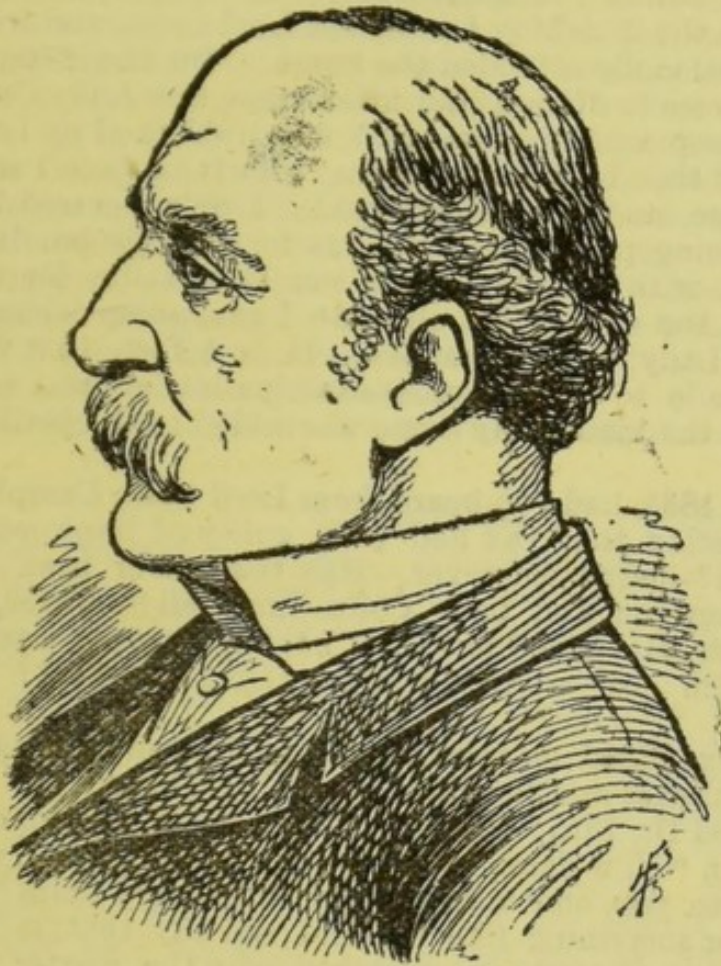
Re-examined: Lady Colin told me that gentlemen callers were generally objected to. I have met and spoken to Lord Colin within the last few months. I was never at Leigh Court at the same time as Lady Colin. I slept there once in the autumn of 1881.

Mr. TOM BIRD was examined by the Solicitor-General. He said: I am 43 years of age. I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and Professor of Anæsthetics at Guy's Hospital and at other institutions. I reside at 59, Brook-street, but I formerly occupied rooms at 36. I am on terms of friendship with Sir Philip and Lady Miles. I first became acquainted with Miss Blood in 1878. In the autumn of 1882 I was spoken to about an operation that was going to be performed on Lord Colin at Leigh Court. It was arranged that I should remain there for the first few weeks. The operation was performed in September, 1882. I attended, and afterwards I stayed with his lordship, who was very ill, for about a fortnight. After that I stayed with his lordship, at his own request, for about four weeks in all. At that time Lady Colin was at Leigh Court. Apart from my attendance on Lord Colin I had no occupation at Leigh Court or the neighbourhood, so I sometimes walked or drove out, and Lady Colin sometimes accompanied me. From time to time during the winter I went down to Leigh Court. I used to receive many letters from Lord Colin—about 100 in all—sometimes four a day, chiefly dealing with his symptoms. While I was at Leigh Court my attention was called to the condition of Lady Colin's health, and I made an examination of her some-



time during November. During that time there were no relations of any kind between me and Lady Colin except those of friendship and those of a medical adviser.

A witness has mentioned a letter in Lady Colin's handwriting which fell



DR. BIRD.

from your case of instruments. What is that incident?—Until the witness mentioned it I had forgotten all about it, I looked in my instrument-case, however, and found the letter (produced), which was dated December 4, 1868, when Lady Colin was ten years old, and wrote to her sister, whom she addressed as "Dearest Mary (detestable little animal)," and whom she wished many happy returns of the day?—Was it from Mrs. Bolton that you got that letter?—Yes; she was tearing up some letters one day, and I asked for it, as I said I would chaff Lady Colin about it.—Your name has been mentioned in connection with a concert at the Bow and Bromley Institute; did you go to the concert?

—No.—Do you know anything whatever about an incident of a fur rug or fur coat?—No; I do not.

The Judge: Did you wear a fur coat?—No, my lord.

The Solicitor-General: Have you a fur coat?—Yes; a Russian coat, it is.—Have you ever worn it in England?—No; only when travelling.—Did you ever hear of that incident until coming into court?—No.—On the 5th April do you remember going to New Cross to a concert with Lady Colin?—Yes. Lady Colin was in a condition of ill-health on that night. She broke down in the second song, and therefore it was that I took her into my house in Brook street on our return to give her a solution of hydro-bromide acid to fit her to do her next day's work. Five or ten minutes afterwards I put her in a cab again and sent her home.—Is it true that you were caressing Lady Colin on the way home in the cab from New Cross?—Certainly not.—Shortly after this Lady Colin was ill?—Yes; about ten days after. Lord Colin knew what was the matter with her as far as I could tell him. I brought in Dr. Braxton Hicks, who is one of the highest in his profession. He came twice during that illness. On the 5th of May Lady Colin practically recovered. No operation was performed at that time at all. During the illness it was suggested that it was a miscarriage.—Who mentioned the



matter to you?—Lady Miles. She told me that the nurse and Lord Colin had just told her.—What did you say? That it was an infamous accusation, or words to that effect?—I said I would not professionally attend the house any longer unless the suggestions were withdrawn. Lady Miles came to me afterwards and told me that Lord Colin “pooh-poohed” the affair, and wished me to continue the attendance. At that time Lady Colin had not recovered. On the 20th May I attended Lord Colin, and from that day I have never professionally attended the house. On the 27th of that month I went to the house to dinner, and afterwards saw Lady Colin in her room. I went to sleep in her room, and was awakened by Lord Colin, who seemed surprised that I was in the room. Early in June I sent in my account for attendance, and it was not paid. I only received 100 guineas. My account not being paid, I put the matter into the hands of my solicitor, Mr. Vallance, with instructions to sue Lord Colin for the money. At the hearing of the case in March, 1884, I gave some evidence as to my attendance upon Lady Colin Campbell.—It is a fact, is it not, that no suggestion was made to you in cross-examination about a miscarriage?—No; nothing of the kind. My name was added to the petition in May, 1885.

Until the month of May, 1885, had you heard from Lord Colin Campbell or from anybody any suggestion that you had been guilty of impropriety with Lady Colin Campbell?—None whatever.—Has there ever been the smallest impropriety between you and Lady Colin Campbell?—Never. I first became acquainted with Miss Blood in 1879. I think it was at a party at Hendon.—Did Lady Colin ever address you as “Cockioly Bird?”—I never was so called by her.

The witness was here examined at some length as to the nature and symptoms of Lady Colin's illness and the calling in of Dr. Hicks.

Mr. Finlay cross-examined Dr. Bird: Did Lady Miles, when she came up to the room, say this to you, “How dare you deceive me in this way. I, who have been an old friend to you, and almost a mother to Lady Colin?”—Yes; most likely she did, or something like it.—Did she say that it was alleged Lady Colin had had a miscarriage, and asked why the matter had been kept from her? She might have said so.—Did you not say, “Good God, who says that?”—Yes.—And did you not say, “I will take my oath, in the name of God, that there has been no miscarriage?”—Yes; or something to that effect.—Did you ever say one word to Lord Colin about that charge?—No.—It never occurred to you to have a personal interview with him?—No, it never did; my position was too strong; there was another doctor present beside myself.—Did you ever before go to sleep in a lady-patient's bed-room?—No; but I had had a hard day's work. I know Lord Colin pressed me that day to stay to dinner. After dinner I went to Lady Colin's bed-room. She was drowsy, and I fell asleep until about a quarter to 12.—Does it not strike you as being strange to fall asleep in the bed-room of a lady patient?—Yes; it does so now, but it did not then. I now remember my surprise at Lord Colin inviting me to dinner and then leaving me to take my dinner alone. It was an odd thing to occur. I took a cigarette after dinner. I know I fell asleep.—Did you feel drowsiness coming on you before you fell asleep?

Mr. Justice Butt: I have many times during this trial felt drowsiness coming over me (laughter).

Mr. Bird: I felt drowsy and dropped off.—Are you in the habit of paying visits of an hour or an hour and a half to lady patients, and remaining with them alone without a nurse?—It is exceptional, but I have done so with



one or two lady patients.—With regard to the cab incident—did you put your arm round Lady Colin's waist?—I did not.—You deny entirely that anything of the kind took place?—I do.—Did Lady Colin rest her head on your shoulder?—No.—How long did she remain in your house?—Not ten minutes.—Did you go home with her?—I have no recollection. I should think so. You made an examination of Lady Colin in November?—Yes.—Did you ever say one word that you thought her state might be the result of cohabitation with her husband?—Certainly not.

Re-examined by the Solicitor-General: Was there ever any miscarriage with Lady Colin, as has been suggested, or anything of kind?—Nothing.

Mr. Murphy: I don't propose to call General Butler; but I do ask your lordship to say that there is no case made out against him.

Mr. Justice Butt: I don't say that. I say there is some evidence, the strength of which I cannot determine. If General Butler expects me to go at all out of my way he is mistaken. If he is an innocent man, I think he ought to come here, and I say that without the slightest hesitation. I rule there is evidence to go to the Jury.

Mr. Murphy: I must bow to your lordship's ruling, but I submit there is not.

#### ADDRESSES OF COUNSEL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL addressed the Jury on behalf of the Duke of Marlborough. He said that they were asked to ruin the character of Lady Colin Campbell because she had associated with his client, whose morality he (the learned counsel) could not defend. Lord Colin Campbell had been actuated by motives of jealousy against his wife, and had twisted and distorted her actions with the Duke of Marlborough. He could not defend the Duke's conduct at Purfleet, but that should not cast any slur or suggestion of guilt on Lady Colin Campbell. The Duke had succeeded to a great and glorious name, and he had not hesitated to admit further vice with another woman, so as to shield her ladyship. He was forced to humiliate himself, and therefore the name of the woman who accompanied him to Purfleet was disclosed. The fact of his friendship with Lady Colin Campbell from 1881 down to the present time had not been denied; but he would ask the Jury, on the consideration of all the evidence, to come to the conclusion that, however great his former guilt, the Duke of Marlborough was at any rate innocent of having been guilty of the slightest impropriety with Lady Colin Campbell.

Mr. GULLY addressed the Jury on the part of Captain Shaw. He said they had heard the denial that had been given to the charge, and he appealed to them whether his client had not given his evidence in a straightforward manner, and like a man of honour. Sir C. Russell, he felt, would go over the whole of the facts in his reply, and under such circumstances he left the case of Captain Shaw, with those few observations, in the hands of the Jury.

Mr. MURPHY, Q.C., for Sir W. Butler, said there was not the slightest evidence to support the charge that had been made against his client. He did not defend the absence of Sir W. Butler, but it could no doubt be easily explained, because there did exist men who objected to our whole system of divorce, and who felt that they were not called upon to enter on a defence until something had been proved. The evidence to prove the allegation against Sir W. Butler, he contended, had altogether failed.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL followed on behalf of Dr. Bird. He said the cross-examination of Mr. Finlay showed the course that would be pursued



in the reply. He seemed to have three canons from which there was no departure. If a man was found alone with a woman his inference was that adultery had been committed. If a man was accused, and did not attend and deny it, he was guilty of the charge imputed, and if he did attend and did deny it, then he was guilty of perjury as well as of the offence of which he was charged. He could not assent to either of those theories. The evidence that Dr. Bird had given had been fully confirmed by Dr. Hicks. Against the testimony of those gentlemen the only witness of importance was Nurse Duffy, and he felt that the Jury would not act on the unsupported evidence of a malicious and garrulous old woman. As to the concert at the Bow and Bromley Institute on the 25th of January, it had been clearly proved that Dr. Bird did not accompany Lady Colin on that occasion, and that entirely did away with the evidence of Amelia Watson, because the testimony given by five witnesses all unmistakably denied that given by Watson, and in addition to those five witnesses the Jury had the oath of Lady Colin and Dr. Bird, and also that of Miss Gordon. A great point had been made about Dr. Bird falling asleep in Lady Colin's bed-room. It was said Lord Colin found Dr. Bird asleep. Well, he (the Solicitor-General) did not think there was much in that to prove improper conduct. Had Lord Colin found him awake the ground, perhaps, might have been stronger. The real truth of the case was that minute trifles, which had at one time been considered of no importance, had been raked up and so pieced and put together by Lord Colin and his counsel, that they had been enabled to present their present case, and seek to bring about the conviction and ruin of Dr. Bird. The Jury, he was sure, would not allow charges such as that made against Dr. Bird to prevail, unless supported by clear and distinct evidence, and that, whatever the result might be with regard to the other parties, Dr. Bird would, by the judgment of the Jury, be absolutely cleared in the public mind of having been unfaithful to the trust reposed in him.

Mr. FINLAY, Q.C., then replied on behalf of Lord Colin Campbell. Taking first in order the charge against Lord Colin and Amelia Watson, the learned counsel dealt with it at some length, and repudiated as absurd the allegation which had been first brought forward by Lady Miles, whose story was an absolute and entire fiction. The charge had not only failed, but had been actually pulverised and destroyed. There was nothing left of it but the ruin of the reputation of Lady Miles and Lady Colin Campbell. Whenever Sir Charles Russell was especially ingenious in putting a good colour on the case of Lady Colin, he would ask them to say to themselves, "What about this false charge in respect of Amelia Watson?" for he contended that that threw a light on the case which even Sir Charles Russell's ingenuity could not hide. Coming to Lord Colin Campbell, he thought he ought to say a word to them about him. He had been the object of the vituperation of the whole line of counsel who were retained for Lady Colin and all the co-respondents. It seemed to him they were acting on the old rule that one always hated him whom one had injured. Lord Colin had been most scrupulously accurate in his evidence, exaggerating nothing, and evidently desirous of putting no construction on anything which it did not legitimately bear. He was to blame for having in his youth, long before his marriage, been guilty of indiscretions. All men ought to lead chaste lives, but the virulence with which the Attorney-General of England attacked him for that which had happened so long ago caused a reaction, he thought, in Lord Colin's favour. It became almost grotesque when they remembered that the Attorney-General, in making that attack, was ex-



pressing the sentiments of the Duke of Marlborough. (Laughter.) Lord Colin had also been guilty of want of judgment in not taking the advice of his friends, and delaying the marriage a little longer; but he was undoubtedly pressed on by Mrs. Blood, who said the engagement must be "on or off," and in the course he eventually took he acted in conformity with the advice of two medical men. The learned counsel was commenting on the result of the former trial, and contending that the verdict was obtained on a trumped-up charge, when

Sir C. Russell interposed, and Mr. Justice Butt said he was clear on this subject, and it was his duty to prevent any question being raised as to the result of the last trial. It had been the subject of two appeals; it now stood as a solid judgment, and could not be interfered with.

Mr. Finlay said he would not further allude to that part of the case, and proceeded to deal with the subject discussed at the family council in Thurloe-square and at Sion House, in July, 1883.

Mr. Finlay said he was not going to ask the jury to review the verdict in the previous case; but that verdict stood only as regarded its legal consequences, and he was entitled to show, for the purposes of finishing the charge against Lady Colin, that the charge of communicating disease to her was never advanced at all until he had accused her of being unfaithful to him. The learned counsel continued to refer to the correspondence between Lady Miles and Lord Colin Campbell, and went on to submit that those of Lady Miles showed clearly that until the charge of infidelity was brought against her Lady Colin Campbell had never suggested to anyone the charge afterwards brought by her against her husband. It was at the Sion House meeting that Lord Colin Campbell had communicated to Lady Colin his suspicions as to her conduct. The learned counsel here read Lord Colin Campbell's evidence as to what took place at that interview, and commented on the fact that, in the course of that conversation, Lady Colin had said, although now she denies it, that if Lord Colin Campbell took the matter into the Divorce Court he would get the worst of it. The morning afterwards she came up to town, and at once put herself in the experienced hands of Mr. Lewis. That was before the meeting at Thurloe-square. What could have been the reason of her going to her solicitor if it had not been that Lord Colin had mentioned to her his suspicions? She now said it was because her husband had asked her to go to his room and sleep with him at Sion House, but he would point out that she had not mentioned that at the last trial. Then there was her story about declaring that if he insisted he would find her dead by her pillow in the morning. That was another sensational story, which was a fitting supplement to the vinegar story and the other horrors which had been introduced into this case. He would suggest that there was no truth whatever in these statements which had been invented by Lady Colin in consequence of her husband having indicated his suspicions of her fidelity. Then came the "unfair séance" at Thurloe-square, and he would point out that before that took place Lady Colin had consulted her solicitor, at whose suggestion he did not know—the Duke of Marlborough said it was not his—and came prepared with a paper which she demanded that he should sign. Lord Colin, of course, refused to enter into any such bargain, and particularly when Lady Colin was acting with her solicitor, and he was altogether without advice with the exception of that of Lady Miles, whom at that time he believed to be his friend. The learned counsel then proceeded to comment upon Mr. George Lewis's letter to Lord Colin, in which the demand was made on him to sign the admissions so often



referred to. Lord Colin had treated that letter as any gentleman would treat a letter which was obviously an attempt to intimidate him.

Sir CHARLES RUSSELL commencing his reply to the whole case, said he opened this case as one, in a remarkable degree, painful. It disclosed the story of a married life of two persons, which was sad in the extreme. He knew it was a necessity of the defendant's case that he must impute to his wife gross adultery, and that his advocate must denounce her denial of these infamous charges as perjury. The case had been conducted by his learned friends on the other side with ability, but with an amount of acrimony of which his experience could furnish no parallel. Mr. Finlay had used to the full of his copious vocabulary for the denunciation of everyone in the case whose evidence conflicted in whatever degree with the case he was instructed to put up. The result of the medical examination of Amelia Watson has been described as acting as a thunderbolt upon himself and those with him in the case. But it was no surprise to them. He accepted the evidence of the medical men, but he accepted not only the evidence in chief, but their evidence in cross-examination. His learned friend flapped his wings and crowed loudly and harshly that they must declare Lady Miles to be perjured, and must hold the whole case against Lord Colin Campbell to have broken down. The assumption was, unfortunately for Lord Colin, a wrong one. He contended that the Jury were entitled to believe the evidence of Lady Miles. The Prayer Book incident was genuine, and was not open to the sarcastic humour of Mr. Finlay. As for the correspondence between Lord Colin Campbell and Lady Miles, the letter of Lady Miles must either mean of two things, that Lord Colin had already committed adultery with Mary Watson, or that he should commit adultery for the purpose of obtaining a divorce. An honourable man would have repelled that proposal immediately, but Lord Colin did not do this. Dealing with the medical evidence on this point, the learned counsel pointed out that it had not cleared up the matter, because there were exceptional cases, as had been proved. Mr. Finlay had stated that Lady Colin was a party to this charge, which, he said, was concocted by her and Lady Miles. This was not the case. The first hearing of it was at the solicitor's office, and at this time Lady Colin knew the detectives were on her trail, following her about like a shadow; while Lord Colin Campbell found it not unworthy of his dignity and position—*noblesse oblige*—to see himself some of the witnesses, with the view of getting up a case against his wife. As regarded his assertion, that Lady Colin was a party to the vile conspiracy alleged, the charge was false and cruel, for it had been proved beyond even the possibility of question, that Lady Colin knew nothing of the charge of adultery until November 5th, 1884, and then knowing it she acted. Coming to the charges against Lady Colin, he said they were charges of adultery with four or five persons under circumstances suggesting that she had committed adultery with many more—charges which, if true, would convict Lady Colin Campbell of being on the lowest level. But Lady Colin was a woman exceptionally gifted and of exceptional attainments and accomplishments, and yet they were asked to say that this lady selected her own dining-room and her own drawing-room, with her husband in the house, for the vilest purposes. Counsel went on to picture, more in pity than condemnation, the condition of Lord Colin Campbell, who, loving his wife no doubt dearly at first, ultimately became suspicious, morbid, and jealous, till "trifles light as air" became to his diseased mind confirmations strong as proofs of Holy Writ. Referring to the repeated allegations of



Mr. Finlay that there was no proof at the last trial that Lord Colin was suffering from a certain disease, Sir Charles read the findings of the jury, which were that Lord Colin was guilty of cruelty, and that he had imparted to his wife a contagious disease. Sir Charles went on to show<sup>1</sup> by reading the evidence at the last trial, that the real state of Lord Colin's health had never been communicated to Lady Colin or any of the Blood family. Sir Charles then read a long list of the ailments from which Lord Colin had been suffering from a period extending over fourteen years, and asked could any mother, to whom a full disclosure of his condition had been made, however ambitious she might be, have consented to sacrifice her daughter to such a man. But, Sir Charles asked, what ambition was there to gratify? Lord Colin was a younger son. True, he was a Campbell of Argyleshire, and Mr. Finlay, who was a Scotchman, appeared to think with another Campbell, who exclaimed on the marriage of one of the family with a Southerner, "Eh, mon, the Queen must be a prood leddy this day." (Laughter.) Referring to the alleged absences of Lady Colin from home, Sir Charles examined each case with the object of showing how innocent they were, and said that the only interpretation which he put upon the importance which has been attached to these trivial matters was that no faith was placed in the evidence given by O'Neill and De Roche. He then referred to the Easter visit to Leigh Court, the principal witness in this respect being Rose Baer, by whose scandalous gossip began the first appearance of suspicion of Lady Colin Campbell's conduct—scandalous gossip communicated to the fellow-servants of her mistress, she viewing with suspicion the most innocent acts. As to the Purfleet incident, if Lady Colin Campbell were there, let righteous condemnation fall upon her head, and the same he would say if the jury believed the story of O'Neill, in regard to which he would say a great deal more later on. In respect to O'Neill, it was not what he could see under ordinary conditions, but what he actually saw on the occasion referred to. After passing to the several incidents connected with the married life of Lord and Lady Colin, the learned counsel contended that the latter was justified in saying that if separation did take place between them the world should know the cause. If it had taken place without the reasons being known, on whom, he asked, would condemnation have rested? Society had a strange code of laws; if a man committed an act at variance with morality, the matter was talked about for a short time and the thing was soon forgotten; but what was the case with a poor, helpless, fallen woman? When she fell, did society, he asked, ever again open its arms to her, however penitent? No: such was the charity of this world. The learned gentleman then proceeded to deal with certain portions of the case which occurred about the months of July and August, 1883, and which still had connection with the question of a private separation, and said that at that time it would have been but wise had the Duke of Argyll done something to avoid scandal, instead of writing the cold, unsympathetic, and formal letter in reply to that which had been addressed to him by Lady Colin as the father of her husband.

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The learned JUDGE then began his summing-up by saying: Gentlemen of the Jury, this has been a very long, painful, and disagreeable case, and perhaps the most satisfactory consideration I can offer to you is that we have now come to the end of the trial. The publication from day to day



of all the details of the trial has been, to my mind, a scandal, and calculated to make one doubt whether the first Judge of this Court, Sir Cresswell Cresswell, was not right when he asked the Legislature to authorise that all divorce cases should be heard in camera. The question of the publication of evidence in these cases is one full of difficulties, but our experience in this case seems to render the adoption of some means of mitigating the evil a matter for urgent consideration. In directing your attention to the facts of the case as disclosed in the evidence, I propose to deal with the principal charges against each of the parties to the suit, and to point out to you the salient features of the evidence as bearing on each of these charges, leaving the minor details to take care of themselves, as they would obscure rather than assist your judgment in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. Amongst the many charges involved in this case, the first in order is that against Lord Colin Campbell. The charge is that on various occasions, and particularly on the 17th of July, 1882, he committed adultery with Amelia or Mary Watson. Now that charge rests mainly—in fact, almost entirely—on the evidence of Lady Miles, who substantially



MR. JUSTICE BUTT.

says that she had been asked by Lady Colin to attend at the house in Cadogan - place during her absence to be a companion to her husband, Lord Colin, and that in the course of that afternoon Lord Colin was taken ill with an attack of pain, and that she suggested the application of linseed poultices; that the servant, Amelia Watson, was called, and requested to prepare such poultices; that she prepared one which was not satisfactory to Lady Miles, who thereupon told her to make another, but that she was impudent to Lady Miles, and told her she had better go and make one herself. A second and perhaps a third poultice was prepared and applied

by some one; but Lady Miles's suspicions appear to have been aroused, and she remonstrated with Lord Colin about his familiarity with Amelia Watson. His answer was, "Oh, she is only jealous," or something of that kind. Lady Miles's account is that she was not satisfied, and after some time got up as if to leave, and then went and shut the hall door as if she had gone out, but she went instead into one of the rooms, waited for a few minutes, and then went quietly up to Lord Colin's room, where she found him sitting on the side of the bed in his night-shirt, with his arm round Amelia Watson's neck, or her arm round



his, I forget which, and I think she saw the girl sitting on his knee. If that is an accurate representation of what occurred, it would, in the case of a healthy young man, be properly regarded as something like a proof of adultery. But Lord Colin has been called, and he tells you that in the whole story Lady Miles has told you there is not a word of truth—that it is, in fact, a wicked invention. Now, in support of Lady Miles's account, there are certain letters which have been strongly relied upon by the learned counsel. The counsel for Lady Colin says, "These letters, with the answers to them, afford corroborative evidence of Lady Miles's tale." Says Mr. Finlay, representing Lord Colin Campbell, "It is evident on the face of these letters, that the suggestion was not that adultery had been committed, but that adultery should in future be committed, not of course necessarily with the girl Mary Watson, but should be committed by Lord Colin with a view to enabling his wife to get a divorce." Let us see what those letters contain. I do not think, up to the present moment, your attention has been called with sufficient clearness and precision to the whole material parts of the correspondence. I take them in the order they have been handed to me. The first is a letter supposed to have been written at Plymouth:—"Four o'clock. Shark, Royal Yacht Squadron," from Lady Miles to Lord Colin, "G. (Lady Colin) is in London, and she has again taken up East-end work among the poor. I do not know how long she remains. If I were you, I would get rid of her by letting her divorce you, if you could not divorce her. I have heard them," probably referring to the Blood family, "say she would not accept alimony or costs." A suit was at that time pending, which, in the event of her success, would involve alimony. You will recollect that in the original suit, although she took no part as a witness, Lady Miles strongly discountenanced the proceedings against Lord Colin Campbell. The next letter is from Leigh Court, Bristol, in which occurs the passage, "They (the Blood family) are very proud about this business, and do not like Gertrude to be your debtor. . . . They are willing to support her and pay her costs, and not come on you for a shilling for alimony or anything else, if she is put in a position to divorce you. I have been thinking the matter over a great deal, and think it really would be the best conclusion for you." On the 28th of August Lady Miles wrote from Leigh Court to Lord Colin:—"I asked these people whether, if Gertrude were divorced, they would stick to the £10,000 settlement of your money that was made on the marriage, and they said they would take nothing whatever, and pay their own costs. The next letter is one of the 30th of August, 1884, from Inverary, and contained the following sentence:—"The last I wrote was about the settlement . . . I assented to make the best arrangement for you, and get you out of such a lot of money bother. I think you may take my word for what I say . . . Everything I have done will be confirmed." On the 13th of September she says, "I wrote to George Lewis to know whether what I informed you would be carried on as to the settlement and costs, and got an answer in the affirmative." Then there is a longer letter of the 9th of September, in which she says that the family would not be beholden to him in one penny, and that they would pay Gertrude's costs, and give up the settlement, if a divorce was obtained. On these letters arises a conflict of testimony. Says Lady Miles "These letters really refer to what I know had taken place between Lord Colin and the girl Watson. If you read them, you will see that it is so." But the letters are to my mind susceptible of another interpretation, an interpretation which Lord Colin Campbell asks you to put on them. "That is al



nonsense, he says by his Counsel, "the suggestion was that I should commit adultery that my wife might divorce me." And Lord Colin has pledged his oath upon his understanding of that correspondence, while Lady Miles swears the other is her view. Lord Colin's answer to the letters are most material in the matter. The first appears to be dated 12th August, 1884, in which he says, "I do not quite understand your suggestion. Do you think, or have you any authority for saying she would not ask for alimony or costs if I allowed her to divorce me? Do tell me exactly how the case stands." The next is dated 28th August, and in it he says, and mark his words, "I fully enter into the desire that a position so painful to us both should be speedily changed." The next letter is 5th of September, in which he says "What guarantee have I that I should be relieved from the pecuniary obligations. In your last letter you mention a letter from George Lewis which seems to be a sort of guarantee, but you have not offered to send me the letter or a copy of it." And we have another letter of the 16th September, in which he acknowledges receipt of Mr. George Lewis's letter, adding, "It does not, I find, go the length that your letters to me do. In his letter Lewis speaks only of his client's willingness to surrender all interest under the settlement, and accept nothing from me." Lord Colin has said in his evidence that he regarded Lady Miles's letter as containing an infamous proposal, and was therefore an arrangement not to be thought of by an honourable man. I ask, if that was his view, why he made these inquiries whether his wife would ask for alimony and costs, whether he would be relieved from pecuniary obligations, whether his wife would be willing to surrender all interest under the settlement, and accept nothing from him. Is it not clear that Lord Colin was ready to pawn his honour for money, and become a party to what he himself describes as a scandalous and infamous proceeding? Of the relative truthfulness of Lady Miles and Lord Colin you are the judges. Two views present themselves. One is that her conduct in the course she has taken has been an abominable attempt to intimidate Lord Colin, whilst the other is that she was actuated by the determination, as she said, to prevent unjust and false accusations. And whatever else you may think of Lady Miles's conduct, you must recollect that up to a certain time she was Lord Colin's friend. Why do we now find her coming forward on the part of Lady Colin, unless she felt that the accusations were unjust? As between Lord Colin and Lady Miles you must judge, but after all that may be said in favour of Lady Miles's evidence, I must ask you; would it be safe or proper to find the charge against Lord Colin proved, even if the evidence went no further than I have gone—that is, no further than the evidence of Lady Miles and Lord Colin Campbell. The case would then rest on the assertion of one witness alone, supported—if supported at all—by certain letters of doubtful import against the oath of Lord Colin. But Amelia Watson has been called, and she, like Lord Colin Campbell, has denied on oath that there was any undue familiarity between herself and Lord Colin Campbell. There is the evidence of the two doctors, which, if true, does not negative the evidence of Lady Miles, because it is perfectly possible that the familiarity and the impropriety she describes may have occurred without an act of adultery being committed. But, in the face of their evidence, do you think it possible to say that the charge against Lord Colin is proved? Suspicion will not do in matters of this nature. If a charge is not placed beyond the region of suspicion, and proved as a fact, you are bound on every principle of fairness and justice to say that Lord Colin



Campbell is not guilty. Coming now to the charges against Lady Colin Campbell, it occurs to me that, before dealing with any of the specific acts charged against her, it is necessary to say a word or two on what, at the outset, appeared to me to be a serious aspect of the case. I mean the fact of Lady Colin living with her husband, who was affected with an ailment, the result of youthful indiscretions, which caused him much suffering, both mentally and bodily. I ask you whether, upon the evidence, you believe that any disease was communicated by Lord Colin to his wife? Upon that point I will express no opinion of my own, but I must say, as I have stated over and over again, that we cannot go behind the finding of the jury, who decided that there had been such consequences as amounted to what the law calls cruelty. I will pass lightly over the evidence which Mrs. Duffy gave with regard to the illness from which she alleged Lady Colin was suffering. That evidence was withdrawn the next morning, and, in my opinion, it would have been much better to have withdrawn it at once, though I am not aware whether Lord Colin was at the time in Court, and his absence would have prevented its being done. Another instance in exemplification of the same thing occurred in the evidence of Mrs. Duffy, who spoke of finding a note in Lady Colin's handwriting, when Mr. Bird's case of instruments fell from the bed, lying, not in the case, but on the floor. Now, that was a most suspicious circumstance if it had not been explained; but it is that note which I hold in my hand, and which you have seen, and it was written by Lady Colin to her sister, Mrs. Bolton, many years before, and is the letter merely of a clever child. That proves the necessity of the warning I have given, that you should receive all this kind of evidence with great caution; and you will find that we have some evidence, amid the mass with which we have to deal, to which that caution particularly applies. So much in the shape of general observations. I will now go to the specific acts charged against Lady Colin—not in order of time, but in the order they have been presented to us. The first is that alleged to have been committed with Lord Blandford, now the Duke of Marlborough. The two principal places at which these are said to have occurred are Purfleet and Leigh Court. I will deal with the evidence as to each charge separately, and take the Purfleet case first. It is alleged that on Saturday, the 12th of August, 1882, Lord Blandford and Lady Colin went down to the hotel at Purfleet, and passed the nights of Saturday and Sunday together.

The Attorney-General here interposed, and said that with regard to the question which the Jury had suggested should be put to the Duke of Marlborough, he had not the slightest objection to that being put.

Mr. Finlay thereupon asked why the question had not been put when the Duke was in the box?

After a few remarks from the Judge as to the wisdom of the decision which had already been come to, without imputing, however, any blame to either the Attorney-General or Mr. Finlay for the interruption, he went on with his summing-up. Now, that is a charge which rests mainly, I do not say entirely, on the evidence of one witness, Cornelius Callingham. You saw that young man in the box, and my own view is—though yours, of course, is the important opinion—that there is no room to say that either his manner or demeanour in Court gave any reason to suspect his honesty. I don't think, indeed, that his honesty was attacked by Sir Charles Russell. It was only his accuracy that was attacked, and, of course, you may attack that without imputing dishonesty. That evidence is of so much importance that I shall call your attention, not in absolute detail, because I prefer my



own notes to those of a shorthand-writer, because they are very much shorter, while they contain all that is material in the matter. He was a witness heard early in the case, and it is, perhaps, well your memory should be refreshed. He told us he was a waiter, employed two days a week at the Royal Hotel, Purfleet, and had waited at table at the Royal Hotel, Purfleet, in August, 1882. He says after waiting upon the Volunteers, he also waited upon a lady and gentleman in a private sitting-room. He recognised the Duke of Marlborough in Court, and it is admitted on all hands that the Duke of Marlborough was there. He said that he saw the lady get out of a cab, and that she was a fair lady. Those who have seen Lady Colin will say she is anything but a fair lady—fair she is in a sense, I dare say, but not in the sense in which this man meant. If the woman whom Callingham saw was fair, then she was not Lady Colin, unless Lady Colin was in the habit of going about with her hair dyed, which does not appear (some laughter). The witness made a statement to Gibbs, and again he made another statement at Mr. Humphries' office. Both statements were called for by Sir Charles Russell, but Mr. Finlay, rightly, I think, declined to produce them. If statements made in this way by witnesses to solicitors were enforcedly produced, there would be no such thing as conducting a law-suit. If Mr. Finlay had been complacent enough to produce those documents, we should, gentlemen, have been about half way towards the middle of this case at this moment. It was the statement of Rose Baer which caused a whole day's cross-examination. Some support is given to Callingham's evidence by the witnesses, Mr. Villiers and Mr. Bouverie. I pass over Mr. Villiers, who did not know Lady Colin. Mark Bouverie saw a lady whom he took to be Lady Colin, sitting on the platform of Fenchurch-street Station, and coming from Grays' Station on the Monday he saw the same lady. "Why did you not speak to her?" he was asked, and he replied, "Well, I did not wish to speak to her." Mr. Finlay suggests that he did not speak to her because she was in an equivocal position. I do not know whether it is an equivocal position to be sitting in Fenchurch-street Station, but I should consider myself forming a very harsh judgment about friends of mine if I considered them when in such a position as equivocally placed. Had Bouverie seen them at the Purfleet Hotel, that would have been a very different matter. But the whole question is, was the woman he saw Lady Colin? Two domestic servants from 79, Cadogan-place, are brought forward in support of this charge; one was Amelia Watson, and the other was O'Neill, and they do say that on the occasion of Lord Colin's absence at the time when he went away shooting, Lady Colin was away two nights, from Saturday the 12th, to Monday the 14th August. It is said that it is singular that Lady Colin should have been away from Cadogan-place for the two days and nights during which Callingham and Mr. Bouverie believed she was at Purfleet. These are material and important witnesses as to other parts of this case, and I will call attention to them afterwards. I rather think these are the only two witnesses who speak about Lady Colin being away from Cadogan-place during these two nights, and the evidence is mainly evidence of identity. Having regard to well-known cases of mistaken identity, it will be for you to consider whether you think it would be safe to rely on the evidence of the waiter Callingham and Mr. Bouverie alone. There is a large body of evidence on the other side. If she were in town on the Sunday, there is an end of the Purfleet charge. Lady Colin Campbell has pledged her oath that she was never at Purfleet in her life; that she was in London. Lord Blandford has pledged his oath, too, that he



was at Purfleet with a woman named Mrs. Perry, and not Lady Colin. These two witnesses are, of course, deeply interested, and you must receive their evidence and judge of it as you will the evidence of other witnesses. It is necessary that I should read briefly her evidence. [The learned Judge then read the evidence of Lady Colin with regard to this particular period, which was to the effect that she slept at Cadogan-place on both of these nights, and on Sunday, August 13, she received some grouse from Scotland from Lord Colin. There was no doubt that this was so, as the weigh-bill of the carman, Goldboro, in the service of the Midland Railway, proved this. The rest of the evidence adduced by Lady Colin may, of course, be false as any of the other witnesses. There is no mistake about this, if there is a word of truth in it, the date is absolutely fixed as the 13th. Beyond this Lady Colin Campbell tells you she went to the Carmelite Church on that very Sunday morning. But we do know that the grouse was taken in by Annie Brown, one of the cooks, and the evidence of the carman shows most conclusively that the parcel was delivered on the Sunday. From this it appears that Lady Colin was at the residence of her mother on that occasion, or else Mr. Neptune Blood has committed deliberate perjury, and he, in conjunction with his wife, are implicated in concocting a letter for that purpose. If this letter of the 14th of August from Mr. Neptune Blood to his wife, was written and sent to her on that occasion, Lady Colin was undoubtedly at her father's house on the afternoon of that day. It is said that Mr. Neptune Blood and his wife when separate never allowed a day to pass without writing, and at my suggestion some of this correspondence was introduced, of which this letter of the 14th of August formed a part. This series of correspondence, therefore, undoubtedly existed; but if Mr. Neptune Blood and his wife were wicked enough and base enough, it would be easy to get a piece of paper, taking care that it did not present too new an appearance, on which anything might be written and substituted for the original enclosure of the envelope of that date. It is my duty to point out this as a possibility; it is for you to consider whether there has been any such base and wicked concoction for the purposes of this case. Beyond the proof furnished by this letter, you have the evidence of Mrs. Blood, the mother, who swears that on that Sunday her daughter dined at her house. That is a strong body of evidence, which I doubt not you will carefully weigh. There is one other piece of evidence bearing on this matter, which, to my mind, is most important, evidence which comes entirely from outside the family, from witnesses whom it is impossible to disregard, as their credit has not been called into question. Amelia Watson and O'Neil are the only two witnesses called on behalf of Lord Colin, who say that Lady Colin was absent from Cadogan-place two nights during her husband's absence in Scotland. They say these two night's absence were Saturday to Monday. Whatever may be said of O'Neill and Amelia Watson's evidence, I think it perfectly clear that they were not very unwilling to do all that they could against their former mistress. The case of Lady Colin's counsel is that these witnesses are either mistaken, or from malice are only giving part of the truth. They admit that Lady Colin was away for two nights in August, but that these nights were not the 12th and the 13th, from Saturday to Monday, but the 25th to the 27th, from Friday to Sunday, and that she was at Pixholme, the residence of the late Doctor and Mrs. and Miss Gordon, where there was a lawn tennis tournament at the time. Mrs. and Miss Gordon have been called, and they tell you that, as their house was very full, Lady



Colin was invited to come there without her lady's maid, thus corroborating Valeria Kautzman, who says that there was only one occasion on which she did not go with Lady Colin when she was away visiting. If it is true that she was on this visit from the 25th to the 27th of August, and not the 12th and 14th of August, then of course, there is an end of the charge against Lady Colin at Purfleet. It is a matter which, like others in this case, will have your careful consideration on the evidence. I have done now with the Purfleet charge. I do not detail to you Lord Blandford's account; it is fresh in your minds. Now then, the next charge to which I would refer you is the charge at Leigh Court. Now, here again the charge rests mainly—I do not say entirely—on the evidence of her domestic servant, Rose Baer. If you believe that evidence, it is absolutely conclusive of the fact so far as Leigh Court is concerned. She is so important a witness, that I must ask you to listen to, at all events, a part of her evidence. (The learned Judge then read the testimony of Rose Baer in reference to the Leigh Court part of the case.) She is contradicted by other witnesses, but I must first ask your attention to the extent to which she contradicts herself when she comes to be cross-examined. I do not think there is a doubt that she was wrong when she says that Lord Blandford as well as Lady Colin were at Leigh Court at Christmas, 1881. There are other matters in Rose Baer's evidence on which she cannot very well be mistaken. She is the only witness in the case whose statement to the solicitors had been put in. I do Messrs. Humphries the credit, as I have done Messrs. Boughton, of having conducted their case in a perfectly straightforward and proper way. I say that because I wish to avoid the hypothesis that Rose Baer or any other witness has been "doctored." I do not think that is suggested. This evidence, you know, is the evidence not only of a servant, but a dismissed servant, who has been described by one, if not by more than one, of the witnesses as a chatterer. But you must not forget that this same witness, in regard to two important particulars, admitted that she had made a false statement. She said, "I did say at Mr. Humphries' office that I wrote to Lady Colin that unless she gave me a character I would expose her; but that is a mistake;" and she also admitted that she had made a false statement in regard to the silk neckerchief which she had found in Lady Colin's room. In cross-examination she swore positively that Lord Blandford was on a visit to Leigh Court at Christmas, 1881. It does not follow that though she is wrong, she was intentionally wrong; but she is wrong. There was no ball at Leigh Court at Easter, 1882, and there she is perfectly right. The ball was at Clifton. But she had sworn distinctly to two occurrences which took place—not only that Lord Blandford was at Leigh Court, but, if I mistake not, Captain Shaw also. She says, "I won't swear that Lord Blandford was at Leigh Court more than two nights." But she had sworn that she had told O'Neill that he was there during the whole time, that Lady Colin Campbell was there for a week, and that they slept together every night. But we must not be too hard on anyone, and we must not assume that a young woman may not have got confused between the two parties. But there is a third difficulty which I do not see my way out of consistent with the supposition that she is other than a false witness. She told O'Neill not only that they had slept together every night at Leigh Court, but she told him that on the occasion of the Christmas visit they went up to town together, that when they arrived on the platform at Paddington they were sitting on the arrival platform and acting to one another like two lovers. It is quite clear now that Lord Blandford on that Christmas visit was not at Leigh Court; there-



fore it could not be true that this occurred. But give her the benefit of the doubt, and let her say she may have made a mistake. Is she any better off when you come to the Easter visit? Rose Baer, when pressed upon the length of Lord Blandford's visit, said, "I will not swear that Lord Blandford was there more than two nights." It is not that her first story was untrue. It is a wicked invention. Then it was at Easter that they occupied these two bed-rooms. The evidence of Rose Baer is not altogether unsupported and although I have to point out grave difficulties in the way of accepting her story and of giving credit to her evidence, her statement is not altogether unsupported. Amongst numerous witnesses, Elizabeth Evans said—but, gentlemen, I see there are 68 witnesses in this case, and it is not easy to call attention to each individual witness. But Elizabeth Evans appeared to be a good, honest, straightforward sort of woman, and Elizabeth Evans certainly does say that Lord Blandford and Lady Colin occupied these two adjoining rooms. I will just read to you what she says:—"Lady Colin came at Easter, 1882. Lord Blandford was amongst the guests. Lady Colin occupied bed-room 38 and Lord Blandford 37. One morning I noticed towels about the room. They had not been used for washing. I one day saw Lady Colin take off her slipper and throw it at Lord Blandford." Lord Blandford was not there at Christmas, and it is quite clear that he was there but once. Rose Baer goes a good deal beyond that. She swore positively that Captain Shaw was there at Christmas. That is not true. It is clear, too, that neither Lord Blandford nor Captain Shaw was at Leigh Court at Christmas, 1881. The story about Captain Shaw really seems to be sheer invention. She said Lady Colin Campbell occupied No. 36 at her Easter visit to Leigh Court in 1882, and you will be able to judge of the truth of that evidence. The learned Judge then went on to comment upon the evidence with regard to the visitors' book at Leigh Court. Mr. Finlay had reason to believe those figures were not entered at the time, and the cross-examination was directed to that point; and you will find, on examining, that in some cases the figures were not entered at all, and as to one occasion Lady Miles tells you they were omitted by mistake, but an examination of the book will justify you, I think, in concluding that as a rule the figures were entered at the time. If that is so, and if the rule was followed in April, this book is conclusive against Rose Baer's statements that on that occasion Lord Blandford and Lady Colin occupied adjoining rooms, for here you see that Lord Blandford was in 37 and Lady Colin was in 29. That exhausts the evidence in regard to the charge at Leigh Court and at Purfleet. I know there are other occasions, as in the drawing-room at Cadogan-place, where De Roche went into the room, after having knocked, and other incidents of that kind; but if you believe the charges in regard to Purfleet and Leigh Court are made out on testimony on which you can act, what more do you want? You will have to say that Lady Colin is an abandoned woman; but if you doubt that these charges are supported by the evidence, I imagine you will not trouble yourselves about such incidents as these, or about the visits to No. 44, Cadogan-square, or the walks in the square; and I certainly do not think it worth while to weight my remarks with them, preferring to let the minor matters take care of themselves. I don't know whether Mr. Finlay relies on the visit to the Jardin des Plantes as an occasion on which adultery was committed. He was not bound to say anything about that when he was challenged by Sir Charles Russell, and they were entitled to put the evidence to show that it made the commission of the act possible. But



there is one matter in connection with the Paris incidents which I must call your attention to. Do you think Lord Colin Campbell's attempt to treat his wife as a common prostitute in Paris was anything short of an outrage? An attempt made, mark you, pending proceedings in this Court. I say it was an outrage, and anything more dishonest than Lord Colin's statement on that occasion under his own hands I never saw. Sir Charles Russell was far too lenient in his remarks on the matter. The learned Judge read the terms of the petition of Lord Colin to obtain the warrant under which he proposed to consign his wife to St. Lazare, and said—Sir Charles Russell very properly called your attention to the fact that Lord Colin suppressed the fact that when he was presenting that petition his wife had obtained in an English Court of Justice a judicial separation, and was entitled to move about at her discretion. He omits that. I can hardly conceive it was intentionally omitted, for it would be a material fact for the Commissary of Police or other official to know that this woman was lawfully separated from her husband by the decree of an English Court of Justice. He goes on to say, "Your Petitioner has heard that he (Lord Blandford) pays her visits in her bed-room at the hotel. Moreover, on Friday last the man who was instructed to follow her went up to the room occupied by the wife of your Petitioner, and knocked at the door; the door was opened and he then saw her within the room in her open chemise, stays, and petticoat, and in the same room was the Duke of Marlborough, with his hat and with a letter in his hand." Lord Colin has ascertained that Lord Blandford visits her in her bed-room, and, beyond that, he has ascertained that on one particular occasion they were caught. Gentlemen, we have had here the man who was dogging her footsteps in Paris; we have had the man who went up to that room. If Lord Colin had taken the trouble to ascertain the facts from his wife, he must have known it was utterly false that she was in the habit of being in her bed-room with the Duke of Marlborough. Yet he takes a step which might very well have landed Lady Colin Campbell, pending this suit, in a common prison. Take the man's own evidence. Who was in the room when the man went to the hotel? The lady's mother. The lady's mother is studiously left out in this statement. I say again I cannot conceive anything much more infamous than to endeavour to put this lady into prison on such a statement, signed by the husband's own hand. I pass away from the charges against Lord Blandford and Lady Colin to the other main charges, with which I will deal more shortly. I come to the case against Captain Shaw, and here again the principal witness is a domestic servant, O'Neill, and another servant named De Roche. O'Neill was the man who clinched the thing, if he is worthy of credit. With regard to O'Neill's evidence, I never thought that anything would come of the inspection of the keyhole; but I will deal with it on the assumption that O'Neill might have seen what he says he did see, although this sort of evidence about looking through a keyhole is not the sort of evidence one likes to rely upon. O'Neill, after he sees what he says he did see, goes downstairs, and one would have thought under such circumstances he would have communicated something to the cook, Annie Morrell. As nothing came of it, it is very possible the cook may have forgotten the incident altogether. But there are two matters with regard to this man's evidence to which I must call your attention. He does not come before us in a very nice light, if his story is true. If this story about Captain Shaw is true, he knew that his mistress was an abandoned woman, but he allowed the servant, Rose Baer, to be dismissed in



disgrace at a moment's notice without saying a word on her behalf. But you have to consider whether this witness, like other witnesses in his position, is not rather too clever. He has made a pretty good business out of this transaction. He has got £60 for paying a visit to Judge Troy, of New York, and for coming to England, and do you believe that if he had got a larger sum than £60 from Lady Colin's side he would have been a witness on behalf of her husband? There are only two persons capable of contradicting the charge, and they are Lady Colin and Captain Shaw. Are you to receive the evidence of O'Neill, the butler, against a man who has apparently led an irreproachable life, and who is a valuable public servant, and who has gone into the box and said there is no truth in the statement? And now I pass to General Butler. You recollect that when the time came for him to give evidence he was not in attendance, and Mr. Murphy, on his behalf, submitted that there was no evidence to go to the Jury. The Jury are exclusively the judges of matters of fact, and if in the opinion of the Judge there is nothing to go to the Jury, that is for him to decide. The rule, I believe, is this: the Judge is not entitled to leave the question to the Jury on evidence which no reasonable man would accept as establishing the issue. I confess I have some doubt whether I ought to have left this matter to you at all, but I preferred doing so. It is more satisfactory to me that you should decide it than that I should. I cannot help saying that there was something behind this. If I had said, "Oh, yes, there is nothing to go to the Jury," I should have done wrong. General Butler ought to have gone into the box, and denied the statement on oath. I confess I was a little surprised that he did not come. You might have expected me to resist the evidence, but I said I would not do it; I would leave the matter to you. The evidence, however, is very slight against General Butler. It depends on the evidence of Anne Duffy and Ellen Hawkes. The learned Judge then read the evidence of both these witnesses and proceeded:—Ellen Hawkes said that General Butler went out on his toes. It is one thing to say that there is no evidence to go to the Jury for their consideration, but another to say that you regard it as insufficient. We have the fact, which you are entitled to take into your serious consideration, that General Butler was not called, that he has not tendered himself as a witness. It is not, I may tell you, open, under the circumstances, to Lady Colin Campbell or any one else to call him, if he does not choose to come forward himself. You will judge of his conduct, but I must nevertheless point out to you that his non-appearance is by no means conclusive proof of his guilt in this matter. It is possible that there may be other reasons and circumstances in a man's life which may keep him away. But this I will say, if General Butler is innocent, it is difficult to exaggerate the meanness which has kept him from appearing in Court. At whatever cost of inconvenience to himself, it might be supposed that he would try and save a woman whom he knew to be absolutely innocent, so far at any rate as he was concerned. Still, let me remind you once more that unless you are satisfied that the evidence of guilt on the part of these two people is conclusive, the absence of General Butler is not in itself sufficient to justify a verdict against them. I now pass on to the case against Mr. Bird, and especially to the incident which has been sworn to by the cabman who drove Mr. Bird and Lady Colin from New-cross. The cabman tells you that the cab rolled, and he looked down through the trap and saw them caressing, the lady's head being upon the gentleman's shoulder. He tells you he drove them to 38, Brook-street, that they went in and he went to a public-house, giving a man 2d. to watch the



house for a fare when they came out. Well, Mr. Bird and Lady Colin do not deny they were in each other's company on that occasion, and the fact is not open to any animadversion, because Lord Colin said that if he had known of Mr. Bird going to a concert in his wife's company he should not have thought it odd then, whatever he might do now. You have heard Mr. Bird and Lady Colin's account of the occurrence of that night, and you must form your own conclusions. But other witnesses give evidence compromising Lady Colin and Mr. Bird, and foremost among them is Amelia Watson, whose evidence is as to impropriety on another occasion. She says that on the night of the Bow and Bromley concert Mr. Bird came, that a carriage came for him; she went up into the dining-room to tell him, and found he had gone up to Lady Colin's bed-room; that she went up to the room, and Lady Colin said to him, "Doctor, keep your hand on the dose." It was the only occasion, she said, in which she ever heard him called doctor. She said that Mr. Bird looked bewildered, and did not know where to find the dose, and that they went out together shortly after, at eight o'clock. Now, evidence was given, just before that, as to the fur-lined coat matter, but the peculiarity of the thing is that Mr. Bird was not with Lady Colin on the night of the Bow and Bromley concert, for we have it proved beyond question that she went on that occasion with Miss Eva Gordon, whose character and evidence are not impeached; so that Mr. Bird was certainly not with her at a concert on that night. You recollect that she said she recollected Lady Colin having written a note to get the coat returned—even gave from memory the words her mistress had used, that Lady Colin had told her that Mr. Bird had left his fur-lined coat in the concert-hall, and that she had written to Mr. Bryant, the manager, that it was brought to Cadogan-place, and that then she was ordered to take it in a hansom to Brook-street. Now, as a matter of fact, we know that Mr. Bird was not at the concert-hall at all. To the best of the other witnesses' (Birch and Bryant's) belief, there was no mention of Lord Colin's coat, or that of anybody else. Lady Colin or her advisers have put upon this record the charge of gross impropriety against Amelia Watson. Whether that charge be true or untrue, it is natural enough that the young woman Watson should wish to do an ill turn to the person who has made it, and she says that "Lady Colin told me that Mr. Bird had left his coat in the hall." Lady Colin denied that, and we know that Miss Gordon, and not Mr. Bird, went to the hall with Lady Colin that night, and came away with her; and that the two ladies were seen into a hansom by Mr. Hamilton Hoare. Another question against Mr. Bird is that he fell asleep in Lady Colin's bed-room. That was in April, 1883. Mr. Bird told us that he had been administering narcotics, that he had talked with Lady Colin for a time, and that, feeling tired, he had fallen asleep. Lord Colin expressed surprise at finding him asleep, but probably at that late hour it would have been more matter of surprise had he not found him asleep. Mr. Bird admitted that he could not help it, and it is for you to infer whether in that there was any guilt. Was it likely there was any impropriety? You remember that Lady Colin's serious illness began on the 12th or 13th of April. Then there comes the question of the miscarriage, and that rests on the evidence of Mrs. Duffy principally. Lady Miles has sworn to what she knows, and she says that Lord Colin had told her that the nurse, Duffy, had told him of the miscarriage. Lord Colin says, "No, no, I did not tell her the nurse had told me." Then where did Lady Miles get it from? Did she invent it for the purpose of fixing shame upon her cousin? Would she have been



the first person to go and tell Lord Colin Campbell that her own cousin had been guilty of this offence? Why, it is impossible to conceive it. It may be open to doubt or conflict whether it came directly from Lord Colin or the nurse; but can any reasonable man suppose that Mrs. Duffy was not the originator? The startling thing about Mrs. Duffy's evidence is that she never made any suggestion to Lady Miles or Lord Colin until the affair in Sion House. Gentlemen, I have nearly done, but there remains the evidence of Mrs. Duffy. Her evidence in support of the charge is based on the charge of miscarriage, as to which Mr. Bird is a deeply interested person, so that I don't think I ought to touch further on that. But what do you say to Dr Braxton Hicks? There is no doubt he is a man very high in his profession. He has sworn as the result of his examination that it was impossible that there could have been a recent miscarriage. Now, gentlemen, I feel that I have done my best to bring before you all the incidents of this case. But it is very possible that in the magnitude and multiplicity of evidence there are points which I have omitted. Each one of you cannot recollect all the points, but I hope that, in taking this case into your consideration, you will each of you, for the benefit of your brother jurymen, call attention to any matter on which I have not touched in my summing up. I thought, as I told you at the onset, to deal with the more salient features of the case, and to leave the details of these facts for you. All these are matters for your consideration, and with you I am perfectly content to leave them, merely reminding you that, before you find any one of these persons, Lord Colin, the husband, Lady Colin, the wife, the Duke of Marlborough, General Butler, Captain Shaw, and Mr. Bird, the co-respondents, guilty of the charges preferred against them, you must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that the charge has been brought home—not of suspicion—but beyond all doubt that each and every one of them is guilty. You will now consider your verdict, gentlemen.

Before retiring to consider their verdict,

The Foreman asked whether it was possible for Lady Colin to have subpoenaed General Butler to prove that Mrs. Bolton was present at the interview which lasted some two hours between General Butler and Lady Colin at Cadogan-place?

The Judge replied in the negative, saying that the question was one of a self-criminatory character, and was prohibited by the statute.

Mr. Inderwick.—I have evidence here that an order was taken out for General Butler's examination.

The Judge: No, I think not.

Mr. Finlay: Yes, my lord. Of course there is no misunderstanding, that if General Butler had been called, it would have been to disprove the adultery.

The Judge (to the Foreman).—But Lady Colin would not be entitled to ask anything tending to the fact of adultery? I find that in the 32nd section of the Act it is stated that no witness shall be liable to be asked or bound to answer any question tending to show that he or she has been guilty of adultery, unless such witness shall have given evidence in proof or disproof of the alleged adultery.

Mr. Finlay: I submit that the section goes further than that.

The Judge.—If you think I am directing the Jury wrongly you may correct me, but on the point of law I know I am right.

The Jury then asked for certain documents pertaining to the case, and retired to consider their verdict at sixteen minutes to seven.



As soon as the Jury had retired to consider their verdict, Lady Colin Campbell, accompanied by Lady Miles, Mrs. Neptune Blood, and Mr. George Lewis, left the Court, passing down the gangway by the side of the Judges bench. Lord Colin and his brother, Lord Walter Campbell, retired to one of the consultation rooms in the corridor. Mr. Neptune Blood remained seated at the solicitors' table. The Attorney-General, who came into Court shortly before six o'clock, remained until the finish of the learned Judge's summing-up, when he left, and did not again come into Court. Sir C. Russell left immediately he had finished his address to the Jury, and was not seen again. Mr. Finlay and Mr. Lockwood, however, sat to the end of the trial.

At half-past eight the Jury, who had then been absent for an hour and three-quarters, applied that they might have some refreshment, but the Judge intimated, through the usher, that they could only have tea and coffee. Dr. Bird did not leave the Court. The Duke of Marlborough left the Court at the close of the summing-up. At five minutes past nine Lord Colin came into Court, and took a seat by the side of Mr. Finlay, his leading counsel. He was extremely pale, and looked somewhat agitated. He was quickly followed by his brother, Lord Walter, who assumed his accustomed seat in the well of the Court.

At a quarter past nine o'clock Lady Colin, Lady Miles, and Mrs. Neptune Blood returned. The learned Judge took his seat upon the bench, and the Jury returned into the box.

The Judge.—Gentlemen, I have received your communication. Do I understand there is no chance of your agreeing?

The Foreman of the Jury.—No, my Lord. We are agreed upon one suit—that of Lady Colin's charge against Lord Colin Campbell.

The Judge.—We will take your finding on that suit; but before that I should like to know if there is no chance of your agreeing upon any one of the other charges? It will be a great misfortune that there should be no verdict, to everyone else besides those who are the immediate parties to the suit. Besides the petitioner and the respondent, there are four co-respondents, and if you are agreed on the case with regard to any one of these it may be something; or are you differing on the whole?

The Foreman.—We are differing as to whether Lady Colin Campbell has committed adultery at all or not, and it does not seem to me that there is any chance of our agreeing.

The Judge.—Various questions will be put to you afterwards if you can agree. The first is whether Lord Colin Campbell has committed adultery with Amelia or Mary Watson—that is the suit of Lady Colin against her husband for divorce. As to that I understand you are agreed; but then the question next will be, whether you find that Lady Colin has committed adultery with the first co-respondent, the Duke of Marlborough, and the correlative question whether the Duke of Marlborough has committed adultery with Lady Colin Campbell. And with regard to each co-respondent there are similar questions. Are you not agreed with regard to any one of them?

The Foreman.—We cannot agree whether she committed adultery with any one of them.

The Judge.—Then you can give no answer with regard to any one of them?

The Foreman.—No, my Lord; I do not know whether it would be of any advantage to say how we stand?



The Judge.—No; we had better not know that. If it were a tolerably equal division on that point it might be a question whether it would be worth while to detain you.

A Jurymen (*sotto voce* to the Foreman): We will have another try, if you like.

Another Jurymen (*sotto voce*): Cannot we have something to eat?

The Foreman: Judging from the observations made by some of the Jury, it seems to me that, at any rate, some of them will not alter their opinions.

The Judge: That is a very unsatisfactory announcement. Do not you think that further consultation might have some effect?

The Foreman: I do not care how long we wait, if there is any use in it.

The Judge: I am sorry to hear there is any difficulty raised. I cannot understand why there should be.

The Jury consulted together again for a few minutes in the box, and one of them suggested having another try, adding, however, this time in a very audible voice, "If we can have something to eat."

The Judge: I think it is a very wise decision, for it would be an enormous damage to every one concerned for you to separate without a verdict in the other suit. I hope you will have another try—say till ten o'clock—and I will direct that some refreshments shall be supplied to you. I am sorry it has not been done before. Where is Mr. Hantler?

The Superintendent of the Court, Mr. Hantler, made his appearance, and informed the learned Judge that he had sent for refreshments.

The Judge (continuing his observations to the Jury): It would be almost a calamity if you separate without giving a verdict. You will understand what I mean when I say that if there is a large majority, one or two of an opposite opinion should try to be conciliatory, though I am not suggesting that any one should give way if he cannot do so conscientiously.

The Foreman: Suppose there is no great majority on one side or the other? (Laughter.)

The Judge: Well, perhaps you will try again, and then, if you find no chance, I will authorise your discharge.

Mr. Finlay: Could not their finding be taken now in the suit in which they are agreed?

The Judge: No, I think it will be better taken before they separate. (To the Jury): If you cannot agree on the questions still open, give your verdict on that in which you are agreed.

Mr. Finlay: Does your Lordship intend to remain any longer with regard to any applications being made?

The Judge: I do not intend to go on any further to-night.

Mr. Inderwick.—Perhaps your Lordship will allow us to make an application to-morrow?

The Judge.—Oh, certainly, to-morrow morning.

The Jury retired again at half-past nine o'clock. They returned into Court at thirteen minutes past ten, and the following questions were put to them by Mr. Registrar Owen, the Judge having left the building some time previously:—

Do you find that Lord Colin Campbell committed adultery with Mary Watson?

The Foreman.—No.

Did Lady Colin Campbell commit adultery with the Duke of Marlborough?

The Foreman.—No.



Did the Duke of Marlborough commit adultery with Lady Colin Campbell?

The Foreman.—No.

Did Lady Colin Campbell commit adultery with Captain Shaw?

The Foreman.—No.

Did Captain Shaw commit adultery with Lady Colin Campbell?

The Foreman.—No.

Did Lady Colin Campbell commit adultery with General Butler?

The Foreman.—No.

Did General Butler commit adultery with Lady Colin Campbell?

The Foreman.—No.

Did Lady Colin Campbell commit adultery with Mr. Thomas Bird?

The Foreman.—No.

Did Mr. Thomas Bird commit adultery with Lady Colin Campbell?

The Foreman.—No.

Did Lady Colin Campbell commit adultery with any person or persons unknown?

The Foreman.—No.

The verdict was received with applause in Court, and a large number of Lady Colin's friends immediately crowded round her to offer their congratulations. As soon as silence was restored, the Foreman of the Jury said:—The Jury desire to express the opinion that in not coming forward in the interests of justice General Butler's conduct is altogether unworthy of an English officer and a gentleman, and that he is responsible for the difficulties experienced by the Jury in arriving at a conclusion in this case.

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