

vindication of the laws of Maryland, and step by step unfolded to the jury what he believed to be the shallowness of the theories of the defence.

There was one person among the spectators to whom the scenes seemed to be painful in the extreme, namely, Charles L. Ketchum, the eldest son of Mrs. Wharton's alleged victim. He has been a constant attendant upon the trial, but has manifested no unbecoming interest in the result, and on yesterday, at the commencement of Mr. Revell's argument, occupied a position in an extreme corner of the court room. To him the scene must have been one of painful interest, and it doubtless recalled to him memories which are enough to sadden a lifetime.

When Mr. Revell, in feeling and eloquent terms, painted the death bed scene of his father, and in strong and forcible words described his agonies, and the circumstances which surrounded him during all his sufferings and in his last hours, young Ketchum was observed to bow his head. To his feelings and memories at that moment belongs the sanctity of a sorrow too deep for any but his own heart to realize or appreciate.

The seats assigned to ladies were occupied to-day considerably in advance of the opening of the Court, and the choice of seats seems to be as much a matter of interest among them as would be the lead of the German, or the best positions at a marriage. The majority of those who attend are among the most fashionable and cultivated in Annapolis Society.

At precisely one minute of 10 o'clock to-day Mrs. Wharton entered the court room, leaning on the arm of Sheriff Chairs, and closely followed by her daughter and Mrs. Nugent, who were under the escort of Mr. Steele. Mrs. Wharton appeared pale to-day, and the pallor of her countenance could be readily remarked through her heavy veil.

The Court was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock, and at the bidding of the Chief Judge Mr. Revell resumed his argument before the jury. He said that when he closed on yesterday he was criticising the hypothetical statement of the defence, and he would now turn to some of the striking points of the medical testimony for the defence, which did not, in his opinion, sustain the theory that General Ketchum died from natural causes.

He first addressed himself to the testimony of Dr. Reese and, after commenting upon the efforts he had made, said he found that even Dr. Reese had confessed that the cause of General Ketchum's death was an obscure one. Mr. Revell then read at some length from the testimony of Dr. Reese, and singled out the symptoms which he had declared were characteristic of cerebro spinal. He then compared them with those of cerebro spinal meningitis as given by the authorities. All the authorities and medical witnesses had said that headache was one of the most constant symptoms of cerebro spinal meningitis, and the defence had drawn the far-fetched idea that General Ketchum had headache, from the single fact that he put his hands to the back of his head.

Mr. Revell next reviewed the testimony bearing up the theory that hyperesthesia

of the skin existed, and claimed that one by one the the baseless inferences of the defence were dissipated by the actual facts of the case. He next referred to the alleged suppression of the secretions of the kidneys, and declared that there was not a particle of testimony to sustain the theories of the defence based upon that supposition. Dr. Reese, though a master of his profession, had claimed, in opposition to all the authorities, that venous congestion was not an evidence of the non-existence of cerebro spinal meningitis. Not one of the medical witnesses for the defence had examined the brain with the microscope in a case of cerebro spinal meningitis, and yet they undertook to speak positively and authoritatively of the post mortem revelations. He then claimed that cerebro spinal meningitis always left invariable lesions. The testimony of Dr. Williams and the words of Gen. K. to him, stamped the testimony of Susan Jacobs, in reference to his sufferings and symptoms, as a link in the chain of her flagrant falsehoods. Dr. Reese had said that he did not wish to be understood as saying that General K. died of cerebro spinal meningitis, but only that he "might" have died of that disease; he had thus launched himself out upon a sea of possibilities, when probabilities were the only things that could be considered in this case. Mr. Revell then further read at considerable length from Dr. Reese's testimony, commenting on it briefly. He next turned his attention to the testimony of Dr. Warren. He had claimed that the identity of General Ketchum's case with that of Dr. Baltzell's patient was complete, and yet another medical witness for the defence had said that as no two leaves were alike so no two cases of any disease were exactly alike. Hyperesthesia had been lugged into this case by Dr. Warren, and made the basis of a theory designed to mislead and deceive the jury, and without the slightest warrant. Another symptom relied upon by Dr. Warren, namely, the condition of the pupils of the eyes, had also been exploded by the testimony of the defence. Dr. Warren had brought into the case what was never in it, and had upon groundless inferences based his plausible theories. The defence had claimed in support of their theories that there was an improvement at times in General K.'s case, during the last hours of his life, and yet had asserted almost in the same breath that he was in articulo mortis. Dr. Warren had drawn inference after inference in his attempts to account for the disease, and had gone so far as to claim that the alleged fatal malady of cerebro spinal meningitis was epidemic in Baltimore at the time of General Ketchum's death. It was insult to science and to the intelligence of the jury to assert the monstrous doctrine that General Ketchum could have been taken with epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis five hours after his arrival in Baltimore. It was necessary for the defence to prove that cerebro spinal meningitis was epidemic in Baltimore to sustain their theory of the cause of General Ketchum's death, and in that they had failed. No witness had testified that a single case of that disease was within a mile of the house in which General Ketchum died. Mr. Revell