

next came to the testimony of Dr. Morris, and claimed that his testimony had not sustained the theory advanced by Dr. Warren. When he was plied with the *ex parte* hypothetical statement he was compelled to say that he could not assign any cause, natural or non-natural, for General Ketchum's disease.

Mr. Revell then noted the distinctions which Dr. Morris had drawn, and commented on the fact that the great majority of cases were those of children. Dr. Morris had said he would not like to say that cerebro spinal meningitis was epidemic in Baltimore, and the Court had confined him to the cases which he saw.

Mr. Revell next reviewed the symptoms of the disease to which Dr. Morris had testified. There was an absence of all hyperesthesia in General K.'s case, but there was anesthesia, one of the symptoms of tartar emetic poisoning. Dr. Byrd's testimony was next considered by Mr. Revell. He had said the disease, as stated in the hypothetical statement of the defence, bore no possible resemblance to any disease with which he was acquainted, and he had left the matter problematical. Mr. Revell then spoke cursorily of the testimony of the other medical witnesses for the defence, and next read from pages 10, 17 and 19 of Dr. Stille's work as to the nature of the disease of cerebro spinal meningitis, and the varied symptoms, but the uniformity of the post mortem revelations. He claimed that all who saw General K. had said he died from non-natural causes, and those who had not seen him had yet come forward and said he died from a natural cause. There could not, he believed, be a rational doubt that General K. died from natural causes. Mr. Revell continued to read from Stille of the symptoms and post mortem revelations of the fulminant form of cerebro spinal meningitis, and claimed that even admitting that General K. had that disease it could not have been of the fulminant form unless it had been epidemic in Baltimore. Mr. Revell said he thought it had been clearly demonstrated that General K. did not die from natural causes, and he now proposed to speak of the unnatural causes of his death. He then referred to the various symptoms of General K.'s case, as was testified to by Dr. Williams, and read from page 11 of Dr. Grisole's work, as to the symptoms of tartar emetic poisoning. He next read from page 645 of Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, citing a case which he believed to be in point. He next referred to Taylor on Poisonings, pages 476 and 477, and Stille's Therapeutics, page 457. Mr. Revell next referred to the purchase of tartar emetic, and claimed that two purchases had been proved. Mrs. Chubb had been unable to say that she saw the tartar emetic fall on the plaster Mrs. Wharton applied to her breast, but had only seen her going through the motions of sifting it. He contended that the sediment in the tumbler had the unmistakable taste of tartar emetic, and that the chemical testimony had not controverted that fact.

Professor McCulloch has volunteered to give him (Mr. Revell) some of the deadly drug, and had claimed that it had no taste to him. But

Governor Bowie and Dr. Claude tasted it, and they found out that it was bitter and biting. The authors said it was accurate, and it was not to be supposed that they would make an assertion which they did not know was true. He declared that Professor Aikin had not been successfully contradicted, and referred to the official report of his testimony. The experts for the defence had harped upon the production of the metal, and yet they could not deny that no organic matters would have given the results which Dr. Aikin obtained.

Dr. Genth had sworn that in a similar experiment he had gotten at the same stage the characteristic results of antimony or arsenic, and yet the defence contended that when Prof. Aikin got the same results he was to be turned down. The experts for the defence had gone so far as to claim that even Wormley was to be turned down, and here Mr. Revell compared the processes recommended by Wormley with those used by Prof. Aikin. According to the defence Wormley, Aikin and Tonry were all to be turned out of Court, and they only were to be believed. The circumstantial evidence was strong enough to fasten the guilt upon Mrs. Wharton without the production of the metal. Suppose poor Ketchum had lived (and he wished to God he had lived), would the defence then contend, if on an indictment for attempt to poison, that the metal should be produced? The experts for the defence had made ostentatious experiments, but their substances were left in Court too long, and on the morrow the jury saw what it all meant. Those experiments were unfair and calculated to deceive the jury. If he had time he could demonstrate to the jury that the results of Professors Aikin and Tonry were conclusive, and that no man, be he professional or layman, could doubt them, unless he was like the doubting Thomas. Prof. Tonry had obtained results which he swore to, but the defence had opposed to him their opinions alone, and had not made experiments sufficient to demonstrate that Prof. Tonry was wrong. He then reviewed at some length the results obtained by Profs. Aikin, Tonry and McCulloch, and claimed that they agreed in establishing the presence of antimony.

Mr. Revell next referred to the circumstances of the alleged crime, and claimed that they pointed unerringly to Mrs. Wharton as the author of the foul crime with which she stood charged. Murders by poisoning, he said, were always of that mysterious character which would deceive any but a professional man. The State could show that there was a motive. First, he would mention the conduct of Mrs. Wharton in going to Washington and making a false claim upon his estate for \$4,000. A note for \$2,600 was in existence, and though she claimed that she had paid it in January last, it could be demonstrated, he believed, that it was false. General K. was a man of great particularity and exact business habits, and when his papers were examined nothing was found to show that Mrs. Wharton had ever paid the note, and the note itself could not be found. No witnesses were present when she paid the money, and the papers of the deceased gave