

daughter appeared very calm, but the latter betrayed a little nervousness. Mrs. Wharton was a little pale, and her eyes looked as if she had been weeping.

Miss Wharton seemed to be sustained by a desire to appear as calm as possible, but her face lacked the color which she usually wears. Both mother and daughter were dressed in deep black, and wore the heavy crape veils which have so long concealed their faces from the gaze of the spectators. Mrs. Wharton, soon after taking her seat, assumed the erect position and calm, stoical look which has so remarkably characterized her each day.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Steele entered the court room, and the crowd regarded him with much interest as he advanced and took his seat in front of Mrs. Wharton, and shook hands with her. Messrs. Hagner and Thomas soon followed, and in a short time quiet was restored, proclamation was made, and all was in readiness.

At five minutes after 10 o'clock, Mr. Syester resumed his argument amid an impressive silence, and said he was considering the testimony of Dr. Morris when he suspended yesterday. Dr. Morris had impressed him as a perfectly honest man, there were no evasions and no attempts to cover up mistakes in long explanations. All was perfectly fair, and Dr. Morris deserved great credit. His testimony showed that General K. did not die of cerebro spinal meningitis. The experts for the defence had in their exigency found that no disease would suit the symptoms of Gen. K.'s sickness and the post mortem revelations, except the one disease, cerebro spinal meningitis. Never before, in a criminal cause, were the issues of life and death staked so confidently, one and only one cause. The jury owe it as well to society as to themselves to explore this theory and to test all the testimony relating to it. He (Mr. Syester) had found, upon inquiry, that Dr. Morris stood at the head of his profession in Baltimore, and he deserved to stand as he did. He (Mr. Syester) was willing to take Dr. Morris' testimony, and he could, by his testimony, explode the theory of cerebro spinal meningitis. When the skillful hypothetical question was asked Dr. Morris, he had replied that he was unable to say what was the natural cause of General Ketchum's death, if there was any natural cause, and that he could not assign any cause. He had said he saw nothing to exclude the theory of death from a natural cause, but he was unable to say what that natural cause might have been. The defence had left out of that hypothetical statement the important fact that the post mortem revealed the irritation of the intestines. They had thus omitted what would have been a certain guide to any medical man. Mr. Syester said he regretted to occupy the time of the Court and jury by reference to notes, but he found in the official short hand report of Dr. Miles' testimony that he had testified that when he examined the intestines, they presented the appearance which he had always found when the mucous membrane was particularly irritated, and that many patches appeared along the inside of the intestinal canal. He further said that he had always

found such irritation when the mucous membrane had been highly irritated. Mr. Syester then read portions of the hypothetical statement of the defence, and claimed that they had skillfully omitted the observations of irritation in the intestines. It declared that there was no product of inflammatory action, and yet Drs. Miles, Williams and Chew had declared that those products were unmistakably present. Mr. Hagner had gone into a most ingenious mathematical calculation, and said as the symptoms of the sickness alone signified nought, and the post mortem lesions signified another nought, so two noughts made nothing. That was a most ingenious attempt on the part of Mr. Hagner. Mr. Steele had passed strictures upon the University of Maryland, an institution which every Marylander should be proud of and especially those who heard the testimony of its professors in this case. Dr. Morris said that not one of the symptoms of cerebro spinal meningitis in the cases he saw were present in General Ketchum's case, even as presented in the hypothetical statement of the defence. The defence had gone on when Dr. Morris said he never saw such a headache as poor Armer had; that General Ketchum too had a headache. But when did General Ketchum have a headache? Not in the early stage of his attack, but only when the hand of death was upon him. Then they claimed that among the sixteen symptoms Dr. Warren had claimed were referable to the brain alone, was the peculiar condition of the eyes, loss of sight, looking crossways, etc.; but where was it in General K.'s case? At 2 A. M. on Tuesday, Mr. Hutton found him sitting on the side of his bed, and looking at his watch. Gen. K., with his eyes crossed, was looking at his watch at 2 o'clock in the morning. Who would believe it? Mr. Syester then continued his close and able view and comparison of the symptoms of General K.'s sickness with the facts in the case, as they had been brought out both by the witnesses for the State and for the defence. Dr. McClurg, who had seen nothing of the case, and whose judgment was to override that of the attending physician, had come forward and said that when General Ketchum said on Monday that he was well, that he was not well, and that he was not well either, on Tuesday morning, when he was looking at his watch. Dr. McClurg was hundreds of miles away in Pennsylvania, and yet he knew more about the case than those who attended the dead man. Dr. Warren was sure that General Ketchum's attack was of the fulminant form of cerebro spinal meningitis, and Dr. Bird said he was not sure that it was not of the non-inflammatory form; then Dr. McClurg came, and thought he would divide the spoils, and said it was of the semi-fulminant form. Mr. Syester continued to review at much length the testimony of Dr. McClurg, and in an astute manner called attention to the absurdities of such statements. He then reviewed the symptoms of cerebro spinal meningitis, as testified to by Dr. Warren, and compared them with those in General K.'s case. He did not believe that any man on the jury entertained an idea that