



May I please your Lordships Gentlemen of the Jury.

Your duty with respect to this charge considered simply as a murder or rather as a strong murder the most terrible in the annals of Crime in this Country in view of the statements of the Crown and the evidence to day adduced may appear a very simple. But there are other aspects in this case. Aspects which if urged by you with that care and attention with which they ought to be weighed by you in deliberating on your verdict, with which they must be weighed if you would render a verdict in harmony with and would not in the name of justice consent a gross injustice under your position one of grave difficulty.

In arriving at your decision Gentlemen I tell you that it will be the duty of each of you individually to consider earnestly not simply the deed itself and whether the prisoner did or did not consent it but to study the history both his personal and family history, his motives his conduct before and after, and then his responsibility. You are met by the question was he responsible for his acts.

The details of that terrible tragedy have been so
again and again described I need not dwell. Some
of you ~~has~~ have probably witnessed that sight of
horror which that house presented on the second
day of January. Every one of you have read them as
described I need not repeat the details. As your
minds passed from the crimes to the concerned
murderers from the terrible tragedy to the chief actor
What is the picture you have drawn. A criminal
born of criminal parents - spring from a criminal
stock nursed reared educated in crime. His
surroundings every thing vile and criminal and
when by long years spent in the indulgence of
every passion, in violating every law and the
man and demon has fallen from man's estate
to the lowest of the brute; who has lost every
human attribute - in whom every trace of the
divine image is blotted out;

You will see the picture you have formed
of the Prisoner Newman. He was but 19
years of age born in a small country village,
parents very respectable of the working class
has received a fair education and a very
careful

Careful religious training. Owing to his father's death he is at an early age thrown on his own resources and apprenticed to a baker and confectioner. Leaving home at the age of seventeen he goes to London where he works at his trade for two years. I have not learned his history in that City, but I have reason to believe that it is the usual history and that he is no better or no worse than boys usually are.

I repeat that his family are very respectable that he has received the education usually given to boys in his condition in life and an excellent religious training.

And to me at least it is an additional element of horror in this horrible tragedy that due to his years of his antecedents of his training could have committed it.

The Prisoner stands charged with murder of Ruggles Cook, Cook and their two children.

You have already been told that murder is the killing of any person with malice prepense or aforethought to kill or maim.

The rule of law is that no man is responsible like
a sane person for any act - committed by
him while in a state of insanity.

When a person of sound memory and dis-
tinction unawfully kills any reasonable creature
or being with malice aforethought either express or
implied.

You will observe that it must be committed
by a person of sound mind and discretion.

The question then is was that terrible tragedy
perpetrated by one of sound mind and discretion
or by one of unsound mind under an uncontroll-
lable irresistible impulse arising from an un-
sound mental organization.

If the Evidence shows with sufficient
clearness that he is insane that his insanity
manifests itself in violent Epileptic or homicidal
impulses that seized by one of those of great
violence then my conclusion is that he is not
responsible and that you must so find.

I am aware gentlemen that the popu-
lar and common belief is that insanity is
marked by very clear and decided symptoms
that madness if it exist is so palpable a thing
that no one can fail to recognize it. It is a very
common belief that a person who is insane must

discovers his disease by wild and violent behavior by delusion or raving by some great extravagance of conduct. Now this is but of many in one of its forms and in one of its forms only. There is another form equally real and far more dangerous now dangerous because for it displays itself in acts not in thought in which intellectual derangement is scarcely if at all apparent. It manifests itself at intervals in violent impulses which swallowing up reflection and will irresistibly utter itself in convulsive action and often in ^{immoral} suicide or homicide.

Sudden impulses. The sufferer is seized by an impulse irresistible dethroning his reason overpowering his will and hurrying him into most terrible crimes.

That such is one of the forms of mental disease is the unanimous testimony of all who have made it a study. Dr. Bailey has testified to it here to day. I hold in my hands authorities Handley 134. Howard 113. Guenoyer 135.

But I must apologise for so long and unneeded

(It is in accordance with knowledge and common sense)

Now I am permitted by the Crown
two statements. From this chapter of family
History what do we learn? Do we not learn that
there was Infamy in the family of the accused
that he is sprung from not a criminal but
from an infame stock. Now we know the power
of Hereditary influence in determining an in-
dividual's nature. That the feelings equally
with the sins of the fathers visit the children
into the third and fourth generations is a doc-
trine universally accepted. We know that
infamy is hereditary. That Hereditary influence
is the most powerful factor in the causation of
infamy. We find the infamy of the Grand
Mother in her children the Aunt of the person
two of whom are dying in a lunatic asylum
and the other still confined there. ~~Produce~~
Knowledge again in the Grand Child.

Now I ask you to ~~examine~~ consider very
carefully this case of Sarah Mann. It is one
that you are to day to determine the of her

but a deliberating to your verdict - You never
not ignore it. Here is this old woman, her little
grand child on a mat - She suddenly attempts
her life. If she had succeeded ~~what~~ and you
were called upon. What would your verdict
have been. Would it not have been the same
as the verdict of that English jury. Laboring
under infamy and would you not as that
English jury did have commended her to the
Asylum. Gentlemen to-day the Grand
Son of that infame old woman is on his
trial for a crime some in Character differ-
ing in degree. What will be your verdict.

It is in accordance with the experience
of all who have had dealings with the infame
that where there is hereditary predisposition the
form that the infamy assumes is that of
homicidal or suicidal impulse, and further
that - an outbreak of homicidal impulse
should be the first overt evidence of insanity.

You have also a chapter of person-
al history, from which we learn that when

13 years of age he was thrown out of the cart receiving injuries in his head of which he now bears the marks.

Unfortunately the surgeon being dead who dressed the wounds, and his assistant being now in Africa I have been unable to ascertain the nature of the injuries, but his sister and here she is confirmed by Dr Bucke tells us that they were very severe. And then there is the fear of the Surgeon expressed in that remark Better death, so violently uttered. Better death yes 1000 times better death.

The dangerous nature of injuries to the head, the oftentimes destructive effects and results in a total change of the character of the individual and the violence of temper in infantile impulses. You need no evidence.

Now reader from whom I have already quoted, in illustration of these effects relates that in a large and well regulated family all the numerous sons and boys were of quiet and sober habits of excellent disposition and regular and industrious. This boy met with a

some accident which injured his head. As he grew up he was quite different from the other children. He was utterly unmanageable, dissipated wild addicted to all kinds of excesses was on the verge of madness though not intellectually deranged. A friend of mine I think it was in 1892 received a somewhat severe blow at times suffers terribly and feels as if he were going mad.

Again I repeat it is in harmony with the experience of every Medical man that blows in the head result in disease of the brain in derangement of the mind or insanity and this insanity manifests itself in violent and pulsive outbreaks.

Furthermore and caution is that the accused is insane. In proof we point to the insanity in his family of a hereditary predisposition to insanity in himself. He is known as an insane temperament. That he is suffering from disease of the brain, resulting from injuries actually received some years ago. That on the second day of January suddenly a

worlded impulse took such possession of him as
to drive him in spite of reason against his
will to this desperate act of homicide.

Passing from the history of the accused
let us consider and I would ask you to con-
sider very carefully, the character of the deed
itself. Now this is of the utmost importance
to our present - who can speak of his mental or
physical condition.

Homicides committed under ~~violent~~
~~uncontrolled epileptic or homicidal~~ ^{urgent} impulses
have many things in common. The more striking
features are the absence of intelligible motive
the absence generally not always of premedita-
tion, great determination and ferocity in the
execution much more violence than may be
necessary an absence of secrecy in the execution
or concealment afterwards, a great indifference
and absence of remorse afterwards, and an
incomplete and fragmentary remembrance of
all the circumstances, if not a complete for-
getfulness of them.

The testimony of Superintends of any

lunatic is that the patient is at times seized with a frenzy of madman unconscious of what he is doing and is driven to most destructive acts of his time against both animate and inanimate objects.

In Examining the Evidence we find that this crime was committed on open day, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, in a thickly settled and very public neighborhood very close to a public and much travelled highway. That the accused made no provision for escape that he was a stranger in the country had no knowledge and no means of escape.

If he had premeditated this crime ^{of which the consequences are so fearful} he would have weighed the chances of escape and made some provision, or rather he must have discovered that escape was for him impossible. He attempts flight but he ^{takes} ~~seizes~~ the first road ignorant utterly where it leads and wanders aimlessly about the country. Without a cent of money, he does not provide himself with any.

Against the weapons or instruments used

The old man is struck down with an axe
The mother and daughter are strangled the axe
with the hands the other with a rope or rather
both the hands also rope being used simply to
complete. The son is killed with an axe, a different
one. He uses two axes. It would appear as if
he struck down the old man in the yard then
rushed in seized the daughter and with more
than ~~some~~ human strength strangled her. The
mother coming in is the next victim a rope
hanging up as the rope is used to complete the
terrible act. rushing down he seizes another axe
and attacks the young man

Reasoning again from Experience the ~~axe~~
weapons suggest a blind violent uncontrollable
fury. The axe is the weapon not of the cool
deliberate murderer it is the weapon of the mad

man. The demon seems to have possessed him
He sees his old man ^{upstairs}, there is his axe. He seizes it and strikes down
in the yard. In his passion he sees his axe. He
seizes it and strikes the old man down. It
is then thrown aside. He rushes ^{not of his hand} to the granary

the axe is speared upon his body
sees Mrs Cooke, having no weapon he strangles
and with his hands ^{seizing} her
her. Mrs Cooke, strangles next attacked *by*
strangled her. It takes him breathlessly suddenly

his eye catches the rope, he instantly seizes and
completes this deed of violence. Still controlled by
it, he rushes down, seizes the one eye instantly
darts and strikes the blow. Now that in carrying
out in accomplishing this terrible act, he has no
so many weapons.

Again to accomplish this deed he must
have been possessed of more than ordinary strength.
Both Mr Cook and Mrs Cook are described as
active vigorous persons. Mrs Cook is a strong
active woman in the prime of life. Both of them
were strangled. He must have seized Mrs Cook
suddenly and with maniacal strength. She
appears to have been killed instantly no resistance.

How could this boy do it - But is it not ac-
cording with our facts and experience that
with the insane impulse there is an increase of
power or force. In the frenzy possessed quite
than human strength -

When the axe is wratched from him
he seizes the cord that the lamp rests upon, again
the act of the madman. He seizes the very first

weapons that came in his way, no matter what they are.

Again the terrible violence. With such a weapon one blow would be sufficient. But the old man is literally trucked to pieces. There are at least half a dozen blows any of which must have been instantaneously fatal. Then George is struck twice. Miss Cook was bleeding at the mouth freely a pool of blood. The strangulation was of great violence. And the Cooks the rope fastened to the end of the Bench. All this you must be struck with the terrible force. They are the acts of a wild unreasoned least not of a man no matter how great his passions.

This is one incident apparently very trifling but of great importance of very deep significance. Miss Fanner Cook tells us,

He stood for a minute or two, and then turned round and fled. The blow which so suddenly rose and burst in such fury, his spirit fled and his wrought such havoc. The terrible fury which so suddenly seized upon him. The violence which he has done, he stands, a minute he does

not allow his passions. Let us avoid from a
little shame, or indignity, he is confused. Thus
once when that ~~man~~ ^{man} has passed away
but it leaves him stunned. The impact of ^{the} ~~the~~
emotion he feels, but to no place of consciousness
no refuge. He wanders about aimlessly. Is an
your Enquiries of grave importance. It is a freight
post directing you.

Now, you must consider the crime the means
of, the time the place. I ask you to weigh them,
in weighing them, to the testimony the observations the
experience, the judgment of those who form their
studies their knowledge their long experience are called
to speak. You cannot you must not ignore it.

What were the motives. Motive is generally
in fact invariable the cause the exciting cause, it
is the characteristic of murder in the same. The absence
of any discreditable or unreasonable motive is one
of the characteristics of homicide by the instant.

You have heard the little indictment
the evidence. You have witnessed the ~~the~~ weapons,
and you have asked yourselves why. What
was his object? Revenge why he had 10000

more favorable opportunities. The Sunday the New
years day immediately preceding. He is all alone. The
night preceding. It does not appear that he knew there was
any money in the house. The evidence shows that there was
but very little confidence. He did not show any great
family confidences. If he had determined on robbery
and that to accomplish it, it was necessary to
commit homicide, he had abundant opportunities.

Outrage, the same objections to the completion
stronger the opportunities greater more favorable.
An attempt to outrage would immediately have been
resisted there would have been a struggle and proba-
bly an alarm. If you, if after, and
whole point revolts. He felt it is impossible, that an
instigation and from the suddenly way under
manner in which they have made their malicious
examinations are

Now there are some circumstances here
trying it may be but which will assist in proving
the old man very cold. The daughter cold and the
brother slightly warm. He thought life present; even
the old woman's clothes were partly changed but body
exposed. But the daughter was not.

Revenge what wrongs had he suffered. There is a family with whom he has lived the past two years taken him in. They tell us that they treated him like a son as one of their own and I know that one of them treated him like a brother, their ^{affection} ~~affection~~ ^{kind}. It was only natural to suppose that he understood the feelings of a son.

Gentlemen ponder over this as long as you please, but suggest whatever motive you will in immediately innumerable objections shut up and you cast it aside. And you must conclude either that he has committed this awful terrible murder purely for murders sake or from an impulse a very springing up from a disease which it was impossible for him to resist and for which he is not responsible.

Again in determining upon your verdict I would ask you to consider the conduct of the Prisoner, immediately preceding and following this terrible crime.

He rose about the usual time and went about his usual duties, He milked the cows and placed it in its usual place. The usual ~~thing~~ ^{business} of milking was about

9 o'clock. probably about the same time. perhaps
a little later. the murder of Mr Cook must have been
committed after 9 o'clock. If he accused he must
have walked to court. Now you are to assume that he
having premeditated the murder of this poor having planned
designed contrived it. yet coolly deliberately went
about ~~his~~ usual duties. Gentlemen this action of the
accused speaks to us. What is your reading of it all
men. In your deliberations I beseech you think
of you to weigh that act. It may not strike you
at first. At first sight it may appear trifling but
it is of grave significance. If you find of you
considers him one who has no regard for human
life. and who sends us murder in bloodshed that
is not human but one of those fiends then consider
points of his coldness. of his wickedness of his de-
pravity. If you find of sound mind of discretion
Son of respectable parents 17 years of age with a fair
education studious, fond of his books. trained in
virtue in the truths of our most blessed religion
can coolly deliberately go about duties. very
members of which he has determined the death.
This is his conduct during the commission of his

Amos His conduct afterwards, his injuries would
bring his uncles condemnation. The demand of his
name,

Such circumstances history but you
cannot you must not ignore them. If you do
justice becomes unjust, and the loved name of
Amos becomes prostituted, a cloak for your sinners
and his signs of justice refused.
Upon arriving at your decision you
must consider not simply whether the persons
in the dock are in morning of the 2nd day of January
murdered (the Cook family the Ruffles Cook his
wife and two children under circumstances of
great atrocity but you must consider in all
its details the dead story, the history of the accused
his family antecedents his own history, His
conduct, His motives. No circumstances how
ever trivial must you overlook. There no act
is trivial. The smallest act is of grave import-
ance. Every action teaches an important lesson
And as ^{taught} ~~taught~~ by you so will be your conduct.

But in addition to the Evidence from the
life and history of the persons and from the very charges
on which he now stands, we have the positive evidence

of Doctor Buck, ^{the} Superintendent of the Asylum at
London, His position Superintendent of one leading
Lunatic Asylum, his long experience and his
Opinions render his testimony of the greatest weight.

Nevertheless you may ignore that testimony
or reject it altogether. You may close your ears
and refuse to receive it. But it is with you. You do so
at your peril. You may pronounce it the word
of a Medical Quack. But this man has been
so occupied and bent by his studies he will find
anywhere whatever he chooses to look for it.

He tells you that, the accused is Epileptic
subject to epilepsy. That as his ~~own~~ records of
every Lunatic Asylum testify Epilepsy is accom-
panied or attended by mental derangement; that
this mental derangement is of a furious kind and
the insanity accompanying is away from ~~any~~
Epilepsy is an account of its violent and ^{destructive} ~~destructive~~
Character of a most dangerous form. The attacks
are at intervals. These organic impulses may precede
fallow or take the place of Epileptic convulsions.
During the intervals between the Epileptic and Maniac
paroxysms the patient is calm and sensible.

As in Hereditary insanity so in Epileptic Man
side the physical markings or Characteristics are the absence
of intelligent motive the absence of premeditation great
determination and force in the execution much more
violence than may be necessary being used the absence
of secrecy in the execution or concealment afterwards
a great indifference and apathy towards afterwards.

But admitting his insanity What is the de-
gree of Insanity. Is it such as to deprive him of all
Knowledge (as Charles). Now Gentlemen I am not
going to argue that question of Responsibility, You
admit that Insanity is a disease. It is a disease the
special Character of which is to weaken the power of
Will and to increase the force of passion No Power
of Will can check its progress.

The measure of man's responsibility as has
been well expressed depends upon power and not
upon Knowledge and feeling. No man is respon-
sible to do that which he cannot do nor that which
he feels or knows it right to do

Let me illustrate, two children are
with St. Vitus dance makes faces the other not
so in crime the one the other labouring under a
disease

You admit - that insanity is a disease. It is a disease which may be
inherited. It is a disease which may be caused by exposure to his brain
and brain. It is a disease which

which in some of its forms manifests or discovers itself
by suddenly arising morbid ideas or impulses which
issue in suicidal or homicidal violence.

If the accused has an insane or epileptic tempera-
ment - a predisposition to insanity inherited from
his ancestors is he responsible for that? If that
accident met with some years ago has resulted in
injury to his brain is he responsible for that.

If not - how can he be responsible for the effects
which have naturally flowed from this insane
temperament - or from this injury to the brain?

To the question did the accused at the time
of committing those series of murders know that
murder was a crime that he was violating
that - Brown Law which has decreed whole
sheddeth man's blood his blood shall he shed
I reply that I cannot tell. But the universal
testimony of those whose studies observation
and experience qualify them to bear witness is
that the insane or epileptic patient is not con-
scious of his acts. He is as one in a torrid
dream or nightmare. Over his powers are plant-
wings of passion sweeps downy reflections

So you ask me, whether he could distinguish
right from wrong, I cannot tell. A lunatic
may have the power of distinguishing right
from wrong but he has not the power of
choosing right from wrong. A criminal is
punishable not merely because he has the
power of distinguishing right from wrong but
because he voluntarily does the wrong having
the power to choose the right -

striking away the resistance of ~~un~~infidel belief
and turning him into clods of angry vengeance.

But during the last few months I have
heard the cry again and again raised. Mad or
not mad being driven away with him to
the gallows ~~hearing~~ him as you would witness
Society must be protected. Society demands his
blood. ~~And~~ Gentlemen I have not lived
very long upon this earth but I have lived
long enough to witness that same society which
yesterday so clamorously ~~was~~ clamored for his
sacrifice to day demanding the priests who offered
the sacrifice. Gentlemen I simply notice these
expressions. You entertain more humane more
just more reasonable views. We have more of
British justice. But there is a higher justice Christian
justice. I speak to you as Christians. as Christian
men who recognize your duty to society. Your
duty to the prisoner but over above this duty
your duty to his father and Creator of all
If we had what punishment with the Gallows
he to him. What deterrent effect on other mad
men. But it will be a punishment to those who
see in it a miserable spectacle both against law and

of extreme inhumanity and cruelty in which we
can be no example to others.

Gentlemen the ~~poor~~ accused has pled not-
guilty in the eyes of one who he is yet innocent-
let me ask you for one moment to withdraw
your attention for one moment from this
unlike charge and if possible think of his former
himself the person apart from this unlike
charge. his former soldierly position, his
kind troubles in our Country, in this last Army
not our friend. not even an acquaintance. Mother
disturb posters those who knew him and could
have to-day spoken in his behalf. far away
some of them one of them now now dying.
This is in my deed a stranger among strangers,
in a strange land. That unlike deed has shut-
up all compass whirled all from him.

The accused is now in your hands. It is
for you to determine whether he (was committed
this homicide of sound mind) being of sound mind
and discretion with malice aforethought - Committed
this homicide, or when labouring under insane
delusions possessed by an irresistible uncontrollable
impulse arising from his insanity?

The evidence is before you. The testimony of Doctor Bush
the testimony to be drawn from his conduct from
his dead clay. His life from his personal history
and from his family history, You must be guided
by it. Let me beseech you to weigh it as men who
know that they must ^{render} an account. Study it -
in its minutest details. Look to no part, however
trifling it may appear. There is in life nothing
trivial. The smallest incident, the standing out -
a minute the melting of the laws. Speak, let them
speak home with all their power, There is no
positive evidence as to infamy, there is no
Circumstantial evidence from his dead clay.
its violence, its poverty, its secrecy there is
the absence of virtue. If there that the
crime is the result of infamy?

May it Please Your Lordships
Gentlemen of the Jury

Altho' the defendant, he has not
believe that in a multitude of Counsellors
one is wisdom and that strength lies
in a ~~small~~ multitude of opinions.

Not satisfied with setting up his
opinion that he must make his own and
his instrument is not firm but it
is a Confused and his signature fixed
where of established is put to an eye-
to review. He sets up another, but this
instrument - was obtained from him by
fraud. Where then of established
would be a ~~review~~ ^{review} of your opinion as and
but are you to review only under certain
circumstances.

In his statement - ~~he says~~ ^{he says}
"I never made this note" that signature
is not my signature I never signed that
note. ~~Why then~~ ^{Why then} does
he not rest ^{by himself} ~~there~~ but he did not: his
case must rest, ~~What then~~ ^{What then} ~~can~~
any other case review ~~and~~ ^{and} proceed
on it

If the note is not placed, it is worthless.
But he goes on and says I made the
note - but it was obtained from me by
fraud by misrepresentation.

In the one letter he says I did not
make it. In the other, it ~~was obtained~~
from me. I did make it, but you are
not the holder of it, and therefore cannot
recover. Or if you are the holder you
obtained it, with knowledge of the fraud
whereas was procured on me and therefore
cannot recover.

Forgery is a good defence against
all parties. Fraud is a good defence
only against those parties who have put
themselves in it.

Now the first question I will
ask you is, are we the holders of the
note?

The holder of a note is one who
has acquired it or in good faith for
valuable consideration from one who
had the right to transfer it.

The note to one C. B. Mahan, or C B Mahan & company, No matter how they obtained it. They may have obtained it by fraud. by promises which they were intended to perform. Still they had the right to cash it.

There is a distinction between paying and fraud. The making of the note must be considered ^{and} judged, to amount to a forgery. If I take that note and sign the name of one who is not authorized to do so. But by doing so I get away with promises. obtain the signature to it. it is fraud.

The next question is as to such holders as are legally owners of the amount of this note.

Now Gentlemen, it is not my province to tell what the law is for governing notes. but without trespassing on the prerogative of his lordship. but the point, and necessarily establish and I may add well understood principle

of law are. "That the purchaser or holder
of a Promissory Note who has acquired it
in good faith, for valuable consideration
in the ordinary course of business, without
~~notice of dishonor~~, when not overdue
without notice of facts which would im-
peach its validity between antecedent parties
may recover on the instrument though
it may be without validity as between
those antecedent parties.

Then again I am right - in regard
my belief of these principles as you and
I believe they are. In determining whether
we are such holders as can recover, I
would ask, did we acquire our note in
good faith? The question is made for
not the good faith of G. B. Upham
who transferred this note to the Plaintiff
but the good faith of the Plaintiff.
Admittedly that G. B. Upham is true
admittedly that G. B. Upham acted in good
faith, and that he got it by falsehood
by falsely promising to deliver something

to its value. ^{but} ~~that~~ ^{we} ~~are~~ ^{may} be to do. The question
is - did we take it from him in good
faith. To A.B. Cushman, it was worthless.
To us it may be its full value. He
could not recover, that we ~~may~~; if we
give value for it; before it was due and
without notice of those facts which render
it worthless to ~~A.B. Cushman~~ him.

And we acquire this note for valuable
consideration. And we give value for it -
not full value. And full value. And we
pay such a price as would not make us
presumptors of that want of good faith
in us which the law requires.

The question of price is important. It
may be such as to stamp it as fraud.

3rd Question. And we acquire this note in
the ordinary course of business. And we ac-
quire it before it was due, by the running.

To these questions there can be
only one answer. Yes. You can only
acquire them in the ordinary course.

Then they taken their oath, as to
or any cause of business, before it was done
in good faith. The only question that
remains, to determine our right to recover
is did we purchase or acquire it - without
notice of fraud, illegality or want of con-
sideration

The defendant sets up fraud. I must
cut down anything. I must wound the
law that influence between the parties.
Between G. B. Urban and Peter Garrison
you. Knowledge and knowledge alone
will render it null & void between us and
the said defendant and destroy our
right to recover

And here gentlemen, let me
say that it must be knowledge actual
knowledge, not - suspicion of fraud
I go so far to say, and I
think too - ~~decisions~~ a long series of decisions
will run me out - that suspicion of
defect in a note, or knowledge of its
impurities which would create suspicion
in the mind of a prudent man or

Then gross negligence on the part of the
Clerk at the time of the transfer will not-
defeat his right to recover.

If at the time C.B. Lusk delivered
his note to him he or some one else
or some other one who knew the facts
told him, that no consideration had
been paid for it that it was procured
by misrepresentation that, then he
stood in C.B. Lusk's shoes, and he
cannot. As if there was evidence on
the paper itself, or if there were other
circumstances which intimated a defect-
in title or if there are such circumstances
as to induce inquiry and he wilfully
aligned from inquiry wilfully closed
his eyes for fear that inquiry would be
the more the faults in his paper than
I say the good faith which he law-
demands, called in question must
first conduct must be for the defendant.

to very many degrees
hereditary predisposition

Yes In some persons
it is so slight that no
one would suspect its ex-
istence. While others run
to the limits of it in their
countenance manner and
conversations presenting
phenomena sufficiently
characteristic to justify
them under the name of
the insane temperament
or the morbid nervous.

Which is the most common of all the
causes which equally may be referred

What are the two chief Hereditary Predispositions
causes of Insanity. and Injuries to the Brain
or Skull.

Do Children of Insane Parents, display an in- Yes mental or bodily
sane Impairment, peculiarities marked but
although it does not dis-
play itself it may still be
latent or dormant not dead
or sleeping

Is it your experience Yes. But it is possible
that this insane tendency that the child may
will pass into actual mania the period when
insanity our insane tendency has
passed into actual insanity
when the weak irregular
given way under the strain
put upon it.

When there is a hereditary That tendency to
disposition to insanity what treats -
is the effect of bodily diseases
or accidents.

What is the effect of

of all these injuries is
the head

They are acknowledged
to be of great importance
in the production of insanity
whether they consist of
fractures of the skull or lacerations
of blood loss of
Cerebral substance or even
pt. Concussion.

When also the mental

disturbances immediately but disturbances gradually
appears at once or are
receding from the injury
in other cases it does not
appear till much later
1 - 2 - 4 or even 10 years
after the accident

It appears that in
certain cases Concussion
may without any anatomical
lesion be followed by
such results within the
brain that it continues for
years after being described
to discuss 10 years after the
typical early cases usually

It is notable how strongly
hereditary this tendency to
Lunacy often is

Import of the Cranial contents
induces the probability of
consequent - Rhythmic dis-
charges much plethoric
empty spaces of the soft-
parts

When there is a cessation of a menstrual discharge should in which a woman
from the fact that is an attack of mania induced
an cessation of discharge
from the fact and closed
or considerably diminished
an return of discharge

What are the chief ^{diagnosing} characteristics of
menstrual mental disorder
This kind of mania
is generally brought
about suddenly from an
important external
cause. It shows itself
often in marked emotional
irregularity, the intelligence
being relatively intact

What are our tendencies? Two impulses in
of this class of infamy - } namely and Moral
infamy -

Is it your experience that
a man may be mad and
yet without any kind of delusion
or delirium of any kind?

Are the symptoms daily
defined or marked

Now many kinds of
Insanity, by treated
harmless.

Now does this last
disorder manifest itself
suddenly

Two intellectual or Ide-
bromat Insanity in which
there is insanity of thought-
or insanity with delusion
and affected insanity or
insanity without delusion

These forms are
the most dangerous
disorders of this kind in
which the insanity deeply
affects not the intellect but
in acts

Is there any intellectual } No may be very
Management or direction } little or slight

A man may be
mad and yet be free from
delusion and exhibit no
marked derangement of
intellect

What are the Characters
of homicidal mania
or monomania

The affected Patient is
possessed with an impulse
to kill somebody, is infinitely
miserable as consequence
and exhibits no other
mental derangement -

They are under the do-
minion of impulse and
abstract fury.

Can there be cases of
the homicidal impulse,
where antecedent sym-
ptoms of disease have been
observed

Now does this manifestly
appear, itself. What is the
nature of our acts?

Is homicidal impulse
recognized

What are some of
the features of Character
evidences of homicidal
impulse. or homicidal
man

In suicidal impulses

In homicidal impulses

By the unanimous
testimony of all writers who
have made carefully a
prudent study it is a
fact that instances of
veritable homicidal
impulse do occur

1st The paroxysmal
nature of the actual violence
which takes place only
when the emotion becomes
uncontrollable. Secondly, the
mighty relief which the
patient gets directly he
has done the deed so that
he is delivered from the
extraordinary disquietude
he has ~~been~~ acutely felt
and may give a striking
account of himself

When man is his Homocidal
Mania with the impulse
to violence in an unreasoned
mind he is irresistible &
uncontrollable

Es

thirdly the frequency with
which an attack is made
upon a near relative or upon
an any one friend or neighbor
who happens to be at hand
when the paroxysm occurs
and fourthly the indifference
which he displays
towards the consequences
nature of what he has
done,

What are some of the
features of homicidal
mania,

They are impulses
come on suddenly, less, sometimes of a
long delirium

What are the degrees of
homicidal mania

There are three, the first
degree the person
to kill is connected with
abstract maternal notions
or actual delusion.

In the second degree
the desire to kill is connected
with no known motive.

In the third degree the
impulse to kill is sudden
instantaneous unreflecting
and uncontrollable

What are some of the differ-
ences or distinctions between
Crime by Law and upon
Omnibus

Observe with of the day

Conduct

Unrestrained

Russians

Impetuous

213
21

