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MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Schoeppe Murder Trial.

Concluded.

Mr. J. SHEARER in his remarks to the jury, said that the defendant had been convicted of the murder of Miss Stenkecke.

Mr. SHEARER closed his remarks by advertising to the circumstances of the case, showing other striking points, which in his opinion, indicated the guilt of the accused.

Mr. MILLER TO THE JURY—Life never presents a more solemn duty than the one you have now to perform. It is the more imposing from the fact that it rests upon you individually and leaves no power to place the responsibility of a fatal mistake on others.

Mr. SHEARER then took up the occurrence of the murder of Miss Stenkecke, the presence of the Doctor at her room, the purchase of Prussic acid from Dr. Worthington, the condition in which Miss Stenkecke was found in the morning of the 28th of January.

He then said "in laying down the line of the argument, you will follow the facts as they are presented to you by the legal authorities were submitted to the court. It was not necessary to prove the particular kind of poison employed, and all that is required is to show that the death resulted from poison, that the prisoner had the opportunity, and the motive to administer it. The theory of the defendants counsel was that death resulted from natural causes, and was induced by the testimony of Dr. Conrad and his assistants.

After referring to life as the gift of God and that He alone has the right to take it away, and that this right has been delegated to man in but one instance, he referred to the crime of murder— that at first, after the production of the will in Baltimore, clamors were raised, and a theory put forth as to the guilt of the accused, and expressing the hope that these clamors would be referred to the clamor of the multitude for the blood of Socrates, quoting his sublime farewell: "It is now time that we part; you to live; I to die, but which has been laid down by him. Their theory that it was from nervous apoplexy is disproved by the testimony of Dr. Robinson, their own witness, who says it is now conceded by the majority of medical men that there is no such disease.

Whist I would not compare Divinity with the sufferings of a God with that of a sinful mortal, yet nothing illustrates the results of the clamors of the multitude as the scene on Calvary, when a playing and dying Savior looked down on His murderers, and referred to them as the children of men. He said, "I forgive them, for they know not what they do." That blood still clings after 1900 years, like an eternal curse, to posterity. Platte might wish to wash his hands of it, but, oh, no, the blood is still there, and all the perfumes of Arabia, could not sweeten them.

My friends are now guarded, let us proceed, referring to the rules of law, which are to govern us in our investigation. Mr. Miller here laid down the rules of law which governed the case. He said the charge naturally divides itself into two branches.

1st. That Miss Stenkecke died from the effects of Prussic acid, morphia, or Prussic acid and morphia combined. 2d. That the defendant was the guilty agent in administering whatever poison was the cause of death.

The first branch of the charge is, on the indications of nature, and was determined by an examination; 1st. of the symptoms; 2d. of the post mortem examination; 3d. the chemical analysis of the stomach, and 4th. the testimony of the witnesses.

1. The symptoms of the case were, 1st. a chill, 2d. a headache, 3d. a vomiting, 4th. a diarrhoea, 5th. a prostration, 6th. a coldness, 7th. a lividity, 8th. a rigor mortis, 9th. a lividity, 10th. a rigor mortis.

2. The post mortem examination showed, 1st. a lividity, 2d. a rigor mortis, 3d. a coldness, 4th. a prostration, 5th. a vomiting, 6th. a diarrhoea, 7th. a headache, 8th. a chill, 9th. a lividity, 10th. a rigor mortis.

3. The chemical analysis of the stomach showed, 1st. a presence of Prussic acid, 2d. a presence of morphia, 3d. a presence of Prussic acid and morphia combined.

4. The testimony of the witnesses showed, 1st. that the defendant was the guilty agent in administering whatever poison was the cause of death.

5. The testimony of the witnesses showed, 1st. that the defendant was the guilty agent in administering whatever poison was the cause of death.

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2nd. The presence of Prussic acid in the stomach, both, it was argued, were false and delusions. The post mortem examination was then taken up, and it was argued that the defendant had administered a fatal dose of Prussic acid to the victim.

Dr. Hermann's testimony presented the awful picture of a man of standing in the community, of long experience in his profession, the faculty physician of many of our leading hospitals, in the disgraceful position of perverting the truth for the purpose of securing the conviction of the defendant, his former neighbor and friend.

The differential tests for the detection of Prussic acid were then reviewed, the line of argument being that the analysis was incomplete, because of the omission to use the nitrate of silver test.

Finally, the symptoms and appearance of the body at the time of death contradicted death from Prussic acid. Having failed to prove death from Prussic acid, have they certainly proved death from morphia? They have not.

After an elaborate review of the testimony, in which it was contended that the moral evidences of guilt were of great weight, that as argued by the counsel for the Commonwealth, the making of a will and the reputed marriage agreement were of no importance in this case, as showing a motive, because the defendant was not a wealthy man, every man having a rich wife, every man of a wealthy family, would be inclined to get rid of them for the purpose of procuring their money.

It was then argued that the testimony of the witnesses was contradictory, and that the defendant was the guilty agent in administering whatever poison was the cause of death.

Mr. MILLER TO THE JURY—More than 1800 years ago, He who died for a sinful world, laid down his life on Calvary. Time has rolled around, and now a world gather around the altar, and their worship goes up to the Father in heaven.

After referring to life as the gift of God and that He alone has the right to take it away, and that this right has been delegated to man in but one instance, he referred to the crime of murder— that at first, after the production of the will in Baltimore, clamors were raised, and a theory put forth as to the guilt of the accused, and expressing the hope that these clamors would be referred to the clamor of the multitude for the blood of Socrates, quoting his sublime farewell: "It is now time that we part; you to live; I to die, but which has been laid down by him. Their theory that it was from nervous apoplexy is disproved by the testimony of Dr. Robinson, their own witness, who says it is now conceded by the majority of medical men that there is no such disease.

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