

A MEDICO-LEGAL CASE.*

THE PEOPLE *vs.* WILLIAM MANLEY.

BY DR. J. B. ANDREWS,

Superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.

William Manley was indicted for the murder of William P. O'Neil, a policeman, of the city of Rochester, on the 29th day of December, 1888.

The defense of insanity was interposed by his counsel, and in accordance with statutory provision of the State of New York, a commission was appointed, consisting of one lawyer and two physicians, to inquire into the mental condition of the prisoner at the time of the homicide, and whether he was possessed of sufficient mental capacity to make his defense.

In pursuance of this duty the commission held many sessions, listened to a large amount of testimony, and examined two hundred and twenty-five exhibits, consisting of letters written by the prisoner, of doggerel verse, of communications to newspapers, and of an account of his life for the last two and a half years.

This was presented in a sensational style, in the form of headings to chapters, sixty-nine in number, with fictitious names of persons and places. The letters and communications, the life and the testimony of the physicians and other witnesses, present a history of insanity of such an extraordinary and manifest character as to lead one to marvel that the authorities, into whose hands he was so often placed, did not recognize his true condition and place him under continuous legal custody.

The prisoner's true name was William Murphy, but he assumed the name of Manley when he came to this country, that his Irish birth might not be made prominent by his name. He was fifty-six years of age and one of a family of eight children, four of whom were boys.

His father and mother both died of old age. A younger brother and a paternal uncle were said to have been insane. He was married

* Read at the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, held at Niagara Falls, June 10-12, 1890.

in England, where he left a wife and one child when he came to America, about fifteen years ago. His habits were good, and he used neither liquor nor tobacco, a fact for which he took great credit to himself, and in his autobiography speaks of his success in overcoming his enemies as "a great conquest won through the absence of the tempting bowl, the brain-deceiving and insidious enemy of mankind, and the loathsome plug of tobacco."

He had a better education than is usually found in men of his condition of life. As he says: "When nine years of age our young Moses was taken away from school after whipping all the boys who were a terror to the others and gaining the first rank in his class."

During his subsequent life he was a constant reader of the papers, as shown by his writings, and was of an inventive turn of mind. After coming to the United States, he engaged in shoe-pattern making, and was employed in various localities, till he settled in Rochester, where he became an American citizen in 1876. He married his present wife in August, 1877, after an acquaintance of a few months. The only fact bearing upon his mental condition up to this time is the one statement of his wife, that during their engagement he requested that she should not speak to any one after their marriage.

Within two months after this he made the same request, and also that she should not speak to her brother or receive visits from any of her own or of his friends. He would not permit her to go to the store for provisions but sent a boy from his shop; would not allow her to go out walking, accused her of having improper relations with agents or peddlers who came to the door, locked her in the house and threatened her life with a revolver. At this time she was carrying her first child, and such was his conduct that she had him arrested in self-protection, and in June, 1878, went to live with her brother in the country, where she remained for nine months, and where her oldest child, a girl, was born. Subsequently, they had two more children, a boy and a girl, and at the time of the homicide there were nine, seven and six years of age.

In May, 1878, he was knocked down while walking out one evening, and received a severe scalp wound, for which he was under treatment for two weeks or more. His wife returned to him in October and said that she found him more restless, that he slept poorly, would get up at night and walk about the house, and complain of noises in his head; imagined she spoke to him, and that

the neighbors called her by name; that the boys in the street insulted him as he passed along, and on one occasion seized and struck a neighbor's boy without cause, and thought that people talking together in the streets were speaking about him.

Those who had business with him noticed his peculiarities of conduct; that he was wilful and obstinate, and would become excited and wander in conversation, and was called by some "Crazy Manley."

This covers the period until 1881, and from that time until 1886 there is no history in detail of his mental condition. His wife says that he continued at times to have the noises in his head; often asserted that boys were looking through the blinds and that people were in the house, and on two occasions while suffering from dyspeptic troubles, accused her of poisoning him.

In 1886, he failed in business, and subsequently became more manifestly disturbed, and from this time forward to the commission of the homicide there is a history of insanity rarely equaled in the life of any lunatic.

He was completing a machine on which he had been at work some years, and on which he intended to get a patent, and in doing this sat up late at night engaged in writing, and as he had no regular business spent most of his time in the house.

His wife gives the following account of his condition and treatment of her: He would walk up and down like a madman; accused her of acts of infidelity with the neighbors, especially two young men; claimed that he found spots on the floor and on the bed-linen, marks of boot-heels on the bed and flour on the sofa, which were convincing proofs of her improper relations with other men; said they were concealed in the cellar, that he saw them escaping through the windows and heard them around the house.

If in the care of her children, she lighted a lamp in the bed-room at night, he interpreted it as a signal. If in sweeping, she dropped the broom, this was done to convey information by rapping.

He fastened up all the blinds and the windows and refused to allow her to sleep in the bed-room, but turned her out into the kitchen without bed or covering and for three weeks she did not have her clothing off and was nearly dead from exhaustion.

He wrote out a paper containing the vilest charges against her, which he called her character and demanded repeatedly that she should sign it, so that he might get a divorce, and upon her refusing to do so, threatened to finish her and exhibited a revolver.

She became so much alarmed that she decided to escape from the house. The doors were locked and the windows fastened, but she managed to crawl through one of them, went to a neighbor's house, made a complaint to the Police Justice and had her husband arrested as insane.

This was in August, 1886, and just at that time some men came from Boston to see the machine and negotiate for its purchase. As Manley was in jail, he lost the opportunity to sell and was greatly irritated thereby. He was, however, soon bailed out by his friends, and put under bonds to keep the peace for a year and this he called, being outlawed. He remained for a few days in Rochester and vicinity, and on the 8th developed the delusion that a man and a woman with three children, in a passing carriage, were Judge Keeler, the Police Justice, and his, Manley's wife and children, on the way to the shore at Charlotte, and from this built up the delusion which characterized his subsequent history.

He claimed that the Judge, to carry out his nefarious designs, with his, Manley's wife, originated the conspiracy to murder him and this delusion controlled him for two and a half years, and with others, which grew out of his insane state, led to the homicide.

From the verbal evidence before the Commission and from the letters, we have the particulars of this, "the most gigantic and well organized conspiracy in the world's history," as he terms it.

On the 22d of August, 1886, he went to Boston and on the 22d of September, a day after the Odd Fellows' parade, the conspiracy started "and grew to gigantic proportions and must have cost fifty thousand dollars."

He recognized some Rochester people in the parade and this gave rise to the delusion that the Odd Fellows' were engaged in it, and subsequently, other secret associations, as the Knights of Labor, the Masons and finally the Police of the various places where he sojourned.

"From this time on, Boston was a pandemonium of villainy and lunacy." Every one about him was a conspirator and attempts were made to administer chloroform and ether, and on three separate occasions, viz., on the 22d, 24th and 26th of September, to poison him by chemical substances put in his food. On this account he changed his boarding places, and at last restricted himself to the most simple articles of food, such as milk, eggs in the shell, fruit, &c. He was pursued by different bands of conspirators and was constantly on the alert to prevent surprises.

He found conspirators also among his fellow workmen and from some irregularity in receiving his letters, he implicated the whole post-office department in the conspiracy.

To meet these dangers, he was armed with two revolvers, but "by his coolness and searching gaze, intimidated all his enemies."

After a few weeks, he went to Lawrence to work but his experience here was largely a repetition of the same troubles. His delusions, however, now became more comprehensive and involved churches and pastors, as he says that "on Sunday morning, before Christmas, assassination was publicly preached by Pastor Trask of the Trinity Church in Lawrence," and "on Christmas Sunday, by Dr. Gregg of Boston."

"Bets were freely made that I should be punished on four different occasions and I heard one man say in the depot at Lawrence, 'I have lost a thousand dollars on him.'" Attempts were also made to poison him while in Lawrence, in his bread, in milk, and in a pie he bought of a young lady in a restaurant.

The conspirators also followed him and made every effort to surround him and he heard them talking on the street, saying, "He is a hard bird to catch," "We can't get him this time," "We will get him the next time." From the attempts to poison him and the impossibility of getting food that was not specially prepared for him he had his bread sent by express from Boston—a dozen loaves at a time.

He went to Lynn on Christmas, and "on the next Tuesday, was followed by about fifty of the worst specimens that ever sprang from human depravity and that tried to surround me. That was the day when the choice weapon of death, the stone, was to be used, but they failed to encircle me. They found me wide awake to their craven designs."

He then told his proposed employer that it would be unwise for him to accept a situation, and returned to Boston. Here the same band of conspirators attempted to take his life for five successive nights, with ether and chloroform and also to enter his room and "a sleigh was at hand to convey his dead body to the silent waters frozen over in the back bay."

He appealed to the Pinkerton Detective Agency and "was shown the photographs of noted criminals, but kept one eye on the criminals on paper and the other on two criminals, with a gaze that held the craven miscreants at bay."

During the whole period he had been at work and had earned

good wages and had sent money to his family in Rochester. He also wrote them frequently and sent his lawyer the most sensational accounts of his life and of the occurrences I have narrated.

In making his last remittance of fifty dollars, he requested his wife to come to Boston with the children. This she agreed to do, but instead sent a telegram saying she could not come. This made a profound impression upon him, for he says, "I have faced three hundred and fifty daggers unterrified up to this time, but this dagger went straight to my heart."

He immediately classed her among the conspirators and as having received orders from the Judge, the head of the band.

About the 10th of January, 1887, he left for New York and thus describes his trip. "About twenty-five of these creatures in human form came on the same train with me to this city. * *

It was planned to assassinate me in the car, if chance offered. * * * * One proposed to do it in the car as it was getting dark, but one of the leaders shook his head, seeing I was ready with a brace of 'American bull dogs' and my eye firm and my nerves steady. It was decided to do it outside." He was saved by a lady, who accompanied him outside the depot. "Without any visible protection, I got into a cab; an assassination was beckoned. I saw at a glance their diabolical intentions."

"I at once stepped out and went into the Murray Hill Hotel. Here hell seemed to break loose with a torrent of demons, whose manhood had never a chance to exist. These assassins were placed in the elevator, and as the elevator neared the sixth story, they clinched their daggers and I my bull-dogs. Here, again, as in hundreds of instances in Boston, I kept the wild brutes at bay. They cowered and blinked while my eye was fixed on them, firm as a rock."

"After I had been in my room an hour or so, a nigger and one of the cut-throats wanted to remove my washstand, but I told them everything was all right. I heard the assassins say, as usual, 'We must get him in the morning' and they kept watch all night."

"Morning came, I marched on their camp and surprised them; there were only two on watch, but as usual, the curs were terrified. I could fill a volume of the most intense interest in regard to the sneaking, unmanly and despicable means in the shape of poisoning of food, milk and even bread and trying to chloroform me in my room at night."

"The next day about one hundred and fifty of the worst type

of human ingenuity that ever polluted the earth, came on the morning train from Boston to carry out the conspiracy." In another letter he claims "to have passed through innumerable dangers, triumphantly, through the all pervading spirit of a just God."

On the 16th of January, he describes another attempt upon his life. "A white flag was raised and carried through New York, the bells tolled out their dismal sounds on the midnight air and the shrieking whistles of the tugs and ferry boats blew out their discordant notes over the tranquil waters all the night, till six o'clock Sunday morning. The assassins had come to enter the house but were not allowed." At this time he sent to New York papers, copies of his doggerel verse, but as they were not published, it was satisfactory evidence that "the conspirators were more or less in some vocation in the papers."

"The conspiracy was in the churches and assassination was publicly preached from the pulpit." During his stay in New York there were three attempts to poison his milk, in April, and three to assassinate him in June.

He wrote letters frequently to different members of his family, those to his children, especially to his oldest, Jennie, were full of solicitude for their health and welfare, with fatherly advice, urging them to live true and good lives, to love God and to pray to him, with promises of a rich reward on earth and happiness in heaven. He sent a remittance of from five to seven dollars a week, and often articles of clothing.

Letters to his wife, however, contained accusations of faithlessness and of her having fallen into the clutches of the wicked Judge and libertine, who was the head of the conspiracy.

At this time, he wrote a letter to his lawyer, of which the following is a transcript:

"I have the pleasure to state that the backbone is broken, of one of the foulest, most gigantic, well organized and diabolical conspiracies to murder in the annals of crime; in it there were the keenest criminal intellects, both men and women, that the civilized globe could produce; in it there was the hidden and deadly instruments of science; in it there was the most craven, vindictive and insidious elements of three nationalities, combined with inflamed bigotry and pulpit phanaticism; in it there were the Knights of Labor and all secret societies; in it there was the shrewd libertine and consummate hypocrite, the author of it all, who

had the police, the majority of them in Boston, the whole of them in Lawrence and Lynn and about one-third of them in New York, in a passive form, about the same in Brooklyn at the bidding of this insidious and cowardly monster; in it the most desperate and sin polluted creatures available from many corners of the earth, whose only object was sordid gain; but through the all pervading spirit of God, my own delineating power of the human character, a great force of will power, self-control, forbearance, a steady nerve and a pair of 'American bulldogs' I have defeated, confused and bewildered the enemy all along the whole line, never losing one battle, from self-control and trust in God."

In July, 1887, he returned to Boston, and in August started upon a Western trip, in the employ of a shoe firm, and in September made a short stop of a week in Rochester, visiting his family.

During this time he accused his wife of poisoning him and would not drink, even a cup of tea, if she poured it, and ate scarcely anything. He watched his wife cooking, and would take food, only after he had seen the children take of it, "bite by bite." He went through the pantry and burned papers containing spices, in the stove, claiming they were poisons.

He went further West but returned in about two weeks and remained in Rochester some three weeks. He again repeated his charges of attempts to poison him and accused his wife of taking chloroform to bed with her to kill him, and tore the bed in pieces, got up at night, looked under the bed and in the closets, fastened the windows down, poured the milk into the sink, saying it was adulterated.

On the 5th of November, he took the children and disappeared. His wife subsequently learned that he had gone to his brother's in Elizabeth, N. J., and followed him there. About Thanksgiving day, just as he was starting from the depot with them, she succeeded, by aid of the police authorities, in reclaiming the children and returned with them to Rochester. Manley left soon after for Rochester, but on the way, he says the conspirators appeared on the train and were talking of taking him to an asylum.

This so disturbed him, that he left his train at Syracuse and took another for Oswego, thence to Port Vincent, where four cut-throats followed him and "at the hotel, the gas leaked in his room and an assassin brought in to fix it, succumbed to our detective's will."

An Irish woman, where he breakfasted, "proposed that the conspirators try electricity, when poison, chloroform and armies of would-be-assassins failed to do anything." He goes thence to Toronto where attempts were made to poison him in a meat pie, and to administer chloroform. Here he fell "in with the Salvation Army, with Knights of Labor delegates and with an army of Godforsaken and perfidious humanity, with rolls of greenbacks." At the Revere House "new waiters were got and new comers came to see the great detective and dine with him ere he was laid on a bed of ice."

December 29th, 1887, we find him in Buffalo where he obtained employment and resided until July 31st, 1886. Speaking of this change of residence, he says, he simply left the frying pan to enter into a hidden flame of Presbyterian bigotry. He attempted to join the Baptist Church, but was prevented, as he says, by the action of the conspirators.

He recounts various changes in his boarding place and the insane efforts of the conspirators to assassinate him when asleep, and once in the office of the American Express Company and on two other occasions. These with three attempts to poison him comprise all that were made in Buffalo, over which he "triumphed through the guiding spirit which had hitherto led him safely."

At this time the Presidential nomination was agitating the public mind. This gave rise to another delusion and to a new aspect in the conspiracy. On the 20th of June, he begins his communications to the press, relating to this subject, and on the 30th of July writes his letter of acceptance of the nomination to the presidency, and from this time he was under complete control of this delusion and all the subsequent plots and conspiracies were directed against him as the President-elect of the United States, "The unanimous choice of the American people."

On the 31st of July he was returned to Rochester by a detective and remained with his family, and in September began to work at his former employment. In November he came home one day, with a hack, took his trunk and went to live by himself. His wife had him arrested again and taken to jail, but he was released upon his own recognizance and returned to live again with his family.

From this time his wife says he became worse, ate very little, refusing all meat on the ground of its being poisoned and lived on potatoes, cooked with the jackets on, and eggs in the shell, and

did all his own cooking. He was up at night, went into his wife's bed-room, looked under the bed and in the closets, fastened the blinds and the windows and covered the latter all over with paper; was gloomy and abstracted, refused to go to work, stayed in the house, stood in the same spot in front of the stove a half day at a time, cracking his fingers, without speaking, put on and took off his overcoat, complained of noises in his head, the sound of telephones, and said that when he got the word, he must go; wanted his wife to awaken the children and dress them so that he could take them with him, and the last night before the homicide, asked his wife to get his shirt and leave it on the dining-room table, so that he could go.

The next morning, the day of the killing, his wife made another complaint, and a warrant was issued to officer O'Neil. About two o'clock the officer served the warrant, and when asked by Manley what it was for, replied, "you are charged with being a disorderly man." Manley made no reply and did not seem to notice anything. The officer pushed him by the shoulder on the steps; Manley then, at his wife's request, put on his overcoat and walked away with the officer. After going a short distance, he turned and ran toward his house, and O'Neil pursuing, stumbled and fell. The officer then jumped into a passing wagon and drove ahead of him, the prisoner, at the same time hailing two men to stop him. Manley drew his revolver and said, "Touch me, and I will kill you both."

After passing them Manley stumbled, but picked himself up and ran till he was intercepted by the officer in the wagon. O'Neil jumped from the wagon and approached Manley, who warned him not to come nearer or he would shoot. The officer still advanced, when Manley shot him in the abdomen. He pressed forward and overcame the prisoner, bearing him to the ground, and in the fall Manley's leg was broken. With the aid of the two witnesses, the pistol was wrenched from his hand, but O'Neil sank down exhausted, and was removed. The prisoner was taken to jail in the patrol wagon. An operation performed on O'Neil in the evening, disclosed four bullet wounds in the intestines, from which he died the next morning.

The two witnesses, after the killing, testified that the prisoner, in answer to the questions, why he shot the officer, replied "that he did not want to go to jail and that it all came from political trouble."

From the time of his arrest and incarceration Manley's whole

conduct was that of an insane man, as the testimony before the commission fully established. His leg was put up in a plaster-of-paris dressing and it was in evidence that he complained that nitric acid was poured on it and burned it, that he was at times violent, attacked others with his crutch, asserted that his food was poisoned, and on this account refused to eat or to take food brought by his wife.

In the examination before the commission Dr. Howard, of the Monroe County Asylum, testified that he insisted he was a man of great importance and ability, and well known to all the people as a wonderful man that he claimed the power of reading the thoughts of other people by looking at them, knew what was going on in the outside world by means of telephones; that these telephones were visible to him, and that there was one on each side of him connected by a spectroscope; that this was an electrical apparatus, and he was able to carry on business and to call meetings in Rochester and elsewhere by thinking it out in his own mind, and the spectroscope carried it to the telephone, and an announcement was then made to over two millions of people, who knew his power and who he was; that meetings were held to ratify his election to the presidency; that he was really the President of the United States; that he received the nomination in Buffalo, and that he was in jail because of conspiracy; that certain of the conspirators were in jail, and he heard them saying "We have got him, although he is President." That he would send out messages and call public meetings, and voices would be heard, "We will get him yet, even if he is President." That they were endeavoring to get him to sell himself for a bribe to one of the political parties; that they were to hold him in jail until after the 4th of March; that Harrison could not be President and that if he, Manley, was not inaugurated, Cleveland would still be President; that he was arrested on a trumped-up charge, and that large meetings were being held which would result in his being liberated; that the conspiracy was composed of the Odd-Fellows, the Knights of Labor, the police officers and authorities, and of the United States officers and all secret organizations.

In summing up Dr. Howard says that Manley had delusions of grandeur and persecutions, hallucinations of hearing and seeing, of smell and taste, and also illusions of taste. This was substantially corroborated by the other medical witnesses, Drs. Backus and Dorr, of Rochester.

At the time of my examination of Manley, in March, 1889, nearly, if not all, of these delusions, hallucinations and illusions which have been given in the history, were clearly brought out.

I found a peculiar condition of the extensor muscles of the arm and wrist, which closely resembled drop-wrist, from lead poisoning, due, however, entirely to the delusion in regard to the telephone and spectroscope, by which he claimed a hellish current was thrown down his spinal column and also over his brain, which affected his mental operations and destroyed his ability to concentrate his mind, and broke up his resolutions and affected his will power. When questioned in regard to the fact of the homicide, he claimed, as he had to others, that it was accidental, and at the same time asserted positively that the officer was in the conspiracy to prevent his being inaugurated on the 4th of March.

On the witness stand he was sharp and argumentative, and showed a knowledge of criminal law and an ability to protect himself unusual in one in his position. He could not be induced to go into the particulars of his early life, and met every effort of the commission to do so by the answer, "I refuse to go into my antecedents."

It is believed that he feared the charge of bigamy might be brought against him, as he left a wife and child in England. He refused to enter fully upon some of the subjects of his delusions, but was quite positive about the telephones and spectroscopes, saying that they produced peculiar stinging sensation in his arms and hands and on his back between the shoulders, and also in his belief that he had been elected to the Presidency and that he was forced into jail because he would not accept a bribe. He says, "I have reason to believe I am the President-elect, but I have given offence to certain parties in these organizations and they have put me in jail to tread on me."

His fencing with the commission when questioned regarding the proofs of his wife's infidelity, shows little decline of mental power or acumen. He was subjected to a close and searching cross-examination, as to the facts of the homicide. At first he denied all recollection of the occurrences of the day, and then claimed that the shooting was accidental. When accused of lying he said that in making the first statement he had made a mistake, but adhered to his reply that the shooting was by accident, and that he had no deliberate intention of injuring the officer—that he did not do it motively.

This is an abstract of the evidence adduced before the commission, upon which they were to give their decision as to the responsibility of the prisoner for the crime with which he was charged.

In their report the commission was governed by the statutory provisions, and said that it must be proved that at the time of the commission of the alleged criminal act the prisoner was laboring under such a defect of reason as either,

(1.) "Not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing," or,

(2.) "Not to know that the act was wrong."

They explained the statute in accord with the dictum of the courts, that the test of responsibility is "*The capacity to distinguish between right and wrong at the time of and with respect to the act complained of.*" This capacity means the ability to view it in its natural and true relations, as it appears to a man of sound mind.

"The evidence discloses the fact, to which the experts named above unanimously testified, that the defendant had not at the time of the commission of the offence with which he is charged, or at the time of the examination by the physicians and before this commission, sufficient capacity to view the particular act complained of in its natural and true relations, as it would appear to a man of sound mind."

"Although he may have known in the abstract that it was a violation of the law to resist an officer while in the discharge of his duty, and may have been aware in general that murder is a capital crime, still with the delusions under which he was laboring, connected as they were with the very act, he could not have appreciated the act or have viewed it in the same light, as an ordinary man of sound mind would have done. The same state of mind continuing to the present, as is found by the commission, the defendant is not in a fit condition to be tried for the act." * * *

"The Commission reports and determines:

1. That the defendant, William Manley, is insane, and not possessed of sufficient mental capacity to understand the proceedings or to make defense for the crime with which he stands charged.

2. That the defendant, William Manley, at the time of the commission of the offense with which he is charged, was not in such a mental condition as to appreciate the nature and quality of the act with which he stands charged, or whether such act was wrong.

(Signed,)

THOMAS RAINES,
JONAS JONES,
WALLACE J. HARRIMAN, M. D."

The report was confirmed by the court, and the prisoner was committed to the Buffalo State Hospital, where he now is. He is a small man, thin in flesh, pale and anæmic. In conversation he is coherent, quiet and free from violence of conduct or action, but so completely absorbed by his delusive ideas as to refuse all occupation and employment.

He still retains his belief in the existence of the conspiracy, which prevents his inauguration as President of the United States. He also has hallucinations of sight and very marked disturbances of sensation, as evinced by his beating the air to drive away little devils which he asserts are picking at his head and face.

Such is a condensed statement of his physical and mental state. In my examination I gave the opinion that he was a case of paranoia, and presented no reasonable ground for hope of recovery or improvement.

I will not take up your time to show how fully and completely this case meets all the requirements of a typical one of this form of disease, but will refer you to the admirable descriptions of paranoia given by Dr. Henry M. Hurd in *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INSANITY* for April, 1886, and by Dr. E. N. Brush in *Sajou's Annual* for 1888.

The trial of Manley attracted widespread attention in the city of Rochester, and a strong sentiment existed against the prisoner on account of the circumstances of the homicide, and the fact that the unfortunate victim was a faithful and popular officer, who met his death in the discharge of his duty.

When the plea of insanity was interposed by his counsel, Messrs. Hale & Rodenbeck, it was believed by many that it was put forward as the only possible defense for what seemed a deliberate murder.

The coherence of the prisoner and the shrewdness manifested by him while undergoing examination, led to a belief on the part of some that he was feigning insanity for the purpose of evading the consequences of his act.

All of this feeling was, however, entirely removed by the testimony presented before the Commission, which revealed a degree of insanity permeating his whole life and motives of conduct, of such an extraordinary and unusual character that we deem it worthy of presentation to the Association.