COMMITTEE WILL DECIDE THE FATE OF CAMPBELL TO-DAY

(Continued from First Page.)

afternoon. To this report all are now looking. What it will be no one can say. It may be the end. It may, on the other hand, be the beginning.

A GREAT CROWD.

For many a long day the hall of the House of Delegates has witnessed no such scene as that of yesterday. Into the small and cramped surroundings were crowded hundreds upon hundreds of people. Somebody suggested that the floor of the House was about to give way. But nobody moved. Seats were more valuable than a leg or an arm which might be broken.

Patiently, but far from quietly, the swaying crowd, which blocked gallery, seats and aisle, kept its place throughout the day, from the very opening at 10 A. M. until the close at 7 P. M. Many ladies were there and several of them had to stand during the entire day. Ministers of the gospel, bishops, prominent local and outside attorneys, public officials, all sorts and conditions of men were represented. The air was close and thick at times when the refining voice of the counsel, scattering the mists, was perchance less cutting than usual.

One, two, three times the throng broke out in applause. At the first outburst the committee started up with horrified expressions on their faces, and after nearly knocking down a desk with his gavel the chairman ordered that the hall be cleared. His heat was softened, however, and the crowd stayed, on the understanding that it would comport itself better. Barely had the incident closed, however, when there was another expression, more subdued but none the less decided. A hard rap from the gavel stopped it at once. But gavel and nothing else availed in the third instance, when Strode, the young but brilliant attorney, closed his case and the argument. Confusion reigned rampant. People crowded around to shake the hand of the young man, whose speech was without a peer that day.

THE LONG ARGUMENT.

Beginning with Judge Brown, the argument was carried on by Judge Loving, then by Major Conrad for the defense, until after the shadows of evening had fallen it was closed by Mr. Strode. All of the speeches were of a distinguishing character, but two of them shone with an unusual lustre—those of Major Conrad and Mr. Strode.

Clearly and concisely Judge Brown for an hour summed up the facts surrounding the cowhiding of the minister, to which occurrence he devoted his entire speech. Never more clearly were the legal aspects of this unfortunate affair, which precipitated the investigation and all that followed, so ably presented. At times Judge Brown grew eloquent; at all times he was able. He pictured the assault, and declared that the man who committed it was a coward. He asserted that it was premeditated. He declared in conclusion that it was sufficient to call for the removal of the defendant from the bench, "If you choose to retain him," said he, "then so be it, so far as we are concerned, but God save the Commonwealth!"

LOVING.

Next came the brief but telling argument of Judge Loving for the prosecution. Like his colleague, Judge Loving dwelt upon the assault, but he touched upon other matters as well. Closely he argued each point, presenting an array of logic that was, to say the least, formidable. He charged Judge Campbell with duplicity, and he ridiculed Judge Wood, whom he called a poor, weak, simple man." At every point he poured it at the Amherst judge, and at one time particularly he scored him for his attitude upon the stand.

CONRAD.

Then, amid the hush of expectation and anticipation, Major Conrad, the brilliant counsel for the defense, arose. For three hours he held the floor, and although he had to go into great detail and appear voluminous at times, the audience hung upon his words. Not once did he lose his grip on the crowd. The spell of his voice exerted a charm that kept all chained to the spot.

Major Conrad made an exhaustive examination into the law and the evidence. He took up the charges one by one and attempted to disprove them. Here and there, by fits and starts, when he became particularly interested, he soared to high flights of eloquence and oratory. Like Judge Loving, he spared not the rod when he discoursed upon his Fluvanna judgeship. The only thing Judge Wood could be charged with, he said, was "congenital stupidity."

No attempt is made to give a summary of Major Conrad's argument. It is pretty fully given below. As he drew to a close the speaker scorched and scored ministers of the gospel who preached temperance in drinking, but did not practice temperance in speech. The State of Virginia also came in for her share of opprobrium. It was this "low and infernal self-seeking" which had developed in the Old Dominion "this lust after office and place," his abhorence for which he could not adequately convey; it was this which had led to all this Campbell stir up.

Then, and in conclusion, the speaker referred to the fact that Mr. Crawford was "an intermeddling Yankee." What he said upon this subject is best told in his own language below. As he proceeded the dawn of an outburst of applause was already visible; when he took his seat the outburst came. First a little ripple, then a clapping of hands, then a stamping of feet, then a tumultuous yelling, then—pandemonium. Sharp raps from the chairman's gavel were lost in the confusion, and then Mr. Southall sternly ordered that the hall be cleared. Major Conrad and Mr. Strode both asked that they be allowed to stay and the chairman relented.

STRODE.

As the clock pointed to the hour of six Mr. Strode arose to speak. He is still in poor health and was looking bad. But he had an hour and eight minutes at his disposal, and he made good work of it. He held in his hand a lemon, with which he cleared his voice, husky with cold.

In the opinion of many, the speech of Mr. Strode, brief though it necessarily was, was the greatest of the day. The brilliant attorney surpassed himself at times, particularly in the few closing moments. He took issue with Major Conrad upon many points, and hesitated not to fling in the face of the defense many of the arguments the defense itself had advanced. He denounced Major Conrad's method as "a cuttle-fish policy."

"They are trying," he said, "to escape in a cloud of mud of their own raising."

Point by point Mr. Strode rapidly picked his way. "This astonishing witness, Judge Wood," he said; "this man Day, who has grown rich in this nefarious traffic." (Applause).

The defense, he asserted, was afraid to put several witnesses, among others R. H. Drummond, the deputy sheriff, and Colonel C. Burks Christian, on the stand. They didn't dare to do so, because they knew the prosecution had things in store for them—could draw from them things which would taste bad in the mouth of the defense.

The rapid review of the case made by Mr. Strode was closed with an eloquent and telling appeal for the fair name of Virginia. He pictured the Old Dominion entering upon a new century, the roseate dawn of which was now spreading before the eye. In eloquent terms he pictured the fair prospects for the bright day just breaking, and then with outstretched hands he declared: "My last word to you, gentlemen, is do not, in the name of God, cast a blot upon this fair new page by stamping with your approval such conduct as has been laid at the door of Clarence J. Campbell."

Wildest cheering greeted Mr. Strode as he took his seat. The committee gave up in despair.

The session was over, and the crowd had to give vent to its feeling. Men howled and stamped. The rafters rang with the unusual sound. Then, still more or less wrought up, the throng pushed its way up. Many, including numbers of ladies, crowded forward to grasp the hand of the young attorney and congratulate him. Major Conrad was one of the first to do so.

CAMPBELL'S ATTITUDE.

During the speech of Mr. Strode and the other speeches as well, Judge Campbell sat there in his chair absorbing it all. At times his face reflected the sunshine and the shawow that passed over him. Here and there he smiled broadly, as Major Conrad made some particularly happy hit. Then again, particularly while Strode held the floor, his face was stern and set as if carved from stone. He did not lounge in the hall, as has been his custom throughout, but left immediately upon the conclusion of the hearing.

WILL VOTE TO-DAY.

The investigation itself is now closed. The doors are locked tight and fast again. The remaining work before the committee will be in the direction of the report it will submit to the House of Delegates. This afternoon at 3 o'clock the committe will assemble and will vote upon the question before it. Then it will buckle down to the task of formulating its report.

Speculation, of course, is rife, but speculation amounts to very little. There will certainly be two reports, one favorable to Campbell and one unfavorable, which will be the majority report is a question. The vote, it is believed, will be close.

There is every prospect that the matter will create a great stir in the House of Delegates. It is idle to predict, but the signs point to some pretty hot and heavy speech-making when the matter gets squarely on the floor.

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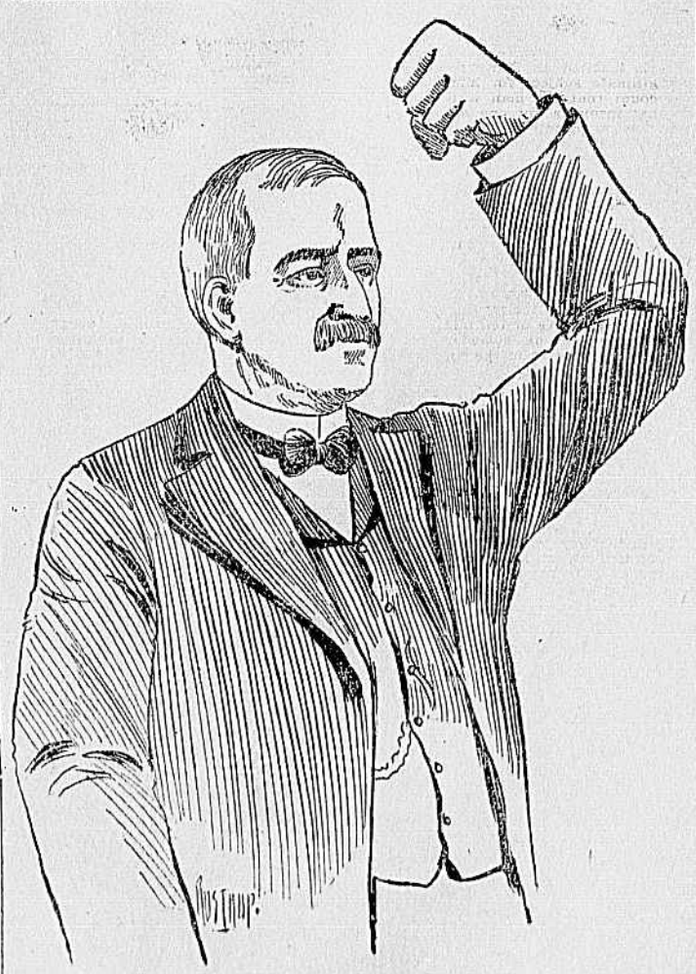

JUDGE LOVING SCORING THE ACCUSED.

THE MORNING SESSION

Judge Brown and Judge Loving Speak, Major Conrad Begins.

To the man who has followed the Campbell investigation with however casual an eye, it was apparent at a glance yesterday morning that the attraction of this day was something far surpassing in popular interest anything which has gone ahead. Heretofore the sessions began with a small attendance, which gradually grew until the hall was crowded; yesterday the hearing opened with a room packed and jammed to suffocation. Every inch of available space was occupied. Many ladies were present and many ministers of the gospel. Crowded by those behind, men hung over the gallery railings in imminent peril of being percipitated on the heads of those below.

The cause for all this pushing and pulling was the fact that the long awaited argument was to be heard then and there. Many gathered therefore to see and to hear, and the many were not disappointed. They both saw and heard and what passed before their eyes and entered their ears was well calculated to repay them for their trouble. Every member of the committee was on hand.

Judge Brown Speaks.

As had been previously arranged, Judge J. Thompson Brown, one of the counsel for the prosecution, led off. For an hour or more the able and eloquent ex-judge of Nelson, spoke on, arguing strongly in connection with the cowhiding. To this, as he said, he directed his entire battery.

In opening his address, Judge Brown expressed his pleasure at greeting the committee again and declared he knew he would not be misunderstood when he said that he was glad to meet it as a body for the last time.

"I shall address myself," he said, "to one charge which has been made against Judge Campbell. There have possibly been made other charges more serious than that of the cow-hiding—charges of maladministration of office—but this is the culmination of the Iliad of woes the people of Amherst have suffered under the regime of Judge Campbell. As such I propose to direct my remarks to this and this alone. You gentlemen are lawyers. It is not necessary to go into every scrap and detail as might be necessary in the case of an ordinary jury."

Judge Brown said he proposed to give a connected view of the cowhiding. He had jotted them down on paper and would read. The document he presented for the consideration of the committee was as follows:

FACTS CONCEDED OR INDISPUTABLY PROVED.

(1) That Dr. Crawford published the article.

(2). That Judge Campbell issued a rule, which, being ignored, an attachment followed.

(3). That Dr. Crawford was arrested and brought by the sheriff of Richmond, and was deposited in the bar of Amherst County Court at the May term thereof, at which time he, by his counsel, filed and read his answer to the attachment, in which he made no retraction or apology for anything contained in the article aforesaid, but he relied strictly upon his legal right and objected to the jurisdiction of Judge Campbell to proceed against him by attachment or rule.

(4). That the answer being read, Judge Campbell, of his own motion, continued the case to the next term, and bailed Dr. Crawford to appear at the June term, to wit, on the 24th day of June, 1902.

(5). That, at this May term, Judge Campbell took occasion to say, from the bench, that he "would never sue a man for a libel; he would settle such a matter in the "Old Virginia style."

(6). That Judge Campbell, at this same May term, came down from the bench to the bar; asked for and received a personal introduction to Dr. Crawford; shook hands with him cordially; talked pleasantly with him for a while, and told him (Judge Campbell told Dr. Crawford) that he had no personal feeling in the matter; that he simply desired to vindicate the dignity of the court.

Thus ended the first chapter.

(C's acco. cowhiding—p. 345 Sem. Rep.) (Same explanation of introduction. p. 355. "Dr. C. I am glad to see you!")

FACTS CONCEDED OR CLEARLY PROVED.

Second Chapter.

(7). On the 29th day of June, 1902, Dr. Crawford and his counsel again appeared before Judge Campbell; the case was argued by Dr. Crawford's counsel, and Judge Campbell discharged Dr. Crawford.

(8). Immediately after Judge Campbell had discharged Dr. Crawford, Judge Campbell got up from his seat and went hurriedly out of the court-room, his manner and appearance indicating that he was laboring under excitement.

(9). That Judge Campbell, although he had been in his office before going into the court-room that morning, carried into the court-room a cane and a cowhide, laying the latter upon the table at which he sat while presiding; and although in his hurry and excitement Judge Campbell did forget his grip and his authorities, he did not forget his cane and his cowhide.

(10). That Judge Campbell, although in a great hurry to get out of the court-room, waited on the outside of the building, at the front door (156) until Dr. Crawford came out of the building, and then Judge Campbell proceeded to cowhide Dr. Crawford.

(11). Judge Campbell is thirty-nine years old, of gigantic stature and in the full vigor of robust manhood, while Mr. Crawford is fifty-six years old and not in robust health.

CAMPBELL'S DECLARATION.

The action of Judge Campbell at the May term of the court in declaring that he did not sue for libel, that he settled such matters in the "old Virginia style," was a matter, Judge Brown said, which had commanded the respectful attention of the defendent's counsel. Major Conrad had with great deftness tried to show that Judge Campbell spoke jocularly. But Judge Mann, who held him, thought he was in earnest.

"I have dwelt upon this matter," said Judge Brown, "because thereby hangs a tale—therein lies a great and unexplained mystery. How is it that Judge Campbell, who has been wont to play the role of the courteous gentleman, who has told the minister of the gospel that he has no personal feeling in the matter of the alleged contempt—how is it that such a man, agreeable, pleasant, courteous, can so soon and so suddenly be transformed into a demon. How came about this radical, this remarkable change, this transformation of Dr. Jekyl into Mr. Hyde. Judge Campbell has been asked on the witness stand what effected this change and he replied that he did not know. The burden was upon him. C. J. Campbell should have known, none other.

Proceeding Judge Brown discussed other features in the proceedings until he came down to the assault itself—'the crucial point,' he declared.

"I need not speak to you gentlemen of the gravity of this offense," declared the speaker. "Any man thirty-nine years of ago, in robust health, strong and athletic, who will whip a man, aged and white-haired, his physical inferior—any such man is a coward. I do not say there was no aggravation for the defense. But I do say, and say most emphatically, that I cannot conceive any aggravation sufficient to warrant the offense. Suppose everything Judge Campbell has said on the witness stand about the assault—suppose all this to be absolute truth—what then? I will read you what he said."

The speaker read and then went on:

"Gentlemen, I respectfully submit that if this all be true—and I have no doubt Judge Campbell thought it was the truth—it does nothing to substantiate the plea of confession and avoidance made by the defendant. It is the veriest babble of idiocy. It will not do for a grown up man with beard upon his face to say that he will pull out a cowhide and larrup a man when that man offers him his hand. It is, I repeat, the veriest nonsense. And besides that, it is not true. Judge Campbell said there was a sneer upon the face of Dr. Crawford—that he meant to be offensive. I want to show that this was impossible and inconceivable."

Judge Brown read Dr. Crawford's account of the cowhiding and compared it with that given by Judge Campbell. Then he went back a bit and dwelt upon the trial of Dr. Crawford, when he was asked to apologize and withdraw the language which "insinuated that the court had been bribed by whiskey."

"Why did Judge Campbell persistently say that Dr. Crawford had said the "court had been bribed by whiskey." There is no such expression as this in the article in the Federation. Then why, I ask, did Judge Campbell persistently say this thing?

ASKED TO APOLOGIZE.

"Let me go on, however. Judge Campbell asked Mr. Crawford to apologize. Think of that, will you, gentlemen. Think of the Judge on a bench asking for an apology. Think of a man asking for an apology, when he had said he "had no personal feeling in the matter." Think of Dr. Jekyll asking for an apology to Mr. Hyde. Think of it. And another thing. Dr. Crawford had made a statement. If that statement be true, how could he apologize. Would you consent to apologize for the truth? No! You would see him in the deepest bottom of the eternal hell before you would do so.

"I do not know which is the worst, the cowhiding or this outrageous request for an apology. The cowhiding is a thing so unusual and so shocking that it has gotten to be thought that the man cowhided has a right to kill his assailant. But I do not know that it is any worse than making a man tell a lie. Whatever we may say of Dr. Crawford we must remember that there is a great difference between him and us. He did not resist Judge Campbell. Much of the sympathy that has gone out for the defendant has been the result of a disgust for Dr. Crawford because he stood it tamely. If he had gotten a pistol and shot holes through Judge Campbell, we would have heard nothing of all this. But in the name of God is this to be advanced as an excuse. To bring a man before you in bonds, to demand of him an apology, to be forced to discharge him though he doesn't apologize, to go outside and jump on him and beat him. Is there anything more outrageous than this?

"There is enough in this evidence to show beyond the peradventure of a doubt that this cowhiding was premeditated and deliberately planned. But you are lawyers. I need not go into the details. And the excuses offered by Judge Campbell on the plea of justification are thin, thin as the veriest dreams of fancy. He took his cowhide with him to court; when he went out he forgot his grip and his satchel, but he did not forget his whip."

The able and eloquent argument by Judge Brown shortly thereafter came to a conclusion. The hour alloted to him had passed and he must therefore stop. In concluding he summed up his case ably and eloquently. He said:

"I say upon this record, representing the petitioners whom we here represent, that there is sufficient in this record to warrant us in asking for a removal of this judge, this swash buckler judge, this judge who testified upon this stand here that he got up in church and arraigned the people of the congregation and said to them: 'This matter has been going on long enough. You must either put up or shut up.' Doesn't that prove the truth of the statement made in that article that such was the talk at that time? That was all that Dr. Crawford said. My friend (Major Conrad) undertakes to sneer at the insinuation."

Major Conrad: That was an experience meeting the Methodists were having. (Laughter.)

Judge Brown: He says "this causes the people to wonder which has been doctored the most, the whiskey or the judge." My friend in arguing the case or in asking a question which he propounded, says there is no doubt expressed in the articles as to whether the whiskey and the judge have been doctored, but the only doubt was as to which has been doctored the most.

Now, if any evidence can show anything, the evidence shows in this case that there was a cahoot between Judge Campbell and Mr. Day. Now, gentlemen, upon that we say, we ask for removal. You have seen enough to know the long-suffering and endurance of these people, and they ask to be relieved. They submit it to you as the Commonwealth of Virginia. In so far as it may be stated that the Commonwealth has suffered in its dignity, in the dignity of its judiciary; in so far as any blot may have been put upon that judiciary by this conduct of this judge, that is a matter for you to determine. If you choose to retain him, so be, as far as we are concerned, but God save the Commonwealth.

Judge Loving Speaks.

Next after Judge Brown came another of the attorneys for the prosecution—Judge Loving, the able and brilliant attorney, close reasoner, who made just such a speech as was expected of him. Not flightly or frothily, he buckled himself down to strict logical argument, which was keen and binding in its effects.

"I feel," said Judge Loving in opening, "that we are relieved of a great part of the burden resting upon us in prosecuting this case—are relieved by the nature of the tribunal before which we stand. You are lawyers and in the quiet of the committee room, can consider the evidence. I need not go into elaborate details. In the few moments allotted to me I shall address myself merely to three or four most salient points in this case."

JUDGE BROWN REVIEWS THE COWHIDING.

Judge Loving went on to take up the events leading up to the cowhiding. He referred to the publication in the Federation and more briefly than Judge Brown, but pretty much in the same manner went over the whole ground of the trial of Dr. Crawford and Judge Campbell's statement that he had no personal feeling in the matter.

"He felt sure in his position. He said he had no personal feeling. He felt that he was safe—that when the time came he would try this old man and fine or imprison him. But an answer is filed by Judge Mann and Dr. Crawford—an answer laying down certain legal propositions. He was staggered by this answer—staggered by it—and under the pretext of getting some newspaper men there he hurriedly postponed the case. Meanwhile he examined the law and upon his own statement he came to the conclusion that he had no authority to punish Dr. Crawford for contempt. Long before the trial of the minister he came to this conclusion. Why did he try him? Why? Was he so shameless as to use his official office to extort an apology from this old man in a trial which he himself knew was void and null? It was shameful, to say the least of it. I mean to show that he had a double purpose in it all—he meant to demand an apology and failing in getting it to horsewhip the minister—to inflict upon him this disgraceful, this graceless rebuke. The testimony in this case will substantiate what I say. You have heard it. If I may be permitted, however, I can, in a few moment point out to you the grounds for this belief."

THE TRIAL OF DR. CRAWFORD.

Judge Loving went on to argue minutely about the acts of Judge Campbell at the trial. Point by point he picked his way along in an endeavor to show that the defendent premeditated and deliberately planned the assault. He referred to the whip and the stick and said he wished to know why they had been taken to the court. Campbell, he said, left the court-room in a hurry and was manifestly wrought up to a high pitch of excitement. The Rev. A. P. Gray, a well-known and reputable gentleman, had testified that he had wrath on his face. He went hurriedly outside and stood where he knew he would be compelled to meet Dr. Crawford as he came down. He was in a hurry to get to Richmond, yet he stood there and waited. When he didn't see the minister he was afraid he would miss him, so he hurried back into the court-room, ostensibly after his satchel and papers.

"Oh! that sudden anxiety for the satchel and the papers. And he was in a hurry to get to Richmond, too.

"At all events, Judge Campbell went back to see where the minister he was laying for was. While inside he met Judge Mann and some pleasant words passed between them. Then Campbell came out and posted himself in front of the courthouse again. By and by Judge Mann came down with Dr. Crawford. Judge Campbell hurried forward. He had just seen Judge Mann a moment before and he knew they would go to Richmond together on the same train, still he 'wanted to tell Judge Mann good-bye.' clerk did not hear it, the sheriff did not; the stenographer, who sat there photographing the trial, did not hear it.

DEFENDED CRAWFORD.

"The gentleman on the other side, I have no doubt, will contend that Dr. Crawford received only such treatment as he deserved at the hands of this man. He has tried to argue the case in his questions to witnesses. The whole drift of his questions has been to show that Judge Campbell had been subjected to an insult. What insult? Judge Campbell says it was insinuated that his court had been bribed by whiskey. I do not know that the language will permit of this construction. But we all know that it was a charge—a very serious charge. But was it true? I respectfully submit that in the prosecution of this case we have proven it to be true. I do not share in the abuse of Dr. Crawford for his position in this matter. Not that I commend a man who makes a wanton charge against a man. But here was a man who had made a charge which he believed in his inmost heart to be true. He refused to apologize for the truth and I admire him for it. He should receive the admration and the commendation of all good people. Rather than retract the truth he submitted to this castigation—this infamous cowhiding, as vile a piece of work as ever disgraced the old Commonwealth of Virginia.

"Dr. Crawford was carried to Amherst by the court over which Judge Campbell presided, and he was under the protection of the court. Why did not Judge Campbell protect him and then come to Richmond and cowhide him? No! He did not dare! For then some other tribunal would have tried him. He would have gone before Judge Witt, of the Corporation Court of Richmond. No! he would'nt have dared, for then justice would have been meted out to this lawbreaker."

Sliding along easily, Judge Loving proceeded to discuss the trial of Judge Campbell for assault. He referred to the statement of the defendant that he had "packed" the grand jury with his enemies, so that he would be indicted, because he wanted a trial before a jury and not before a magistrate. This statement, Judge Loving said, the defendant now denies. He says the stenographic report was incorrect; that he did not "pack" the jury.

"I think you unintentionally do Judge Campbell wrong, Judge Loving," said Major Conrad. "He merely said that he didn't remember making the statement."

"That may be true," replied Judge Loving in effect, "but it amounts to nothing. That has been the policy of Judge Campbell all the way through. Either he 'doesn't remember' or he was 'talking in fun.'"

CHARGED DUPLICITY.

"I promised you, gentlemen, at the very outset of this investigation, that if I was permitted to do so I would show that this man acquired his title to this office in the very beginning through fraud. I promised you that I would show that he had been guilty of duplicity and fraud in the procurement of that office. You gentlemen, in your wisdom, cut out that investigation. Duplicity, however, is characteristic of the man, and while I was denied the privilege of showing it in that count, it has shown itself on more occasions than one in matters that were gone into. No personal feelings towards and glad to meet Dr. Crawford at one term of the court, and a cowhide raining upon his back thirty days later."

CAMPBELL AND WOOD.

Brief but stinging reference was made by Judge Loving to Judge Wood, who, he said, had "conceived the idea that he should be circuit judge." In this connection he said in part:

"I do want to say, however, that I have no feeling of unkindness towards Judge Wood, a poor, weak, simple man—a man, however, who showed distress and mortification and regret upon the witness stand at what had happened, and whenever a man does that it is the best evidence in the world, to my mind, that there is some good in him. Has there been any evidence of that on the part of this other man? Who was it but he who has gone upon the stand and proclaimed his own infamy. Proud of his own infamy in this matter, of his own action, he has exploited himself here in his many difficulties. Without shame he has told you gentlemen how years ago he assaulted and kicked an old man of seventy years of age in the mouth and kicked four of his teeth down his throat. He has gone further, and told you how he assaulted and shot a man who was throwing up his hands and proclaiming to him that he was unarmed. He has showed you with greatest gusto how he and there he horsewhipped a defenseless minister of the gospel."

Pausing a moment, Judge Loving arranged some papers and then went on in the same impressive strain:

"I say that, considering this matter in the light of all the evidence, the conclusion is irresistible that the attack on the 24th day of June was deliberate, was willful, was wanton, was premeditated by that judge yonder. The question has been raised about the adjournment of the Thus he got at Dr. Crawford.

"The opportunity he had been awaiting," declared Judge Loving, "had come and he seized it unhesitatingly. Then court. I never cared that (snapping his finger) about it. It amounts to nothing. Still, suppose it was. I submit that the best evidence upon this point is the testimony of those whose duty and business it was to hear the adjournment. The rained the cruel blows upon the back of this old man, Dr. Crawford, a man whom he knew to be a non-combatant; and yet, if he dared to defend himself, there stood ready and hanging upon his arm a bludgeon that he might have used to brain him in his tracks. He has gone further than that and undertaken to tell you about another difficulty in which he had assaulted a poor, helpless invalid. The committee stopped him. That man has gotten upon the stand since, and the inequality of that combat was made apparent to everybody who saw him. That has been his behavior and his demeanor here; he has gloried in his own infamy, and in relating it to this committee there has been no sense of regret or mortification in him."

MOST SERIOUS POINT.

"And now, gentlemen," said Judge Loving, glancing hurriedly at his watch, "I shall address myself to what I have all along considered the most serious aspect in this case. The cause for the publication in the Christian Federation was the condition in Amherst and the violation of the liquor laws. What I want to show now is whether or not Dr. Crawford was justifiable in the statements he made.

"Any man who will instruct a jury that a man has a right to sell 'medicated' whiskey is either a fool or a knave—he is either grossly ignorant of the law or he wished to evade it. Judge Campbell has said here that he did use the word 'medicated,' but that it was simply a word coined by an old gentleman of Amherst. Whoever heard of a judge instructing a jury in words coined by an old politication? Judge Campbell said he used the word in some other connection. What connection? The connection has never been shown."

CONFLICT OF LAWS.

Reference was made by Judge Loving to the statement of Judge Campbell that there was a conflict of laws on the liquor question. "I questioned him about the law and asked him to point out the conflict. He replied that he would not be catechised with reference to the law. I told him I would wait until the next hearing of the court and give him time to reply. But up to this good moment he has said nothing. When the gentleman on the other side begins to answer I should be obliged if he will indicate this supposed 'conflict of the laws.'"

"You are cutting out too much work for me, Judge," said Major Conrad.

"You have three hours at your disposal, Major."

"Yes, but I haven't the disposition."

Following up his line of argument Judge Loving declared that Judge Campbell's instruction to the jury, if there were nothing else, would be sufficient to convict the defendent of every charge made against him by Dr. Crawford. But there was something else besides, declared the speaker. Direct evidence had been offered to show a complicity of Judge Campbell with Day, the Amherst whiskey vender. He spoke of Day as an "absolute blockader," and asserted that in the teeth of the violation of the law, which he knew, Judge Campbell had granted to him a license. "And he would be selling to-day," declared Judge Loving; "he would still be operating under this license, under the guise of which his sole purpose was a flagrant violation of the law—he would still be selling if it had not been for Judge Grimsley, who reversed the decision of Judge Campbell."

Judge Loving went on to remark upon the incident of the jug and the bag. He said the negro servant had been introduced and had testified that not only did he bring a jug away from Day's store, but he took one there as well. Reputable gentlemen had sworn that they saw him go there with a jug.

"On the other hand," said Judge Loving, "the defense has introduced a man—Dr. Richardson—the record of whom, out of consideration for his family, we did not go into."

"Now, Judge Loving," objected Major Conrad, "I don't think that's right."

"It is right, Major Conrad. I asked you not to put him on the stand."

"But——"

"Well, we needn't discuss it. I don't intend to say anything more about it."

"Very well."

The argument proceeded. Judge Loving referred to the fact that the liquor in the jug was taken to Campbell's house, poured into a decanter and drank there. "Yet," said Judge Loving, crossing his hands on his breast and speaking in that peculiar tone of voice which suggests things, "yet Judge Campbell knew not a thing about it. But stop! One of the very witnesses for the defense has testified that Judge Campbell partook of that same whiskey. How about that? Did he, perchance, partake of so much of it that oblivion followed and he can't remember anything about it."

THE CONCLUSION.

The speaker had now reached the end of his rope, so far as time was concerned.

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