

MULLER ON THE RACK.

The Story of the Alleged Accomplice
Badly Shaken.

MEYER'S LAWYER SCORES.

The Great Poisoning Case—The Chief State
Witness a Cool Second—Admits Per-
jury, Bigamy and Swindling.

New York, Dec. 12.

CONFESSEDLY a per-
jurer, presumably a big-
amist, a convicted swin-
dler, and generally an
all-around scoundrel,
Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer in the elec-
trical chair yesterday
admitted that he had
strengthened his horrible
story of Friday, by
which the District At-
torney hopes to land
Justice Barrett on the
electrical chair.

Uplushingly he admitted that testimony
he had previously given was false; with an
innuendo smirk he acknowledged he had a
wife in Germany, qualifying this by the
statement that, although they were married
in church, he did not consider it a legal
marriage, and time and time again, without
the slightest sign of embarrassment, he con-
tradicted statements he had made when pre-
viously on the stand.

Mystery surrounds the case at every turn.
The defence claims that Baum, alias Brandt,
is alive, and is believed that they will
admit the conspiracy to defraud the insur-
ance companies, but declare that no mur-
der was committed, a bogus corpse having
been substituted for the alleged slink man,
Brandt, alias Baum.

"You were known as 'Piano Charlie,'
weren't you, at this place, 109 Michigan
avenue?" asked Mr. Brooke.

Muller declared that he didn't know. He
got "\$1 a night and extra" for this work.
After a fortnight there he took a similar
position at "Cora Pearl's," 112 Michigan
street.

"At Cora Pearl's you were known as
'The Professor,' weren't you?" asked Mr.
Brooke.

Muller didn't know. He got "\$1 a night
and such 'extras' as patrons of the place
chose to bestow."

"You hadn't seen Rosie yet?"

"No, sir," replied Muller, dejectedly.

Muller was half a year at Cora Pearl's,
and six months at another place of the same
sort. Then he said he played in seven dif-
ferent houses in Dearborn street, dividing
his talent among them nightly. This
brought him down to March 22, 1890.

"I lived at No. 190 Twelfth street during
that time," said Muller.

"Had you yet become acquainted with
Brandt?"

"The woman with whom you
lived, introduced as your wife and called
Rosie?"

"Yes, sir. I met her at a disorderly
house at No. 499 South Clark street, but I
never passed her off as my wife," said Muller
faintly.

"I was arrested March 22nd, 1890. I was
arrested with George Parker, charged with
swindling farmers by false advertisements
for husbands for two young girls," said
Muller, meekly.

"I said in the advertisements that a
young girl of respectability wanted to get
married. I got answers from farmers who
wanted wives. Then I sent on photographs
of the young girl and got sums of money,"
confessed Muller in answer to Mr. Brooke's
question.

"I was arrested and sent to jail in Chi-
cago by a United States Commissioner. I
was convicted June 20th and sent to Joliet
Prison for using the mails for fraud. I was
convicted of schemes to defraud under the
name of Rosa Muller," said the witness.

"I had known Parker three or four weeks.
It was his scheme."

"How much money did you earn by that
scheme?"

"About \$150 in two weeks."

"Up to that time you had never heard
of Dr. Meyer, Parker, Brandt or Baum, had
you?"

"No, sir. I first met Parker in the jail.
He was there for forgery. He was not con-
fined in the same part of the jail as I."

HIS MEETING WITH MEYER.

"Parker was the name by which Gustave
M. A. J. Baum was known in the jail," con-
tinued Muller. "I met him walk-
ing on the floor of the jail about
April 20th, 1890. He had read in the news-
papers about me. He spoke to me and
Parker. Parker asked me what part of
Germany I came from. We talked about
our cases. I next saw him with Dr. Meyer
the latter part of May. I had heard of Dr.
Meyer. He had become a prisoner a few
days before. Parker introduced us. I
never saw Parker speak to him again until
we were both in Joliet Prison."

"Dr. Meyer came to the door of my cell
in the jail early in June. He talked with
me twenty minutes. He said it was not
the first time he had been in Cook County
Jail. He wanted me to write a letter
for him to the Germania Life Insurance
Company. He said he had been arrested
for trying to defraud that company by
forgery."

"I had met Brandt in the jail, and met
him again in State prison; but did not
know who he was until I met him after my
discharge from Joliet, when I met him at
Dr. Meyer's."

"I was discharged from Joliet in May,
1891, and went as piano player to Miss
Lillie's at \$15 a week. From there in a
month I went to Miss Alexander's, No. 123
Custom House place, as a piano player. I
was there one year."

Mr. Brooke was quick to notice the
discrepancy. A year brought the career
of this rascal down to June, 1892, three
months after the alleged killing of
Brandt. But Muller wiggled out of the
lawyer's grasp, saying he was not quite
a year at Miss Alexander's disreputable
resort.

"Did your wife come from Germany
with you, or did she remain behind?" de-
manded Brooke, abruptly.

Muller hesitated. Prosecutor McIntyre
protested.

Justice Barrett said the witness must
answer, and then Muller admitted that he
left a wife at Stutthof, in Germany. They

had no children. He had sent \$290 to his
wife Sept. 19th, 1892.

"Where did you get that money?"

"From Dr. Meyer."

"You are sure of that?"

"Yes, sir."

"When did you marry Mary Nelas?"

"April 24th, 1893. I first met her in
Toledo, Sept. 26th. I met her in South
Bend, Ind., next, and we were married in
Chicago. I took her away from Dr. Meyer,
Jan. 9th, and took her to 234 Twenty-
fourth street, Chicago. That is a respecta-
ble house."

"You didn't take her somewhere to make
a living for you?"

"No, sir. We lived together, but were
not married till April 24th."

To the next question he said the Chief of
the Toledo Police called on him and offered
\$500 to him if he would locate Dr. and Mrs.
Meyer. He agreed and led the police to the
Meyers in Detroit. Again he denied that
he had been employed by the Pinker-
tons at \$3 a day, and declared that he had
never seen any Pinkerton detectives.

"A lawyer came to me," began Muller,
when Mr. Brooke interrupted.

"Sure it wasn't a Pinkerton detective?"

"No, sir, it was Mr. Juitan."

"Oh, the officer of the Mutual Insurance
Company? Did he pay you the \$500?"

"No, I got that of the Chief of the Toledo
Police, July 19th, 1893."

"What did Dr. Meyer say to you in the
presence of Lena Kaufman?"

"He said that Parker (the real Baum) had
been arrested again in Cincinnati, and the
papers said he was very sick."

Here Muller stopped. He was confused
for a moment, and then he declared that
nothing was said so that Lena could
hear, but he admitted that she was
present.

Brandt told him the first time he ever saw
him that he was going to bleed the insurance
companies.

"He told me that he and Dr. Meyer were
going to take out four insurance policies in
four different companies in the name of
Baum, but that he and Dr. Meyer had not
money enough. He wanted me to go in
and put up some money. I gave them
\$2."

"Dr. Meyer said we should go to New
York, hire a flat, put the name 'Baum' on
the door bell and wait for him, as New York
was the place he could get plenty of sick
men to die for us, to collect life insurance
on," said Muller.

Muller told again that the day before he
and Brandt set out for New York. Dr.
Meyer had given him a small package in a
blue wrapper, on which was written "Anti-
mony," and told him Brandt was to be made
sick in the New York flat by doses of the
antimony sprinkled on his food. If Brandt
didn't take it willingly he must be fooled
into taking it without knowing it.

Mr. Brooke asked fifty questions about
the color, quality, quantity and appearance
of the powder, and Muller said he didn't
know, only it was white.

After fifty other questions Mr. Brooke
asked Muller if he did sprinkle the anti-
mony on Brandt's food. The witness said
no, he gave the package to Brandt without
opening it and never saw it again.

Then he couldn't explain how, if the blue
paper was never opened, he could be sure
that the contents were a white powder.
He finally said that Dr. Meyer had told
him so.

Muller said Dr. Meyer told him to register
in New York as "Orie C. Stein," and he
did so.

Muller could not explain why Brandt,
who came to New York to establish himself
and identify Baum, of Chicago, signed the
Cosmopolitan Hotel register "O. M. Salien,
Buffalo, N. Y."

Later Muller admitted that in this city
he engaged himself as a piano player in
disorderly houses in the Tenderloin pre-
dict.

The defence has indicated the following
six propositions, toward which their proof
may be directed:

1. That Brandt is still alive.

2. That some one put arsenic after death
in the body alleged to be Brandt's.

3. That the body was embalmed.

4. That the body absorbed arsenic from
some other body while in the cemetery.

5. That arsenic has not been found.

6. That deceased died from natural
causes.

The District Attorney and his assistants
declare they feel confident of a conviction,
claiming that the crime has been clearly
laid at the feet of the defendant. On the
other hand, Mr. Brooke and his associates
contend there cannot be a verdict against
Dr. Meyer, inasmuch as Muller's testimony
that the doctor gave the poison to Brandt
is entirely uncorroborated and that
Muller has been shown to be unworthy of
credence.

It developed after adjournment that the
prosecution had hoped to put Mrs. Meyer,
the co-defendant, on the stand as a witness
for the people. Up to 1 o'clock they felt
sure she would appear for them, and it is
said she was dissuaded from doing so
through the agency of Mrs. Gomez, a
regular visitor to the Tombs, who has been
constant in her attention to Mrs. Meyer.

However this may be, it was noticed that
Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Gomez stopped on
their way out of court and bath.

SHOOK HANDS EFFUSIVELY

with the man who is on trial for his life.
For the first time during the trial Meyer
smiled.

It is extremely improbable that the
nervous little defendant will be asked to
take the stand in his own behalf. His
lawyers could not say last night that they
would have him testify, but their statement
that their whole side of the case would be
presented to-day is an indication that they
will not.

Dr. George L. Peabody, of Columbia
College, was on the witness stand when the
proceedings were resumed to-day.

District Attorney Nicoll preponed to
Dr. Peabody a hypothetical question, in
which all the facts obtained from the wit-
ness Muller as to the illness and death of
Ludwig Brandt, alias Baum, were stated,
together with the findings of Prof. Dore-
mus, and asked:

"This description of the illness and death
of the patient being true, what, in your
opinion, was the cause of death?"

Mr. Brooke, who never lets a legal point
escape him, objected to this question on the
ground that it was based wholly on the
testimony of the accomplice, uncorroborated,
and that the law forbade the conviction of
an accused person on the uncorroborated
testimony of an accomplice.

"The very essence of this charge now

rests on the testimony of Muller alone,"
said Mr. Brooke. "It is still wholly
speculation."

A MATTER OF SPECULATION,
so far as the rules of evidence are con-
cerned, who administered the poison, if
poison was administered—the defendant
here on trial, or the accomplice, Muller."

Justice Barrett overruled the objection,
and Dr. Peabody replied:

In my opinion the cause of death was
due to the poisons found by the chemists
in the viscera of the dead man."

To other questions Dr. Peabody said that
inflammation of the bowels would be the
natural result of such doses of antimony and
arsenic.

Cross-examining Dr. O'Sullivan asked
questions suggesting that Brandt has been
an arsenic eater for a long period before his
death.

This opened up a new line of defence, for
it could be established that Brandt took
arsenic habitually, as many people do, it
would account for the "saturation" of his
body with that poison—the condition de-
scribed by Prof. Doremus.

Dr. Peabody said that a medicinal dose
of arsenic for one person might be toxic
(poisonous) for another. He said that
chronic arsenical poisoning, which is the
scientific term for the "arsenic habit,"
would produce the same effect on the organs
as that described by Prof. Doremus as found
in the body of Brandt.

Impressing on the jury the testimony of
Prof. Doremus that he found from six to
ten grains of antimony and one to three
grains of arsenic in the body of Brandt, Dr.
O'Sullivan asked, in his blandest tones:

"BIG DOSES OF POISON."

"Doctor, what is the largest dose of
antimony and the largest dose of arsenic you
have ever known a person to take and re-
cover from?"

"As much as 150 grains of arsenic and as
much as 470 grains of antimony," replied
the witness.

Then, turning to the eighth juror, John
K. Brunsell, who asked Prof. Doremus last
night if what he found in Brandt's body
was enough to produce death, the clever
young lawyer-scientist murmured inquir-
ingly:

"Are you satisfied now? Is that what
you wanted to know?"

The juror nodded assent, but Dr. Pea-
body added that a medicinal dose for nine
men might kill the tenth man.

To another question Dr. Peabody said
that in the case of a dose of soluble arsenic
producing acute poisoning the patient in
an hour would experience heavy pains in
the abdomen, accompanied, perhaps, by
vomiting, perhaps by diarrhoea, perhaps by
both. In the case of heavy arsenical
poisoning not easily soluble, it might pass
off largely through the alimentary canal
and by vomiting, so that the patient could
escape.

It will be recalled that Muller and Dr.
Minden have told how Brandt vomited and
suffered with all these symptoms.

The witness admitted that he would be
unable to determine the presence of
chronic arsenical poisoning by the symp-
toms of the patient alone. He said there
were

NO OBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS

of chronic antimonial poisoning, and if the
patient did not tell the truth about his
symptoms to the physician, the physician
could not determine what ailed him.

C Sullivan pegged away at the expert till,
after long discussions of the characteristics
of dysentery and then of antimonial poison-
ing, he got Dr. Peabody to admit that he
had treated a dozen cases of dysentery, but
was unable to say whether they might not
have been cases of antimonial poisoning,
every one of them.

Prof. Horatio C. Wood, of Philadelphia,
Professor of nervous diseases in the Hospital
of the University of Pennsylvania, followed
Dr. Peabody as a witness.

"My opinion is," he said, "that death
was the result of a compound of antimony
and arsenic acting upon a man who had
inflammation of the bowels from an over-
dose of croton oil." He declared that the
amount of poison discovered in the body
was enough to have caused death. The
symptoms of poisoning by antimony

RESEMBLED THOSE OF CHOLERA.

Those caused by arsenic poisoning vary
according to the individual. Sometimes
one of these forms of poisoning has been
taken for the other on account of the
similarity of symptoms. One evidence of
antimonial poisoning was lacking in
Brandt's case. His temperature shortly
before death was 102 degrees. In ordinary
cases of antimonial poisoning the tempera-
ture is 96 degrees, but the arsenic admin-
istered would account for the rise in Brandt's
temperature.

Frank Snyder, who drove the hearse at
Brandt's funeral and who drove the wagon
bearing the body back to this city, testified
that there was no doubt in his mind that
it was the same body.

This ended the testimony for the prosecu-
tion. Justice Barrett did not think it
would be fair to crowd the defence to an
opening at once, and adjourned the trial
until to-day.

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cid.

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and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor
other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute
for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil.
It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by
Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays
feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Gurd,
cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves
teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency.
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and bowels, giving health and natural sleep. Cas-
toria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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good effect upon their children."

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which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not
far distant when mothers will consider the real
interest of their children, and use Castoria in-
stead of the various quack nostrums which are
destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium,
morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful
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Children, Can You Truly Tell?

Children, can you truly tell,
Do you know the story well,
Every little girl and boy,
Why the angels sing for joy,
On the Christmas morning?

Yes, we know the story well;
Listen, now, and hear us tell,
Every little girl and boy,
Why the angels sing for joy,
On the Christmas morning.

Shepherds sat upon the ground;
Fleecy flocks were scattered round,
When the brightness lit the sky,
And a song was heard on high,
On the Christmas morning.

Angels sang a clear, sweet song,
For a holy babe was born;
Down on earth to live with men,
Jesus, our dear Saviour came,
On the Christmas morning.

Joy and peace the angels sang;
Far the pleasant echoes rang,
"Peace on earth, to men good will!"
Hark! the angels sing it still,
On the Christmas morning.

Hounds charged by a Train.

The other afternoon Viscount Galway's
hounds ran down a cutting on the Man-
chester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway,
near Relford, in full cry after their fox.
At the same moment a train suddenly emerged
from a tunnel and ran through the pack.
Only one hound was actually killed, but
several were badly injured, and the hunt
had to be abandoned.—Westminster
Gazette.

"A Remarkable Circumstance."

The new Russian warship Rurik is now
being fitted out for sea, and it is, to say the
least, a remarkable circumstance (tele-
graphs the St. Petersburg correspondent
of the London Times) that the English
navy has not a single ship afloat capable of
overtaking and capturing this Russian
vessel.

Explained.

Hotel Guest (at the World's Fair)—
What's this iter, R. A., mean on my bill?
Clerk—You had a room on the 15th floor,
didn't you?

Guest—Yes.

Clerk—That's for rained air.

Domestic Economy.

Miss Yalleryby—I've 'frail we kain't afford
to marry, Mose; we's too poor.

Mose Black—Shoo, 'Liza. We'll 'come-
mize. Dar's no hair curlers nor face powder
wanted in this fam'ly.

It is all right to scrape an acquaintance;
but don't bleed him.

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