

JURORS MAY VIEW THE BODY

POSSIBLE STEP TO ESTABLISH THE DEATH OF BRANDT.

One of the Points Maintained by Defense Is that the Alleged Victim of Dr. Meyer Was Not Removed and Buried from House in Thirteenth Street—Rehearing of Expert Testimony to Prove Killing by Poison Found by the Autopsy.

The battle of experts began yesterday in the trial of Dr. Henry Meyer for murder. Nothing but expert testimony was offered by the prosecution during the entire session.

Dr. O'Sullivan, the medico-legal expert of the defense, demonstrated, on cross-examination, that he can make the best-posted expert uncomfortable.

To-day will probably see the close of the expert testimony for the prosecution, and this will practically finish the people's case.

The Assistant District Attorney has carefully gone over the story revealed by Muller, the informer, corroborating it at almost every point. The only place where the corroboration fails is at the actual administration of the poisons, antimony and arsenic. Muller swore he had seen Meyer sprinkle antimony over Ludwig Brandt's food every day for nearly a month, and that at the end he saw the alleged poisoner give the victim several doses of pure arsenic.

It has been impossible to trace the purchase of the antimony and arsenic by Meyer, as was the case with the croton oil given to Brandt to make him sick in the first place.

To fill out this gap, Mr. McIntyre relies on the testimony of the experts who examined the body buried from 320 East Thirteenth Street and found quantities of arsenic and antimony in the organs. Prof. Charles A. Doremus exhibited in court yesterday the poisons found, and in a long address to the jury, delivered at the request of the lawyers for the prosecution, he explained the process by which the poisons were extracted.

Among the points the defense will make, the best is the identity of the body actually buried from the East Thirteenth Street flat, and afterward exhumed for post-mortem examination by Coroner's Physician O'Hare, Dr. Doremus, and others. There are nearly a dozen witnesses, including the experts, who swear that the body was that of the man whose photograph the prosecution put in evidence as being the true likeness of Ludwig Brandt.

But the defense maintains that it would be impossible to make such an identification absolutely certain, in view of the time that had elapsed between the burial and exhumation. Therefore, it is now asserted, Assistant District Attorney McIntyre will give the jury a chance to view the body. Its whereabouts have been carefully concealed.

After the autopsy the body was carefully embalmed, and it is still in such a perfect state of preservation, according to those who know its location, that it can be shown to the jury. If this is done it will be the sensation of the second trial, as such a thing was not even hinted at during the former trial.

The hearing yesterday began with the testimony of Dr. O'Hare, who as the representative of Coroner Schultze was present at the autopsy. He told how the autopsy was performed.

On cross-examination he admitted that the lungs of the dead man, whom he identified positively as the original of the picture of Ludwig Brandt, were in such a condition of decay that they could not be examined carefully. They indicated that the subject might have died of consumption.

This was an important point, as the defense will intimate that the conspirators substituted a body for Brandt, who could not have died of consumption, according to the evidence put in by the prosecution itself.

Dr. Daniel H. McAlpin, Jr., of the Carnegie Laboratory, examined the intestines, heart, and liver taken from the body of the person buried from East Thirteenth Street. The examination was made at the Carnegie Laboratory at the request of Prof. Doremus.

"In my examination," said the witness, "I could find no anatomical reason for death. There were no anatomical evidences that disease was the cause of death, and I could not account for death."

"Who first employed your services in this case?" asked Dr. O'Sullivan, in cross-examination.

"Dr. Doremus asked me to examine the organs. I said that I would, but I did not care to be mixed up in a trial."

Q.—Do you remember Dr. Doremus asking you to make a pathological examination so as to guide his examination? A.—He asked me to make the examination and to look for lesions. "If you find any trace of them," said he, "the case ends."

Q.—Did you find any? A.—I looked for them, but could not find them.

Dr. O'Sullivan then quoted an extract from a book of Prof. Wood, the pathologist, which asserted that in certain cases lesions occur which are not visible to the naked eye.

Q.—Did you find any evidences in the organs that would indicate acute or chronic arsenical poisoning? A.—I did.

Q.—What were these evidences? A.—I found considerable mucous.

Q.—Would not catarrhal dysentery produce mucous? A.—Yes; it would.

Prof. Doremus followed Dr. McAlpin. He said he found 188 milligrammes of arsenic and 157 milligrammes of antimony in the organs taken from the body which was dissected in his presence on July 12, 1892, at an undertaking establishment. The professor will be cross-examined to-day.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 8.—Detective Julian, who arrested Dr. Meyer in Detroit last Summer, has telegraphed the Chief of Police here to have extradition papers prepared, which may be used if the alleged poisoner is not convicted in New-York.

Baldwin, the liveryman from whom Dr. Meyer stole a horse last Spring, has sworn out a warrant charging him with horse stealing. Chief Baltz left, presumably for New-York. The authorities say they have a clear case against him for horse stealing, and hope to secure evidence enough to convict him of murder while he is serving his sentence for the lesser crime.

The young woman whom he is said to have poisoned here in April, 1893, has never been identified.