

SAW THE DEED DONE.

Leavitt Testifies that He Witnessed the Killing of Haddock by Arensdorf.

He Describes How He Learned of the Plot and How It Was Carried Out.

"Bismarck's" Testimony Strongly Corroborative—Incidents of the Celebrated Trial.

[SIOUX CITY CORRESPONDENCE.]

Interest in the trial of the slayers of the Rev. Dr. Haddock has been so great here in Sioux City that for the past week it has dwarfed all other themes. Scarcely anything else is discussed or talked of in the store, the workshop, the drawing-room, or at the dining-table.

The introduction of evidence began on Friday of last week. Physicians and others testified as to hearing the shot, finding the body, the nature of the wound, and the



MR. MARSH, THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

flight of the conspirators, among whom Leavitt, the State witness, was identified. On Monday Leavitt was placed upon the witness stand and told his story. It was identical with his original confession, or statement, and very damaging to Arensdorf's chances of acquittal. Condensed into a narrative, Leavitt's testimony is as follows:

In the latter part of December, 1885, he came to Sioux City, but went away and returned in the first week of January, 1886. He opened his variety theater on Pearl street in February. In June he went East and came back to this place a few days before the killing of Dr. Haddock. There was a saloon connected with the theater. There was a bar up-stairs and another down-stairs. "Doc" Darling and a brother of witness were bartenders. Dan Moriarty was doorkeeper and Billy Dorsam treasurer. Witness knew John Arensdorf; he became acquainted with him in January, 1886, and bought beer of the Franz Brewing Company to the extent of \$50 or \$75 a week. Arensdorf was seen at the theater and about town frequently by the witness. Leavitt proceeded to describe in detail his return to Sioux City from Mount Clemens, Mich., late in July; how the plan of having him join the Saloonkeepers' Union was proposed; how the meeting mentioned by Witness Adelsheim was held and Leavitt made a member of the organization.

After he joined, several persons, among them Arensdorf, the defendant, agreed to the proposal that something should be done to rid the town of temperance workers. Arensdorf said there was \$700 or \$800 in Junk's safe, which he thought sufficient to effect the purpose. Arensdorf said that something must be done, and suggested that Haddock's or Turner's house be blown up or burned down.

The next day witness went down to the St. Paul Railroad yards to see Dan Moriarty and try to get him to whip Dr. Haddock. They were willing to give him \$100 for the job, and witness thought him to be the proper person for the work. Moriarty refused to whip anybody.

Witness testified to seeing Dr. Haddock on the stand as a witness in the injunction cases then on trial. The day before the saloonkeepers' meeting, on the evening of Aug. 3, Leavitt met by chance Plath, Treiber, Fred Munchrath, Jr., and two Germans, whom he afterward knew to be Granda and Koschnitzki. They were standing on the Sioux City National Bank corner, on Fourth street, talking about Haddock's trip to Greenville. Leavitt joined in the conversation. Witness described the back ride to Greenville "to see how the preacher got his evidence in the whisky cases."

On returning from "Greenville," which is near the eastern limits of town and is a local designation, the party was driven directly to Junk's saloon. The four men went into the saloon. Treiber got money and paid the driver, Adams. Leavitt treated the crowd to cigars and remained three or four minutes. Arensdorf, Grady, Scolard and Junk were there. Then all seemed to start for their homes; at least witness did so. As they reached the street "Bismarck" came up and said the buggy had turned. Arensdorf said: "Let's go up and see." Arensdorf, Peters, Treiber, Plath and Leavitt went toward the stable on Water street, Arensdorf and Peters leading. Sherman walked with Leavitt. This was the first time witness saw Sherman. Leavitt saw John Ryan on the street and spoke to him. The party stopped by the board fence, corner Fourth and Water streets. Munchrath was seen there by witness and heard to say: "If you lick Haddock, just give him a black eye or something that won't hurt him or get any of us in any trouble." Witness heard Arensdorf say something about "a drunken Dutchman."

Leavitt remained calm, and Arensdorf did not move a muscle during this portion of the evidence. As Leavitt continued to explain the manner of the killing the audience was breathless with interest. The witness described how Haddock came from the stable, moved north on West Water street to the corner of Fourth, turned eastward, and midway on the crossing was met by Arensdorf, who had walked out from the fence to encounter him. "They met, and Arensdorf looked into Haddock's face; Haddock raised his hand; the hand came down; Arensdorf passed; then came the shot."

Mr. Marsh caused Leavitt to leave the

stand and impersonate the assassin. He did this in a highly dramatic manner, illustrating to the jury how the shot was fired by first approaching Marsh, gazing in his face, passing him, and then turning quickly from behind with raised hand against the attorney's neck. This scene corresponded with the one enacted previously before the jury by Witness Fitzsimmons who saw the shot fired.

After the shooting the crowd by the fence stood spellbound for an instant and then fled. Leavitt ran northward to Ryan's house. The last seen of Arensdorf by witness he was going west toward the bridge. Henry Peters followed Arensdorf out from the fence corner, and after the shooting went in the same direction as the defendant on trial.

The remainder of Leavitt's direct examination pertained to his own conduct. He went to Ryan's house into the rooms occupied by Mr. Reilly and Mr. and Mrs. Dorsam, where he took off his hat and his two coats—a rubber overcoat and a dark Prince Albert. The hat was of straw. He talked with the Dorsams about what had occurred. The hat he wore was Plath's, for which he had exchanged his own while going toward Water street. Witness wore Dorsam's hat away from Ryan's house.

Witness saw John Arensdorf the next day before the latter appeared at the coroner's inquest.

"I said," he continued, "Hello, John," and asked how he felt. He said he did not feel any too well. He asked me if I had seen it. I said: "Yes, John. It is a bad thing for you. You ought never to have done that."

"I know it," he said; "but everybody has got to keep still. Did anybody see it besides you?"

"I says, 'Yes; everybody on the spot there must have seen it, John, because they all stopped dumb when it happened.'"

"He said: 'Can I depend on you as a brother?'"

"I said: 'You can. I am a Knight of Pythias.'"

"After the coroner's inquest I asked him: 'What did you know, John?' He said nothing and kind of laughed. He said he couldn't fix Henry Peters for any evidence, and thought about sending him over to Nebraska for a few days, and from there to Germany."

Leavitt was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by the defense without in the least shaking his testimony.

Mrs. Leavitt was called to the stand, and corroborated her husband's testimony in regard to the conversation which he had with Arensdorf upon the sidewalk in front of their rooms on Fourth street, soon after the murder of Haddock, in which Arensdorf spoke of sending Peters away to Nebraska or Germany because he could not be fixed for evidence. Attorney Argo conducted the cross-examination. Considerable amusement was created when the attorney asked the witness whether she had ever drank beer with any men there. She replied: "Yes; I drank beer with you, Mr. Argo."

Albert Koschnitzki, or "Bismarck," was next placed upon the stand. He strongly corroborated Leavitt. His evidence, summarized, was substantially as follows:

The morning of the day of the murder of Mr. Haddock, he went to Fourth street and met George Treiber. He went with him into Treiber's saloon and was given a glass of beer. The two then went together to the court house, where they remained until noon. The injunction cases were being tried. Mr. Haddock was a witness in the cases, and after the court adjourned they went out together and went up the street in front of the court house to Seventh street, then east on Seventh street. They walked by Haddock's house. Treiber, pointing at it, as they strolled by, told him (witness) that Haddock lived there, and that Treiber would give \$500 to have the preacher whipped. Treiber asked if he knew Fritz Folger and Sylvester Granda. Witness said he did. Treiber told him to see Granda and tell him about the \$500 offer. The witness saw Granda that forenoon and told him. Granda agreed to go to Treiber's saloon that night. On Tuesday morning witness went to Treiber's saloon. Treiber said that Granda had not been there as he had promised. Witness then sought out Granda and again talked about the money and the whipping. Granda said he went to the saloon and that Treiber was not there.

Witness went back to Treiber with that message. Treiber told him to be sure and bring Granda up that evening. Witness on the day of the murder went with Treiber to the court-house and saw Haddock there. The whisky trial was in progress. He remained in court about an hour and a half. In the evening witness went once to Treiber's saloon. Granda had not been there, and Treiber wanted witness to go and fetch him, giving him five cents to pay street-car fare. Witness went to Granda's house, but did not find him, and returned to the saloon.

On starting to go, witness met Treiber, Granda, Plath, Munchrath, and Paul Leader on the corner of Fourth and Pierce streets. Treiber told "Bismarck" to go and show Granda where Dr. Haddock lived. The two men started on that errand, but "Bismarck" said he could not find the house, and Granda declared he would not do the whipping, anyway. So many knew of the offer he was afraid to do it. "Bismarck" proposed that they go back to the saloon and make Treiber give them a few drinks. The two men then went back to Fourth street, and on the corner of Pierce again met the crowd. Leavitt and Henry Peters were with the others. At this encounter Plath gave Granda twenty-five cents.

Witness and Granda went to Umber's saloon and took a drink. They returned to the corner. Treiber sent them down to the Columbia House to see if Haddock had returned from Greenville. Witness found Eberhardt at the Columbia House playing cards and called to him to come out. In response to Bismarck's request Eberhardt sent a man to the stable next door to make the inquiry about the buggy. Fitzsimmons was the man. About an hour later witness saw the horse and buggy come back. He was watching for it in the rain at the corner of Fourth and Water streets. Granda was with him. The two men went east on Fourth street and told the crowd near Junk's saloon that the buggy had returned.

The crowd met by witness consisted of Arensdorf, Peters, Leader, Munchrath, Leavitt, Granda and others. They proceeded west until they reached the corner of Water street, Paul Leader walking with "Bismarck." Dr. Haddock came along Water street to the crossing at Fourth. John Arensdorf went out to meet him, passed a step or two by the minister, then turned and fired at his head.

"Bismarck" underwent a long cross-examination at the hands of the attorneys for the defense, but the witness did not vary

from his original statements by a material word.

The general effect of "Bismarck's" story was favorable to the State. He confessed his own faults and weaknesses with such a total disregard of conventional morality that he seemed childlike without being mentally weak. His mind is vigorous enough, but his moral nature is on the plane of being capable of conspiring against Haddock more for the drinks than from malice. His idea was to have some fun. The defense will try to bring discredit on this witness because of his deficient moral sensibilities, but that is what the State would be strengthened by having them do. This man's original revelation was made in California almost simultaneously with Leavitt's confession. There could have been no collusion between them, yet their stories corroborate each other in the closest manner.



MR. ARGO, OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE.

In the midst of "Bismarck's" cross-examination Mrs. Haddock, who had borne the nervous strain of the direct narrative by force of will without evincing distress, was unable longer to endure the excitement of the trial. A moan startled the audience, causing hundreds to spring to their feet. Judge Lewis instantly perceived both the cause and the perils of the alarm. He commanded all to resume their seats and observe quiet. Sheriff McDonald hastened to Mrs. Haddock's side, and, aided by friends, bore her, insensible, to the Judge's library, immediately behind the judicial desk. The large opaque windows at the rear of the bench, which had been raised to improve the ventilation of the courtroom, were rattled down and the doors closed. Meanwhile Judge Lewis, prompt to appreciate the legal as well as the physical emergency, abruptly dismissed the jury from the court-room with but a word or two of instructions that none of them should speak of the case while absent.

Order was soon restored in the audience, the jury was recalled, and the business of the session resumed. The Judge's conduct illustrates his instinctive fairness. He perceived that the sympathies of the jury might be aroused by this scene of a heart-broken wife's anguish. Mrs. Koschnitzki and her daughter were placed on the stand and corroborated "Bismarck's" statement relative to the conduct of the defendant after the crime. As it now looks, the prosecution has made a stronger case than many of its warmest friends believed was possible.

The daughter of "Bismarck," Minnie Koschnitzki, a little 12-year-old girl, was placed on the stand, and testified in regard to her father's movements immediately preceding and following the murder, and to the paying of money to her mother by Arensdorf. At this point the State rested its case, and the defense began by attacking the character of the principal witnesses for the State—"Bismarck" and the Leavitts. Several witnesses swore that the former was beastly drunk on the night of August 3, and that his character was bad. Testimony was introduced to the effect that the Leavitts had denounced the murdered preacher, and expressed the hope that he would be killed.

Several witnesses swore positively that an hour before the murder they saw Leavitt on Fourth street, wearing light pants. Other witnesses testified to his having made remarks about killing Haddock the day of the murder. The defense are evidently laying the foundation of a plot charging Leavitt with the act of murder.

Powers of the Coming Brain.

We say that education is a process of training and furnishing the mind; but what is the mind? That its ultimate essence is an ethereal something, without weight or dimension, we believe; but this is beyond the province of practical education. The brain, for all practical purposes, is what we are called upon to educate. By studying this organ we find that it is composed of fibers, curiously and orderly arranged, and that the quality of mind in the lower animals and man is determined by the number of its convolutions and the fineness of its texture. Could the brains of all the orders of animals, from a single nerve-center to the highest type of a human brain, be arranged in order before us, we should have an illustrated history of a mind. During long successions of aeons the brains have been developing from the simplest convolution of nerves to the best brain yet evolved. All this, we believe, has been "worked up" under the guidance of a supreme power, whose guiding hand has been active through all the ages in the multitudinous forms of progressive animal and vegetable life, until we hold to-day the advanced position we now occupy. But creation is on an onward march, and education hastens it forward. At no time in the history of the physical universe has mind occupied so high a place, whether we regard its quality or quantity, and at no time in the future will it occupy so low a place as now. The powers of the coming brain will far exceed anything the world has yet known.—School Journal.

CHARLEMAGNE, at a very advanced age, acquired the art of writing, an unusual accomplishment, except among churchmen, in those days.

A MEDICAL SENSATION.

Discovery of a Cure for Consumption—Some Astonishing Results Accomplished.

Injectations of Carbonic Acid Gas Said to Be a Sovereign Remedy for the Disease.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

Probably no discovery in the practice of medicine during many years has awakened more interest on the part of physicians than the system of treatment of phthisis which is now being given a trial at the Philadelphia Hospital by Physician-in-chief T. N. McLaughlin, assisted by Drs. E. T. Bruen and R. A. Taylor. This treatment, which is simply rectal injections of carbonic acid gas, is not original with Dr. McLaughlin, although he is the first to give it a trial in this country, but is the result of experiments made years ago by Claude Bernard, an eminent French physician. Dr. Bernard experimented with lower animals, and found that gases which were known to be poisonous when inhaled produced no injurious results when introduced into the intestines. Beyond this point his investigations were not carried; but a few years ago Professor Bergeron, of Lyons, commenced a series of experiments to ascertain the effects of various gases thus introduced into the human system. In the course of his investigations he found that certain gases applied through the rectum produced marked results in persons suffering from phthisis or consumption. Before announcing this discovery he made it the subject of careful study for two years, experimenting upon numerous patients, and not only found that carbonic-acid gas, when properly introduced into the intestines, had a beneficial effect upon the patient, but also had the satisfaction of effecting a permanent cure in several cases of consumption. Last August Professor Bergeron embodied the results of his investigations in a paper which was read before the Academy of Sciences in Paris. His discovery was received with incredulity by many and with ridicule by more, but the physicians in the Paris hospitals began experiments in the line indicated by Professor Bergeron with results similar to those obtained by him.

A few months ago Dr. McLaughlin, read of the marvelous accomplishments of the French physicians and determined to make a test of the system in the treatment of some of the patients under his charge. Accordingly he prepared the necessary apparatus, and asked a number of patients in the advanced stages of phthisis if they were willing to undergo the treatment, being assured that it would not be in the least harmful, and might prove very beneficial. At first only a few of the more aggravated sufferers availed themselves of the treatment, but as the wonderful results became manifest many others requested to be placed under the same treatment. The 10th day of February and the few days following all other medical treatment of the subjects was entirely stopped and no remedy but carbonic-acid gas was administered.

The method of administering the gas is very simple, and when properly followed produces no pain in the patient and but little inconvenience. The apparatus used by Drs. McLaughlin, Bruen and Taylor is exceedingly simple, consisting of a rubber gas-bag of a capacity of four or five gallons and a Wolff bottle, such as is used by chemists for washing or saturating gases, and the necessary connections of rubber tubing. The flask is filled with hot water bearing in solution sodium chloride and sodium sulphide in the proportion of five grains of each to twenty-four ounces of water. The rubber bag is filled with gaseous carbonic acid and connected by tubing with the bottle in such a way that pressure upon the bag will force its contents through the liquid and thence through a rubber fitted with a syringe tube. By pressure upon the bag the gas is forced into the intestines. The pressure is carefully regulated so as not to produce any pain in the patient, and the whole operation lasts but ten to twenty minutes.

The treatment of the chosen patients has been continued regularly since Feb. 10, from one to five pints of the gas being administered to each subject twice daily, and with results thus far but little short of miraculous. One of the most interesting cases is that of a man about 48 years of age, who has been sick for about nineteen months. Feb. 10, when he was put under the gas treatment, he was so weak as to be unable to turn around in bed, and so emaciated that his bones nearly protruded through his skin. He was unable to retain nourishment of any sort, was continually covered with a cold, clammy perspiration, and had an almost incessant cough which caused intense pain in the chest. He was so far gone that the physicians said he would not live forty-eight hours. When seen yesterday after six weeks' treatment, he sat up in bed and said that he had been up and about the ward, and that he had not had a sweat for two weeks. His appetite was good, he said, and his food caused him no trouble. He rested well at night, his cough had almost entirely disappeared, and with it the pains in his chest.

There are some twenty odd cases in the hospital under the same treatment, and all have shown equally remarkable improvement.

In one of the French schools there is a natural magnet which is capable of lifting four times its own weight.

THE LABOR HORIZON.

Items of Interest to Employers and Employed.

The Boom in All Industries Continues—Building Interests Looking Prosperous—The Labor Organizations.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

Labor is in steadily increasing demand throughout the country. Immigration will increase the supply of both skilled and unskilled labor, and no general advance in the rate of machine-shop and mill labor is regarded as probable. Employers are taking more decided grounds against labor dictation and demands, and are gaining an occasional victory. The general industrial prospect is inviting, and a great amount of work is awaiting its turn. Raw material is scarce, stocks are everywhere low, mills are sold up, and frequently orders are not accepted. Trade organizations are strong and confident, and if labor disputes can be avoided the year will be one of phenomenal prosperity.

Cotton goods manufacturers are not meeting with as much success in establishing an export trade as their mechanical appliances, cheap fuel and cheap cotton call for. Great Britain's cotton goods exportations last year were 4,850,000,000 yards, while this country's shipments fell below 200,000,000 yards. China takes six yards of British cotton cloth to one from us; South America, sixteen; Central America, seven. The East Indies take nearly one-half of the British product. Brazil takes over 240,000,000 yards from Great Britain, while we export less than 8,000,000 yards.

The salesgirls of the Grand street, New York, dry goods stores have formed two assemblies. The reporters on the New York dailies have been granted a charter, which is the first of its kind. The New York elevator-men have been telling secrets, and thirty of them have been expelled. The jewelers have an assembly of their own. The dry goods salesmen consider themselves the most aristocratic assembly in the order. The great membership of District Assembly No. 49 is to be reduced by the formation of six industrial councils.

The building trades in all large cities west of the Alleghenies are better organized this year than last, but for all that more conservatism prevails. The number of strikes is trifling. Stonemasons and bricklayers evince a strong dislike to idleness during the building season. The plumbers and painters are more inclined to make trouble. Printers are finding increased employment. Machinists find work more abundant and wages better than they have been for years.

Late reports from Western cities show that great activity in building operations will prevail. Small houses, something after the Philadelphia pattern, will be erected in large numbers, which can be rented or sold on reasonable terms. Workingmen are exhibiting a desire to buy, and in many localities every opportunity is offered them to obtain homes.

The textile manufacturers here and elsewhere have been greatly encouraged by the steady inflow of orders during the past few weeks. Prices are higher and the tone of the market firmer. Manufacturers are, therefore, ordering additional capacity. All the machinery-making establishments are very busy, and no labor troubles exist or are threatened.

A hosiery mill is to be erected at Louisville. A large cotton mill addition is being made at Rome. The Southern textile mill capacity will be largely increased this summer. Within thirty miles of Charlotte, N. C., twelve cotton factories turn out \$2,000,000 worth of goods annually.

Manufacturers generally are increasing their output and booking orders for future delivery at the same mill or factory price that has been ruling for the past three months. The upward tendency in prices has been arrested, but the upward tendency in wages continues.

All through the New England iron centers there is great activity. The loom manufacturers have all they can do. Cotton-goods mills are particularly active. The car shops are driven to their fullest capacity, and all the New England roads are adding to their rolling stock.

A Manchester (Eng.) mechanic, after taking bids for the furnishing of flexible shoe-nailing machines in several English machinery centers, placed his order in Boston, where he found he could make them cheaper, including ocean freights.

American pump-makers are crowding English-made pumps out of the Indian markets. They are even selling in England, and have forced English prices down. The competition is both in hand and horse-power pumps.

The miners in the East have shared in the improvement, but in the West more or less latent discontent exists. All through the Ohio Valley the iron, coal, lumber, and machinery interests are prospering.

Boot and shoe employers say their employees are earning higher wages than are paid to workers in any other mechanical industry. They say the average is for women \$9, for men at the bench, \$15 to \$18.

Thousands of women and girls in New York who have heretofore worked in shops are now working at home as manufacturers, finding the item of shop expenses equal to a fair margin of profit.

The boot and shoe look-out continues in Massachusetts, and neither side exhibits signs of weakening. Nearly one-half the usual force is at work, it is said, on the non-union basis.