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condition of body then, could form no opinion of cause of death. Observed no trace of blood, except discoloration under the skin. As to cuts on right arm could form no opinion as to, whether made before or after death. Eyes I examined, I did not see any thing about the body indicating death by hanging. The appearance in such a case, if seen soon enough, would show mark of rope, also congested condition of blood vessels in brain, find them swollen. Also find the lungs congested. The lung was far gone in decomposition, could not tell so well. There was a discoloration about the neck, nothing unusual. A darkish red appearance under the chin. Same in other parts of body. The tissues of neck were very well preserved by the chloride of lime that had been put in. The soft part of neck held together well. Saw no indication of hanging. The stomach is the organ that gives indication of poison before it is absorbed in system. The neck cut runs through Adams apple. I am familiar with Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence. It is studied well. His treatise on hanging is good authority.

Crop.

(by Van et.) The trunk of body is divided into two separate cavities. The pelvic region is not separated. The bones of the pelvis divide the pelvic region from the one above it. The three are treated off as separate. The lower two were empty. Only in the upper region was the lump of a large artery. No blood in them. I should not expect to find blood

there under the circumstances. I saw no viscous, only
one lung. I had no means to tell cause of death.
The lung was so decomposed. I could not tell mode
of death or that it was congested. I could not tell
that it might not have died by hanging. Could
tell nothing about it. On the pelvic or abdominal
regions in the line of medial — a wound inflicted
inflicted in the most fatal region below the thoracic
region, how would the patient die? Depend upon
which organ was cut. If struck, the contents would
go out into sack & he would die of — The
whole abdomen would be inflamed. Patient might
live 12 or 48 hours. Condition during that period
inflammation & great agony. Might die less
than 12 hours. Any such injury in that region might
produce instant death if it penetrated large arteries.
Death by hemorrhage produces no congestion of brain.
A wound inflicted in the abdomen or pelvic region would
kill besides by hemorrhage & inflammation, by sinking
away in collapse. This last is not usual. Usual is
course is one of two causes. I have mentioned. If
patient sank away without reaction, there might
be more or less congestion. Would not expect so
much. In case of syncope I have often found
congestion. In case of fever don't necessarily involve
the brain. Don't necessarily involve the brain. Not
usually in fever. This sinking don't generally produce
congestion. Does produce such a degree of — as

would remain after death. All the blood in cavity of brain at death must remain there, from physical causes. The pressure of air round base of cranium. If head cut off soon after death it would help empty blood from brain. Look for congestion in all the vessels of brain.

In case of death from cutting off head, no congestion would happen in brain. Sinuses of brain generally have Venous blood, where body has been not mutilated. Sinuses _____ of Venous circulation from brain & carry it to one opening. If those sinuses after death are empty it would be against the idea of congestion. If head had been cut off soon it would take away the blood. The immediate effect of hanging is to arrest the circulation, confines the jugular veins & external arteries. The vertebral arteries can't ^{be} compressed. This confines the Venous blood _____ and allows no manner of exit.

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Consequence is violent congestion. Death by drowning, arresting respiration in any way is very similar to hanging. The constriction of throat would produce congestion of lungs, by stopping circulation & stopping air from going in. Circulation ceases very soon after respiration ceases, not continue more than 5 minutes. When respiration ceases wholly, how long will life last? I have not had much experience. From authority, I should say, than an hour or two after hanging resuscitation has taken place. Never examined but one person who had been hanged. The

effect of irrital poisons generally is to inflame stomach. (Poisons have some 6 classes) Their irritants affect the throat, a common effect. If taken diluted sufficiently it might not produce irritation of throat. An ordinary effect of strong acid & alkali poisons is to corrode the throat. After fatal dose of arsenic, death ensues 6 to 48 or longer hours.

Synopsis violent pain, retching, very painful. Never treated persons under influence of arsenic fatal. Stychamine is not irritant. It acts on the whole nervous structure. It is very painful & violent. Death may ensue in a few minutes. Patient may live hours, not days. If they live days they recover. Narcotic poisons deprive the nervous system of sensibility. Patient unconscious. Circulation is slow. The usual ones are prussic acid, opium, other narcotic plants often. Prussic acid in concentrated form is readily obtained at Druggists. The concentrated is not used for medical purposes. In that form it is not used as medicine, would not expect to find it in Drug store. In the diluted form, it is of variable strength. Don't know how long it will take to destroy life. It overwhelms the nervous system suddenly. Never saw its effect as been taken in poisonous quantities. Taylor is authority. Peck stands well. I don't remember any other now, most familiar with Taylor. The discoloration under the skin, observed extent of it at time. Was a dark purple, peaked round the neck. There were other discolorations of some sort. It might have been produced by a rope round the neck. In case

of poison by narcotine, there is a dilatation of pupil
of eye, that is most usual symptom of narcotic poison.
That is not observable after death. There are some ap-
pearances of — indication of death by narcotine. Fuller
of face & head, vessels seem to be unusually distended.
The effect of that poison is to promote decomposition.
I can't say. Irritants would not facilitate it. They would
rather tend to ^{prevent} ~~promote~~ decomposition. Can't say as nar-
cotics promote it. In case of poison by narcotine there
is generally congested condition of lungs, don't think of
any other. in the adult subject the lungs are about uni-
formly spotted. Natural causes as deposit of pigment
with the globules of lungs. Spotting is not laid down
in books as an indication of narcotic poisoning. Discol-
ored spots on lungs are no evidence of diseases. There is
generally a darker hue to skin if die of narcotine. The
215 membranes of mouth would, by discolorations. don't
know. would see any in case of arsenic. Don't know
as irritants change hue of membranes of mouth. After
death by strychnine there may be contraction of muscles
— may be, it is one of the signs. It don't re-
main long after death.

Direct resumed.

Have you seen sudden death caused by strangulation?
Face of persons drowned is partly discolored. So if per-
son was strangulated. In this body no discoloration
under the circumstances. If body was mutilated as this
I would not tell cause of death. The discolorations
are — after death. Besides the neck, saw this on arms.

Charles Moeckle.

Have lived in Ch. 4 yrs. 2nd knew J. 2
yrs 6 m. 1st time then 1 year, was in a saloon on the
St. G. after he lived in Mil. knew I. W. spoke with her
2 or 3 times. Saw her last 2 yrs ago. 1st saw J. with
her at my house. Don't know where or with whom she
lived after that. Don't know where J. went from Mil.
know he was in M. Have seen him since 3 or 4
times in my saloon. Had conversation about I. W.
with J. 1st conversation 4 weeks before arrest. Said he
did not know where I. W. was had no news of her. Said
she had not written & would not write again. Said
he did not know why he would not have any news
from her. Was nothing else. Next conv. 2 days before
arrest in my saloon. We spoke of the same things. I
asked him if he had not rec^d any news, as they had
lived together & that he should know. Where she was.
he said she would not write again. she had gone
away & would not return. 1st conv. was, 4 or 6 weeks
before the last. Did he ask J. where I. W. had gone.
said did not know. in both conv. 3 or 4 times tal-
ked with J. about I. W. always the same answer.
Do you know of I. W. being in Ch. after she left Mil.
Don't know.

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Doctor Isham

Was present in May at post mortem examination.
Notes given to the coroner contained the examination.
Human head skull cap removed. trunk opened &

viscera taken out - limbs sawed - Stomach, viscera
& intestines all gone. One cut attracted a little atten-
tion on the arm - looked like bleeding - an attempt
to sever one of the limbs the other severed - cut over
the ridge of the nose 1 inch long also a fracture un-
derneath - Mouth cut backwards - could not tell
whether the death was caused by wounds or not. They
were sufficient to cause death - Did not form any
opinion as to cause of death - Was no blood - to de-
termine poison - for vegetable the stomach - & also
for most of the mineral - did not see anything
to indicate death by hanging. In such case the
face - neck & arm, hands are blue, eye lids open,
tongue protrudes - bluish or purple mark around
the neck - sudden death the urine passes involun-
tarily - The brain is congested. Membranes injected
The right side of the heart extended, filled with
blood, lungs congested. Where the heart & lungs
remain in the body - there would be congestion of
lungs & distention of heart.

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Suppose chloroform was administered
insensibility would follow, very much the same
as choking or suffocation of the person. was made
insensible by chloroform you could wound
to death as in this case. That nothing in this
case inconsistent with that theory. Death
by chloroform would produce congestion.
Have been in Bellevue Hospital, had eyes
beds. was there 9 months. Hanging would
inject the whole face eyes & all. Most of the
narcotics produce congestion of the brain.
Crosby

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Have never seen death from chloroform.
Know it from general principles, death from
want of oxygen, is death by poisonous gases.
Cutting up the body would it not relieve
congestion. Cutting open the abdomen
would not instantly kill, cutting up the
body would relieve from congestion.
When under the influence of chloroform,
cannot say when the gas was given in
the nose. Was but one opening in the vein
it had been clamped I followed the
first incision. The description I gave was
of a person hanged and only that, saw 2
persons who were hung neither cut up in
any way.

Prosecution

Could a person be put in a cell like this

without cutting up, Cant say, dont know
any more about it than any one else. After being
in the dissection room it affects my feelings
as much as any one. We overcome a certain
repugnance after a time.

Adjourned til 9 AM
Tuesday Mornng Feb 1. 1859.

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Before the opening
of the Court on this Morning a door having
a number of hooks and screws driven and
screwed into it was brought into the Court
room and placed immediately in rear of the
jury; and in plain sight of said jury, many or
all of said hooks and screws being bent or
broken down which door with said hooks and
screws remained in the presence and plain
sight of the jury until the opening of
the Court. After the opening of the Court
the Defts Counsel called the attention of
the Court to said door and hooks and screws and
enquired for what purpose it was exhibited
to which the attorney for the People replied that
the said hooks and screws had been screwed
into the said door and experiments
tried on them by placing or hanging
weights on said hooks and screws to show
the impossibility of the deceased Sophie
Turner having committed suicide by hanging

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herself on a hook or screw screwed
or driven into a door in the manner
stated by the Defendant in his
confession. The Counsel for the
Defendant then objected and took
an exception to the exhibition of said
door to the jury and moved the Court that
the said door hooks and screws be removed
from the presence and sight of the jury
which motion was granted by the Court
the said door was removed. There was
no evidence tending to prove that
the door so exhibited to the jury
was the door of the room in which
the said deceased was stated by
Defendant to have hanged himself.
but on the contrary the door of said room
was afterwards produced in Court and
it appeared to be and was a different
door. Nor was there any proof that the
said hooks were the same found in the
room of the Defendant nor were they
in any manner identified. When
the Court ordered the last mentioned
door to be removed it decided that no
experiments would be allowed to go to
the jury except those to be made on the
door of the prisoners room and that
those should be made in the presence

the jury. The Attorney for the People then brought into Court the Door of the Room occupied by the Defendant at the time of the alleged murder and two hooks and a quantity of screws found in said room at the time of the arrest of the defendant some new hooks & screws together with a new hemp cord had also been brought into the room by a Mr. Dexter as the friend of the Prisoner and on his behalf.

222 The Prosecutor then proposed to make experiments on the door of the Prisoner's room in the presence of the jury with a view to test the possibility of the deceased having hung herself in the manner alleged by the Prisoner on his arrest.

As such or any experiments being made in the presence of the jury the Defendant (by his counsel) then and there objected and assigned among other the following reasons.

1st The prosecution does not propose to produce the same screws or hooks or the same rope or one even of a like kind upon which deceased hung herself as alleged.

- 2^d Nothing but the testimony of experts is competent upon a question of skill or science
- 3^d Upon questions of Common Experience, no evidence whatever is admissible
- 4th It is not proposed to give in evidence any fact or circumstance alleged to have occurred, nor any admission of the Defendant
- 5th Because the proposed experiments are immaterial, irrelevant, necessarily uncertain & otherwise incompetent.

223 But the Court overruled the objection of the Defendant and directed the experiments to proceed in the presence of the jury - In which opinion and ruling of the Court overruling said objection & permitting said experiments the Defendant then & there excepted before said experiments were made

And thereupon the Prisoner's Counsel stated to the Court that certain screws with Hooks to them, to wit: one large and one small one were present and were alleged to have been found in the prisoner's room at the time of arrest that he understood the prosecution would make their experiments upon

the supposition that the rope was
attached to the Curve of the hook
that the screws of the hooks ~~were~~ in
fact were long enough to reach through
the door and still have room enough
on the shaft of the screw between
the shoulder @ the door, to amply hold
a rope, and that the defense would
contend that the rope was placed
by deceased between the shoulder @
the door & not on the curve of the
hook, and that if the prosecution were
first allowed to make the experiments
on the curve of the hook @ break or bend
them that no experiments could be made
on the Prisoner's view of the case, and
224 that while the prisoner objected to the
experiments in toto yet he requested for
the reason aforesaid that the first experiment
should be made by the Prisoner, as it was
conceded on all sides that if the Prisoner
failed on his hypothesis of the mode
of placing the rope he certainly must
on that of the prosecution. The Court
conceding the reasonableness of the
Prisoner's request decided that the
Prisoner should have the full benefit of
his exceptions to the experiments and

still for the cause assigned by his Counsel
would allow the first experiments - be
under the control & direction of the
Prisoner. The Experiments were then
proceeded with, all the experiments were
made on the door by placing the
same on the Judges stand and the
jury holding the same against the
wall, and suspending one of the jurgmen
who stated that he weighed about 143 pounds
by the said New hemp Cord.

The first
experiments were made by - Dexter
who made them at the instance and request
of the Defendants Counsel, the experiments
225 made by him and under directions of
Quonon Counsel were made partly on
hooks and screws brought into Court
by himself and partly on the two
hooks and on two of the screws
brought into Court by the Prosecution &
found in his room at his arrest
The experiments made subsequently
by the prosecution were made with
the same rope attached to leather
straps at the shoulder of the Jurgman
who was suspended and on the two hooks
found in the Quonon room and on
two screws one found in said room and

as ~~two screws~~ ~~are~~ found in said room
and the other brought in by said
Deputy as aforesaid.

The result of
said experiments were as follows.

226 The door was then placed
against the shutters in the rear of the
Judge bench and the experiments
commenced. A hole was bored
about an inch to the left of the upper
hole in the head stile of the door and
a two inch screw screwed in. E. H. Wheeler
one of the jurymen was then hung to it
under the arms. The screw still
maintained its position without
bending or indenting the door. The
screw was put in until the point
was felt on the other side, the door
being an inch and three quarters in
thickness. 2. An inch and a half screw
was then tried with the same effect.
3. With the third screw the jurymen
stood in a chair and then slipped off
the screw-gauge.

4. The fourth screw was tried and when the
jurymen slipped off the chair the door
was pulled forward and the rope
slipping from the screw the latter was
pulled nearly out.

5 A hook of the size of the smaller one found in the room was then screwed into the head style and the same juror suspended with no apparent effect. The rope was placed between the shoulder of the hook and the door

5 Another screw of the same size was tried with the same effect

7 The seventh experiment was then tried upon the last hook the juror swinging off from a chair but the hook still remained unyielding, the hook was then taken out and was not found to be bent in the least nor could any difference be seen in the hole in which it had been.

8 A plain web and a half screw was then tried, two jurors holding the door firmly; the juror again slipped from the chair, but produced no effect upon the screw. The juror was again suspended from the last screw and found to hang four inches and seven eighths from the floor

9 The ninth consisted in suspending the juror from a plain screw tying the rope to the screw instead of slipping over. There was still no effect upon the

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screw. The tenth experiment was
tried by the prosecution

10 A Hook similar to the one in
No 5 was placed in the door and the
jurymen fixed the rope around
himself stepped in the chair and
fastened the rope around the head
of the hook and stepped off the chair
breaking the hook

11 Experiment by defense

The hook that was found in
jumpsuits room was placed in
the door and the rope placed over
the shoulder of the hook; juror stepped
from the chair and the hook remained
firm.

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12 By the Prosecution

The same hook was removed and
screwed into a different place; the
juror adjusted the rope himself
placing it over the shoulder. Stepping
from the chair the hook bent down
until the chord caught in the shoulder
preventing its bending further, on taking
it out the hook was found to be considerably
bent

13 The same hook was placed in a different
place and the juror adjusted the rope placing

it on the head of the hook, stepping
from the chair the hook was completely
out

14 A two inch screw was then tried
the juror pulling on some leather
strap to which a rope was attached
the ropes were adjusted by himself; the
screw in this case was nearly pulled out
15

229 A screw found in the room was
then tried the juror with the back of
his head toward the door adjusted the
ropes and stepped from the chair
producing no visible effect upon the
screw

The Counsel for the State then
proved the hand writing of the Defendant
to a letter by him to Mrs Ebert and
offered the same in evidence, the said
letter is in the words and figures following:
Chicago the 1st April 1858

Dear Mrs Ebert!

Excuse me for calling you
dear but i shud like to call you always
so, I have a business of great importance to
me, and as i can not attend to it myself i
select you as the abler agent for this delicate
matter. It is now two years since i came to
Chicago and i feel verry conscience, i have

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No friend and no acquaintance at all and
 i dont wish for any. All my thoughts by
 day and by night are with Carolina, i
 never forgets her, if she shud feel more
 favorable towards me as she did two years
 ago i implore you to let me know it. it
 will be the best notice i ever received.
 But shud i come too lat and she have given
 her affection to a more lucky man than
 i am so give here my best wishes for her
 future. Be so kind and let me have a
 few lines from you, the worst is not as dreadful
 as suspension. My health is verry good
 and i shud be glad to hear the same from you
 and your whole family. Give my best respects to
 your husband and a hearty greeting to
 your children. For one early answer from
 you will be verry thankful

Your

Obedient

Henri Jumpsy
 Chicago Ill

If Carolina permit me to write a letter to her
 please let me know her direction

H Jumpsy

To the introduction of this letter the Defendant
 objected because the same was irrelevant
 But the Court overruled the objection to
 which ruling of the Court the Defendant

them and then accepted and the letter was read to the jury.

The Counsel for the People then gave in evidence to the jury a letter purporting to come from the deceased to Defendant and found in defendant's room at time of arrest which is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Dear Kenny

I have received your letter and it has greatly grieved me, my forebodings have come true. Now unhappy I am. Yes Kenny I have been unhappy ever since I have known you I love you and will endure, for I have deserved it I have disgraced my parents in the grave. O Kenny everything for you! for I loved you! yes I shall come concealed by a veil once more to see you; then I will fly forever renounce you and weep for you. O Kenny you have robbed me of my all, all my honor I will renounce you no longer trouble you. Be happy! I shall find a home with my mother, yes she was a virtuous wife no adulteress like her child. Yes my love could (venture) everything for ch

had never yet loved so. now I must
suffer. Had I only loved Horner so.
But it is past & I will revenge myself
on him before I die on you I will not
revenge myself for I indeed love you
But I had some forebodings I shall
fulfill all your wishes. One more kiss
from your lips then I will fly for ever
and ever. Oh forgive me if I have grieved
you it was not my intention. Oh how
happy was I when you sat at my side I
forgot everything grief and missing. Oh good
Kenny be not angry. I am not angry
for I indeed love you. A woman who
renounces the world on account of a man
I shall never forget you not even
in the grave. You would wish to imprison
me you are right. I do deserve it. why
did I not follow my Mother's symbol
chastity. But I gave indeed all to you
my whole heart. Farewell. do not forget
your Sophie. All this I should be unable
to say at our parting, my heart would be
too heavy I shall go to Koch until the
time when I shall start for Rochester
Horner must die with me for he has
caused the ruin of my honor and the death
of my Mother. Be you happy & forgive you

everything. Farewell and be happy
Your ever faithfully loving
Sophie

Your name I don't deserve
Farewell and be happy

233 I did not know dear
Henry who interrupted me in writing, guess
who it was. It was Charles K. Knott at the
door. I ask who is there. he say I wish to
tell you something from Henry. I conluct to
the door, he comes in, he was somewhat drunk
chased me about the room til 12 O'clock
like a lion. Ah good one even must that
fall on my heavy heart ^(i.e. that) until I ceased.
I have deserved it why did I not become
a ^(wife) woman. If I had loved you in
secret it would not ~~have~~ ~~been~~ such a
sin. I ~~have~~ also written to my sister
goes away to morrow. He has
sacredly promised me not to say anything
of my disgrace to my sister. Ah Henry
it is difficult to write Husband and not be
the wife. Forgive me I cannot do
I shall not come differently than visited
differently visited. No woman is permitted
in the house, until Wednesday You
are and will for ever remain

My Henry

Have no care I shall faithfully fulfil ^(as much as) everything as you
have directed Until I shall have seen you farewell and
be happy

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The People then gave in evidence a
lease found in Defendants room on
the following figures and words, to wit

This Indenture made this Nineteenth day
of February in the year of our Lord One
Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty eight
Between Samuel S. Comeroy & Elizabeth
Comeroy of the City of Chicago and State
of Illinois of the first part and Henry
Jumpert of the second part Whereby
that the said party of the first part for
and in consideration of the covenants
and agreements hereinafter mentioned
to be kept and performed by the said
party of the second part this executor
administrators and assigns hath demised
and leased to the said party of the second
part & to their premises situate lying and being
in the City of Chicago in the County of
Cook and the State of Illinois known
and described as follows, to wit:

Room
30 fifth floor of Building known as
Comeroy Building. To Have and to hold
the said above described premises with
the appurtenances unto the said party of
the second part his executor administrators
and assigns from the Nineteenth day of
February in the year of our Lord One
Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty eight
for and during and until the nineteenth day
of February A.D. 1859 And the said

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party of the second part in consideration
of the leasing of the premises aforesaid
by the said party of the first part to
the said party of the second part do
covenant and agree with the said party
of the first part their heirs executors
administrators and assigns to pay the
said party of the first part as rent
for said demised premises, the sum of
Seventy Two Dollars \$72 United States
currency payments as follows, monthly
in advance, viz: Six Dollars \$6 the nineteenth
day of February 1858 and Six Dollars \$6 of
each and every month during the
continuance of each & every month
during the continuance of this indenture
Also Water tax of Twenty Five cents
every quarter of tenancy. And the said
party of the second part further covenants
with the said party of the first part
that at the expiration of the term in this
lease mentioned he will yield up the
said demised premises to the said party
of the first part in as good condition
as when the same were entered upon by
the said party of the second part - loss by
fire or inevitable accident or ordnance
wear excepted and also will keep said
premises in good repair during the

continuance this lease at his own expense
It is further agreed by the said party of
the second part that neither he nor his
legal representatives will underlet said
premises or any part thereof or assign
this lease or make any alterations
amendments or additions to the buildings
on said premises without the written
assent of the party of the first part
first had thereto and that neither he
nor his legal representatives will use
said premises for any purpose calculated
to injure or deface the same or to
injure the reputation or credit of the
premises or of the neighborhood

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It is expressly understood and agreed
by and between the parties aforesaid that
if the rent above reserved or any part
thereof shall be behind or unpaid on
the day of payment whereon the same
ought to be paid as aforesaid or if
default shall be made in any of the
covenants herein contained to be kept
by the said party of the second part his
executor administrators and assigns
it shall and may be lawful for the said
party of the first part their heirs executor
administrator agent attorney or assigns at
their election to declare the said term

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E. did and into the said premises or any part thereof either with or without process of law to enter and the said party of the second part or any other person or persons occupying in or upon the same to expel remove and put out using such force as may be necessary in so doing and the said premises again to repossess and enjoy as in their first and former estate and to distrain for any rent that may be due thereon upon any property belonging to the said party of the second part whether the same be exempt from execution and distress by law or not and the said party of the second part in that case hereby agree to waive all legal right which he may have to hold or retain any such property under any exemption laws now in force in this State or in any other way meaning and intending hereby to give the said party of the first part their heirs executors administrators or assigns a valid and first lien upon any and all the goods chattels or other property belonging to the said party of the second part as security for the payment of said rent in manner aforesaid anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And if at any time said term shall be ended at such

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Election of and party of the first part
 their heirs executors administrators or
 assigns as aforesaid or in any other way
 the said party of the second part his
 executors administrators and assigns do
 hereby covenant and agree to surrender and
 deliver up said above described premises
 and property peaceably to said party of
 the first part their heirs executors
 administrators and assigns immediately
 upon the determination of said term as
 aforesaid and if he shall remain in
 possession of the same ten days after
 notice of such default or after the
 termination of this lease in any of the
 ways above named he shall be guilty
 of a forcible detainer of said premises
 under the statute and shall be subject to
 all the conditions and provisions above named
 and to eviction and removal forcibly or
 otherwise with or without process of law
 as above stated. And it is further covenanted
 and agreed by and between the parties that
 the party of the second part shall pay and
 discharge all costs and attorneys fees and
 expenses that shall arise from enforcing the
 covenants of this indenture by the party of
 the first part

In Witness Whereof the

said parties have hereto set their hands and
seals the day and year first above written

Saml B Pomeroy (seal)

E L Pomeroy (seal)

W Jumper (seal)

Catharine Herzberg (De Puhl Interpreter)
Live on Main St Milwaukee

I knew Sophie Herres. Did not know Jumper.
Became acquainted with her last month
last year a year ago last month she
Sophie lived in Market Street then with
Mrs Rabe. Have seen portrait of Jumper
never saw him.

240 Question Did you have any conversation with Sophie
about Jumper after Jumper left Milwaukee
Objection was made by Defendants Counsel
on the ground that evidence is hearsay,
Overruled, exception was then and there
taken by Defendants Counsel to the
ruling of the Court. Witness answers
Yes she has told me about him several
times

Question When was first conversation
Objection made by Defs Counsel, because
evidence is hearsay, objection was overruled
by the Court to which ruling Deft by his
Counsel then and there accepted
Witness Answered

Question

I can't tell day or time.

State what Sophie said to you about Jumpert after he left Milwaukee? Objection was made by Def'ts counsel because evidence is hearsay. The objection was overruled by the Court and an exception was then and there taken to the decision and ruling of the Court by Def'ts Counsel.

Witness Answered

That he was in Chicago and would write to her when she was to come to him. That he was in Chicago and was not to come yet. She was to stay in Milwaukee till in July before she could come and that she was to remain with him and told me of the letters that he had written to her. Further she did not tell me anything, only spoke of his letters, what was in them. Objection was made to her stating anything in the letters on the ground and for the reason that evidence is hearsay and also that it purports to prove contents of letters by parol testimony without laying any foundation, which objection was overruled by the Court, and exception was then and there taken to the ruling of Court by Def'ts Counsel. The Court admitted the evidence

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on the same ground as the other declarations
of the deceased to show her state
of mind but not as evidence of
anything written by deft &
directed the jury as before
to disregard all such
evidence except to determine
the state of mind of deceased.

She was to come and was
to come veiled, was not
to speak to any one at the
Depot that he would send
a man for her who would
lead her to the house and that
the room was 4 stories high
that she was to sell everything
and that she was to bring the box
board (board on which to iron)
and the hat & hat, sell
everything but that, not
promised to bring anything
more. Was to sell it because they
wanted to go to St Louis. He
had at various times written to her
to send him money. The child's
babys things she was to sell. She
said now she would not she could
sell that in Chicago as well if it

was necessary. That she should not tell what he had written in the letters, but that she should burn the letters immediately. If she was to go to St Louis she could sell it as well here the rest she could take away. She then commenced to tell what she had written to Jumper.

Question

What did she say about that?
Objection was then & there made by Deft's Counsel on the ground that evidence is hearsay & inadmissible and also because it is the contents of letter without proving copy of letter or laying foundation overruling exception was then and then taken to ruling of Court by Deft's Counsel. The Court again ruled that the testimony was not to be regarded by the jury as evidence of what deceased wrote but as only to show her state of mind.
Answer

That she had written to him that she would come & see him once more replied, that she would come

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for his sake, she cried then she cried
a good deal, that she was to come
veiled. But that she had written
that for his sake she would come
veiled to him once more. That
if he did not treat her well she
would go away from him
take a room & wash & know
of nothing further except she
went away & had sold everything
she went away March 30 & 18
was on Monday that she wrote
her last letter & then she told
me she had so written. I read
the letter but did not take it
in my hand she had the letter
lying there folded half. I did
not read it. This Monday was on
the 1st of March I took her to the
Depot. I cant tell to any
certainty if the letter was written
in blue or white. I think it was
written on a whole sheet. I have
seen her write in morning of
March. 1st never saw her write
on any other occasion I cant
say with any certainty if I should
know the letter the letter was not

quite finished when I saw it
& saw her write. she folded it to
see if it would go into the envelope

I was at this time that she wrote
a few lines. It did not last
long she wrote it in a night
I stood a few feet from her
& did not notice particularly
the signature she made. I
should not know the signature
again but the letter I should
know

(Letter shown)

245-

This seems to me is not the
letter, can't say with certainty. The
letter I saw seems to me was a
little more bluish, the letter I saw
had a blank at the head about
4 lines in blank. This letter does
not look to me like the one.
I can't say with certainty that
this is the letter. I did not care
about going too close to it I did
not like to go too close, but it
seemed to me to be to Henry Jumper
don't know whether it commenced
at end of line

(Here was)
(+ here it commenced)

M. Swanker

Question Did Sophie state to you whether
she & Jumpatz were married
Objection was then & there made
by Defts Counsel on the ground
that it is hearsay, overruled & exception
was then & there taken by Defts
Counsel to ruling & decision of
the Court
Thirty days

Sophie told me they had been
married by an English Priest

Question

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Can you say if the hand writing of that
letter was that of Sophie Werner?
(Objection Sustained)

I saw Sophie. 3
March took her to Depot to the 3 o'clock
train she said nothing to me about
Jumpatz. she was glad to get there
would get there at 6 o'clock, only that
she did not like to go so alone up
in the 4th story of a house it seemed
so singular to her. I know nothing
further. I packed her things for her
& she had some money, can't tell exactly

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how much I think \$60 or \$70. He talked about the money. she said she wanted to keep all because her husband had a lot for which she wanted to pay. she said she would see him at 9 o'clock but on Thursday she would see him at 6 already as then he would leave the shop sooner. She ~~sold~~ her things at Milwaukee but some she took with her I bought a table & pair of smoothing irons little things for about \$6. Oh I wanted to buy baby things but she did not want to sell them. she said when she got Chicago she might want to use them for herself. that they were fine & she would not get them again so fine. A pair of small pellicans she sold me and a dress that was not so nice I could identify those clothes I wanted to buy. she was glad to get to her husband when she left was quite cheerful. During time I knew her I can't say how often we were together but the last time most every day. That last time was about a fortnight that we met so often, the last fortnight we met often, knew each other before but

did not see her so often
Croft

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On this Monday before she left I went to see her in the morning about 9 o'clock my husband was examined, how last week, I could not come because the child was sick. I have seen Sophie cry besides the time I have spoke of, that she was so alone & talked about and that he would not take her, saw her cry several times can't say how often, she said she was ever happy she had to thank Jernpertz for her misfortune. Never talked about her former husband, Oh, she said she had some anger about her former husband, did not tell me much, said he had gone away from her with another woman, and she had got married to him in N.Y. and had moved with him to Chicago. Yes her first husband had gone away & she then got married to Jernpertz by an English Priest, and she was married to Jernpertz in New York. Don't know as it was so, she said so. It is understood from her

Verdict Resumed

Sophie told me she was married to

to jump by an English Quilt when we
were first acquainted, she told me
just as I have told you further I don't
know (Clothes in trunk shown)
Hitner identifies small articles & among
them baby clothes that she wished to
buy of Sophie & she refused to sell.

Herman's Christman.

Letter shown, the one from Sophie to
Jumpster. Hitner reads translation made
by himself, which translation is as follows.
O Jean Henry.

250 I have received your letter
and it has greatly grieved me. My
forebodings have come true. I am
unhappy I am, O Jean Henry I have
been unhappy ever since I have known
you & love you and will endure, for
I have deserved it. I have disgraced
my parents in the grave. O Henry every
thing for you. You I shall come concealed
by a veil once more to see you then I
will fly forever renounce you and
pray and weep for you. O Henry you
have robbed me of my all, my heart.
I will renounce you no longer trouble
you, Be happy. I shall find a home
with my mother. Yes she was a virtuous

wife no adulteress like her child
yes my love could (Virtue) every thing
for I ^{now I must suffer} had never yet loved so. But it
is just I will revenge myself on
him before I die, on you I will
not revenge myself for I indeed love
you. But I had some forebodings I
shall fulfil all your wishes. one more
kiss from your lips then I will fly
forever and ever. Oh forgive me if
I have grieved you. It was not my
intention. Oh how happy was I when
you sat at my side I forgot everything
grief and distress. Oh good Heavens be
not angry I am not angry for I
indeed love you. A woman who
renounces the world on account of
a man. I shall never forget you not
even in the grave you would wish to
imprison me you are right I do deserve
it. Why did I not follow my mother's
symbol chastity. But I gave indeed all
to you my whole heart. I will do
not forget your Sophie. All this
I should be unable to say at our parting
my heart would be too heavy. I shall
go to Koch until the time when I shall
start for Rochester. Harriet must die
with me for he has caused the ruin of my

honor and the death of my Mother. Be
you happy I forgive you everything
Farewell and be happy

Yours ever faithfully loving
Sophie

Your name I don't deserve
Farewell and be happy

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I did not know
dear Henry who interrupted me in writing
guess who it was. It was Charles. He knocks
at the door. I ask who is there. He says
I wish to tell you something from Henry
I unlock the door. He comes in. He was
somewhat drunk, chased me about the
room til 12 O'clock like a lion. Ah
good one even must that fall on my
heavy heart ^(in death) until I succumb. I have
deserved it why did I not become
a ^(wife) woman. If I had loved you in
secret it would not be such a sin. I
have also written to my sister. you
away to morrow. He has secretly promised
me not to say anything of my disgrace
to my sister. Ah Henry it is difficult to
write husband and not to be the wife
^(I shall not come off quietly from this)
Forgive me I cannot do differently, needed
no woman is permitted in the house,
Till Friday You are and will for ever remain
my Henry

Now no one I shall faithfully ^{carry out} fulfil
everything as you have directed
Until I shall have seen you
farewell and be happy.

Anna Debus (He Hahl Interpreter)

253 I cant give the exactly when time, lived
there four years & I dont know it. live
in Milwaukee. know Sophie. knew
Jumpsutz not much only from seeing
She lived close by us up St. Ann St
may have been in June they lived there
2 or 3 months. they lived together two years
ago next June, cant say what were
the relations between them, He left to
go to Chicago a week before Christmas

Question

After Jumpsutz left Milwaukee did
you have any conversation with Sophie
about Jumpsutz? Yes (Objections, Overruled Exceptio)

Question

State it I

Objection was then & then made to
the testimony by the Defts Counsel
on the ground that evidence off'd is hearsay
& inadmissible, Overruled by the Court. Exception
was then & then taken by the Defts Counsel

to the ruling of the Court
Not answers

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Don't know she said he was not her brother. They so lived together. They were not married, paid nothing only this, that they wanted to get together jumpety & Sophie did, she always went to jumpety. Yes it was to get to him that is what she wrote to jumpety & she to him. I never heard her speak of letters from jumpety. I can't recollect anything now not an other word she was going to Chicago because jumpety had sent for her she would go to St Louis she should sell everything she had & come with only a carpet-bag, if could not sell them she should give them away, if she could not get but \$8 or \$9. she said I don't know what to think of jumpety that I am to sell the things (all this is taken subject to objection) that I could use my self, she sold the old things, but took some away, two trunks. This talk may have been 26 or 29 of April she left 3rd or 4th of March can't recollect how long before this she sold things spoke of it about a fortnight before this can't recollect exactly as

anything was said about business
saw her day she left Milwaukee I
went with her to Depot, brought
looking glass & clock show. She had
two trunks, basket of crockery & bedding
I know she had money don't know how
much, she said something about money, she
put it in her breast. Don't remember
any conversation about the money
Did not say what she was to do with it
I did not go all the way with her I
had to carry wash to a house, she was to
write in the first week how she found
& how she liked it, how Sophie liked it.
Nothing she said. We took leave.
When money was put in Cosom I was
in R R car Mrs Herzberg was there
also, Heard no one else say anything
about money. Have seen Sophie write
paid no attention to it. I sat back, saw
her write often. Don't know as I should
know her handwriting, one can't know so
well, when one pays no attention to it
saw her write two or three times in
the evening, but I sat back. I sat
off 10 or 12 feet, can't tell what she
wrote, she never told me what she wrote
(Looks at trunk & things in them)
They are the trunks. I did not buy

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People's Attorney proposed to offer a
specimen of genuine hand writing of Jumper
it is offered simply as his writing & not on
account of contents, to which offer the
Defendant then & then objected on the
ground that a writing of the Defendant
not material to the issue could not be
introduced for new purpose of
comparison of hands, which objection
was overruled & Defendant then
& then accepted, writing was then
introduced.

I hereby certify that I have received \$ 20.00
(Twenty Dollars) for 4 Months rent paid in advance.

Milwaukee, March 3 1858

Sophie Jumper.

256.

amplings of Sophie

George P Hanson

I was Coroner last year
on 25th May last I held inquest on
remains of female. I know location of
Pomeroy Building. I dont know as I
was over it. I think that building
is in Cork Co

De Haven Offers in evidence a lease of Room
No 30 Pomeroy Building dated February
19th 1858, lease for 6 months, All the
property tools &c except letters are
considered as in evidence

Offers a letter no date

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Has a objection on the ground that letter
is not proved to be handwriting of
Jumpsutz or any one else, that letter
is irrelevant (see copy of letter)

It is a paper said to have been found
in the Room No 30 at same time other
papers were found, found on table

De Haven offers it in connection with
other facts in the case. The letter is
ruled out by the Court unless handwriting
is proved. A receipt signed Sophie
Jumpsutz dated 3d March 1858 is offered
given to Edward ——— receipt for

months rent offered as the signature
is the hand writing of Sophie

Objection by Defts Counsel on the ground
that it is the writing & act of third person
that it cannot be admitted for mere
comparison of hands. Overruled,
Exception was then & there taken to ruling
& decision of Court by Deft

This Haven states is only piece of handwriting
of Sophie they have been able to procure.
The objection of Defts Counsel was then
& there overruled & the paid receipt
admitted to be read in evidence, to
which ruling & decision of the Court
the Defendant by his Counsel then &
there accepted, & the receipt was then read
in the words & figures following

Alexander Siller

My occupation is Banking. One of the firm
of Hoffmann & Gelpcke, know Jumperz
knows nothing of Jumperz hand writing
except his signature. Have not seen him
write anything else, have seen him write
his signature half a dozen times. Would
tell his signature, that is my opinion
of it. Witness was then shown a note
found in Defendant's room and already
offered & ruled out. Without making
any comparison with other writing of his
I do not think this (paper shown) is
his signature. Witness asks to be
allowed to compare it with some checks
he has of Jumperz. This paper is the one
that Court would not permit to be
introduced unless hand writing was
proved. (Haven Peoples Attorney offered to
show witness a signature of Defts already
admitted to be his & in evidence. Defendant
of Counsel for Defend^t objects on the ground
that such comparison is not admissible
overruled & Exception was then & then ^{fully} taken
by Counsel for Deft to the ruling of the
Court & noted. My occupation is being
Notary in Bank of Hoffmann &
Gelpcke. I am in habit of examining
notes & writing. Have been for four years

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I know handwriting of Jurnpelt. I have
in my possession genuine hand writing
of Deft. I am in habit of instituting
comparisons of handwriting. In case of doubt
in my business I compare with signature
I have. I rely upon my own judgment. I
consider myself an expert in such things
(Witness takes signature already in evidence
& compares it with the one first shown him,
after looking at signatures the three
shown me I don't think the one first
shown me is genuine)

Question

Have you any opinion as to any portion
of the signature viz to what portion?

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(Objection Sustained)

The Deft previous to his arrest kept his
Bank Account with us

Question

What time did he open his Bank Account
with you?

Objection

I know handwriting Charles Quenton & Co
Milwaukee, know their handwriting they
are my agents in Milwaukee this
receipt (found in room of Deft) for \$71.25
signed by Charles Quenton & Co their signature
(Lawyer of Counsel for Deft) objects to

all this evidence or the reception of this receipt. - being from a third party it is not evidence, not necessarily this because found in his room) objection was overruled by the Court - admitted (D) Exception was then & there taken by Deft Counsel to the ruling of the Court.

This note from Charles Quentin & Co to Jumpitz containing the receipt is read by witness, acknowledges receipt from them of money \$71.25 in his letter 4th of March

Question When was that account opened with Geo. VanArman of Counsel for Deft objects to all of this as irrelevant, which objection was overruled by the Court & Deft then & there accepted to said ruling & decision of the Court.

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I sold a draft to Deft

Question At what time?

Objection

Exception taken

Am't of Draft was for \$71.25 - not sure as to cents I sold it on 5th of March 1858

(Question by Court) The draft was paid for by a check not in money. The Defendant objected before the answer to the verbal statements as to contents of the draft & contents the draft must be produced, Objection overruled & the Defendant then & there accepted

Defence

Jan 29 1859 9 AM

And the said Defendant to maintain and prove the issue on his part introduced the following witnesses, and first -
Mrs Louise Heglehner

I know Henry Jumpitz since 5 years ago. He came from the old country to our place. Have known Sophie 7 years know her very well. Came to my house to visit. Lived in Chicago in same house not in New York. (Letter shows It is her hand, never seen it before I am sure it is her hand writing. It looks the very same. Jumpitz came to this Country cant tell any certainly when, about 5 years ago I lived then He is Spring St New York. I was then married husband named Frederick Heglehner. Dont know who Jumpitz lived with when he first came to New York, did live with us a year & a half there. His character then was first rate, liked him very well then moved to a little town, dont remember the place or State. It was New Bedford I moved west to Chicago about 4 years ago. My husband worked at bookbinding in Young America, this Horner for whom he worked was husband of Sophie Horner

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He lived in Mr Coleman's Dearborn St my
husband was 5 months here before I came
Hornes wife & that young girl lived in
same house, saw good deal of Mrs Hornes
then, a great deal of trouble. I lived up
stairs & I had to go through the room where
she lived. The woman, Mrs Hornes had to
do the room work. That girl who lived
with Mrs Hornes was the boss of the house
If she wanted money to keep the house
she had to get it of that girl. This young
girl did nothing, but kept books in
the Barber shop. Mrs Hornes did all
the washing for this girl. This woman
slept in the shop sometimes in the
house. They changed sometimes, sometimes

265 - they all slept in one bed, the three so Mrs Dr
said Hornes was not very cross, but she had
to do the house work & told her if she did
not she might go & get her another place
so long as she was with them she had
great trouble & cried. Her disposition
sometimes she said I guess I better go &
clear myself. I can't win my husband
back. By clear herself, she meant go & try
to get another house. One day they had
such a trouble that girl told her if she
did not like to do the work she might go

+ Mrs B said she would go she dropped &
said to me I will go bid you good by -
perhaps never see you again. In 3
hours she came back & sat on my
bed & put her hand on her head & said
well, I suppose a shilling worth of
laudnum will do for me. I said
guess you are crazy to day, she began to
laugh. I said she was foolish & had
better not do so had better go to a ^{small} ~~few~~
family. she said if you had husband five
years guess you wouldnt like to go
and live out as servant girl. I said
he wouldnt take you back again.
she said she didnt like to be a servant
girl. I said I fear you have got
poison in your pocket, she laughed &
said Oh no & went away then. I didnt
see her til next morning. That night
somebody came to our room & waked
up my husband & said Sophie had poisoned
herself. Mr Morris brother came out of the
shop to leave her to sleep. said Sophie took
something out of her pocket put it in
glass & drank it - he believed she had
poisoned herself saw her next morning 9
O'clock, she came in my room and
cried, she said a shillings worth wasnt
enough for her said God didnt like her

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she began to vomit. one cheek red & the other
white as snow. she said fix a bed for me
I cant stand up longer. Made a bed on
my lounge. Gave her Cup of tea. laid
her all day sick. tried to vomit could
not. she said she took a shillings worth
of Laudnum, put it in a tumbler & warm
water & she drank it & felt like drunk.
Her husband then gave her another
tumbler of warm water & she vomited.
Then Mr Coleman he came in & bid them to
move, so we took the whole house. They
did move, Dont know where to. Didnt
see them for a good while after. Sophie
went with them. Six months after that
I saw her. That is now 8 years ago since
they moved away, when I saw her
next she came & said she lived on the
North Side & took in washing was not
living with her husband. She leaving the
house I spoke of ordered by Coleman
was right after the poisoning. She wanted
me to come over on the North Side &
see her. She washed for gentlemen & she
said she had hard washing to do &
was not able to do it I said if you get
chance come & see me we live yet in
Colemans House. She did not come

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for good while. Jumpatz was for man
with us then. boarded with us. He was
not in Chicago when she lived with us
She came to our house one Sunday
evening, staid to supper, til nine o'clock
Jumpatz he asked her if she was not afraid
to go home alone she said No, she did not
care. Was not afraid for any body. He
went with her, then she didnt come for
a good while. when she came again it
was in week time she said she could not do
any more hard washing. Asked what she
shall do I said I dont know. You are old
enough to know what to do, better get
to live with a small family, I said
dont like to live out with strange folks
being married five years & having children
dont like to do so I said we need a
girl, but I dont like to have you a
servant. She said I dont think I
would be a servant in your house. I
said I will see my husband. I said
didnt want to have her a servant because
you have been married woman & have had
servants I guess you wouldnt like to be
my servant. Said she would like to
stay with me & also keep the washing
of 3 or 4 men & would make my wages
light. I said I would see my husband

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I met her on the street after I told her she could come. Maud gave her \$1 a week & she might keep washing of two or three men. she came & lived with us 4 months Jumpatz lived there with us. Don't know if Jumpatz first acquaintance was that night. He took her home. she took washing & I told her if she would give up that I would give her \$2. one night I went to bed early. she was sitting up sewing & Jumpatz was reading. I went to bed. He came home 11 o'clock a little light. He said where is Sophie. I said she is down with Jumpatz. she used to sleep in my room. He called her & she said "Yes". Jumpatz said that is none of your business. My husband said is this my house or yours. Jumpatz said I pay my board. Jumpatz told him if he didn't hush up I will throw you out the window. she said next morning she was old enough to take care of herself, she liked Jumpatz he had such pretty eyes. she couldn't part with him. she got mad & did not talk to me all that week. that week she packed up her trunk. Saturday night the drayman came to get her things. Monday he came for his

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things. never saw her again. During the time she was with me she had little ^{some} sometimes. she at the wash board would sing & then cry she would say I want make myself pleasant. I want have a little comfort, she would jump about (then with Nerner) & say she want get another beau for her husband didn't like her she was all the time in these laughing & crying fits, she would begin to sing & then laugh & jump around, then say oh never mind I must not think of it. I must put it out of my head, she cried frequently, she seemed to me in trouble too much, Don't know who furnished the things when she & Jumperitz went together. Don't remember of Jumperitz giving her money. I went to market with her often I saw her ~~after~~ ^{after} saw her write in the market book often. I have the the letter referred to once before in your (McComa's) office I knew it then as his, she was married 5 years & had five children & all five born dead, she did have one the first that lived 9 months, ~~never~~ ^{never} after that has any ~~abortion~~ born alive, she was not healthy. the girl Nerner kept was 22 years old, took her from N.Y. He sent his wife to old country to be confined, she had no money

to come back to N.Y. She then came to me, then went with me to the gentleman who had before hired her as servant, that gentleman told her she should not have married him, He gave her a writing to go to Chicago & to turn the girl at Chicago out of his house, Sophie thought she could turn the girl out & get back her husband. Her husband brought this girl from N.Y. while his wife was in Europe. Don't know when Jumperitz or Sophie went to when they left me. Did know Mrs. James before she went to Europe.

Conf

4 years

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I have been in Illinois ^{4 years} came from N.Y. had lived there 13 years, been married 16 years, was married in N.Y. 17 years in this country. My husband don't know when he came to this country. He came to Chicago 5 months before I came. Hadn't money enough for boat to come at once. Don't know how often have seen Mrs. James write, have seen her write to her sister &c have seen this letter only once before. Have seen Jumperitz write, don't know his writing, Sophie did not write clear enough for me to read, she writes another language from me, she is low Dutch. I am high. I know it is her because the letters are long.

she says "wat" her language I say "was"
in mine. This is the very writing of hers, I
can't read it. Had not see her write it, Can't
read it. It is broken, low & high Dutch, the
letter is her hand

Fredrick Heglechner

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Know Henry Jumpety, knew
Sophie Wernier, Never known Henry Jumpety
since 1854 when he arrived from N.Y.
knew Sophie 10 to 11 years before she was
married. Jumpety worked with me in N.Y.
over 10 months, His Character was good there
liked by everybody. He went to New Bedford
then to Lowell, then to New York & ask't for
me found I was in Chicago, then to
Cleveland, came to Chicago think in 1858
in the Spring. It was in 1856, he lived at
first in the Dearborn House, worked with
Frederic as barber, he first became acquainted
with Sophie in my house in Dearborn St.
Jumpety found me in the Tremont House
I took him in to board, he boarded with
me 6 months. Wernier business was
broken up in the Young America in barber
business went I think to Rochester, then
Sophie came to my house, there Jumpety
got acquainted with her, Sophie was
married in N.Y. to Fred Wernier, she told
me so. Then Wernier kept shop in Spring St

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then he went to Broadway & Brown St in
 same barber business, one year after he
 stopped barbering & opened Lager Saloon
 Sophie came from Hanover in Germany
 Don't know what place. I went to Murner's
 place Saloon several times. There I saw Miss
 Adolphine Trautman, saw her there first
 time. Murner's wife was not healthy. Murner
 sent her back to Germany, she took watch
 chain & jewelry. Had that big trunk full of
 things. I have heard Sophie tell this, about
 the child, she wrote to her husband for
 money often she had then a still born
 child, she came back to NY having
 no letter from him & having pawned her
 jewelry. Found her husband had broken
 up & gone to Chicago. I worked in the
 shop in Young America for Murner, one
 evening an Expressman came for Murner
 he went with him. Returned in about 12
 hours with her, Murner lived then back
 of the shop all right for two days, then
 Murner hired a house 145-147-149 St of
 Mrs Coleman. George Murner & old woman &
 Miss Trautman slept there. Mrs Murner slept
 back of the shop & Murner did. This lasted 2
 months, then I & wife took upper part of
 house in 145-147-149 St. Don't know if Murner

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slept with Miss Draughtman, he kept her, boarded
 her, During this time there was trouble between
 this woman & the two women, Sophie said
 twice she would go & drown herself, Put
 on her shawl to go out, But came back
 & was I suppose afraid of the water.
 Every day was trouble between the three
 One night Sophie came in the shop took
 poison, but I did not see it. George
 Turner came to my room in Dearborn
 St said Sophie had taken laudanum poison
 I said go for a doctor, next morning she
 came to our house very sick & laid on the
 lounge, saw her lying on the lounge when I
 came home to dinner, she looked pale & sick
 I asked her what she took she said a
 shilling worth of laudanum, sorry she did
 not take 2 of worth, said she was tired of her
 life with Turner & that woman, she
 got better & about 2 weeks after I left
 Young America, Turner & Miss Draughtman
 were arrested for stealing, put in jail
 one night, Turner left because he was
 too much in debt. I heard of an
 indictment against him & this woman
 His wife did not complain of
 him, said she loved him too much
 After this I left that shop & worked
 for Lyles in the Briggs House, Coleman

told Werner to leave or else live with
his own wife. Werner left. I took the
whole house myself. 2 or 3 weeks after
Jumpy came up from Cleveland
I took him in to board 2 months after
Werner went off, business broken up,
A week after that girl went after him
to Rochester. He has never lived here
since. Left Mrs Werner behind, she
took in washing for living, came to my
house to visit me Sunday, I was not
home. She told my wife she would like
a home

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She come after to live with us & work for 3 months
 Sumpertz boarded there. He & my two boys
 slept down stairs, wife and I slept up stairs to
 the left of Sophie & my little girl to the right
 up stairs. Came home one night 10 or 11.
 and found Mrs Werner in bed with Sumpertz.
 It was in Sumpertz's bed. Sophie generally slept
 up stairs in some room with us, not in my
 bed. I asked her, her being in there. Sumpertz
 said, none of my business, he paid his board &
 could do as he liked. Next day after Sophie left.
 Went to North side. 10 days after Sumpertz left.
 I heard he boarded with Sophie. Did not talk
 to Henry after that. I did not feel very good
 towards Henry. I had once a time too many
 glasses of Lager in my head. Had a dispute with
 him. Sumpertz character was good except this fault
 with this Sophie. Henry was a good humored, peace-
 ful, quiet. Only had trouble with him that night.
 I think Sumpertz did sleep with Sophie twice in
 my house. Have seen Sophie's handwriting two or
 three times (letter shown) I believe so much as I
 know it is her handwriting. It looks like her
 letter to her father & brother in N. Y. I have never
 seen this letter before. Sophie was not very high tempered.
 I did not see as to her despondency. Sometimes she
 cried about her husband, that she lived very un-
 happy with her husband. She was always unhappy.
 Said she always feels unhappy, When L. Werner, left

her, she was still in trouble, low tempered. It is about 2 1/2 years since Sophie & Werner left my house
Crep.

I only know ~~the~~ about the poison what I have said. Only what George told me & what Sophie told me. George said that she took poison back of the shop behind the washstand. He said "Sophie had poisoned herself" I saw George yesterday & walked a little with him. Talked over this poison. I asked him if he knew what he said above. George Werner yesterday when I walked with him in Randolph St. said he couldn't remember that he said so that night. He did tell me about this. I asked him myself if he did not know about that poisoning. Said he could not remember all about it. I did ask George yesterday, I think, if he told me that night if she took poison. He said he remembered that she took poison that night. I understood that he said it was poison. I think he said he did not know that it was poison.

277
Van A. objects to any conversation with Werner.

Question. Did you ask George Werner yesterday if he told you that Sophie had taken poison?

Objected - overruled - exception.

I did.

Question What did he say?

Objected to by the defendant, because it is hearsay & because it is to contradict, the defence can only

he contradicted on what he said himself. But the court overruled the objection of the deft. then there excepted.

He said that she took something in a tumbler behind the wash stand, but he was not sure it was poison. I did not tell George that I was going to come here & swear that Sophie took poison. I said that would be good for his case. I would not swear that she took poison. Don't know as George said yesterday that he never said Sophie took poison. Don't know as he said so yesterday.

Question

Have you told round town that you would come here & clear Sumpertz by your testimony?

Objection — Exception.

278

I can't recollect as I said so. I swear I did not say so, I said my evidence was good for his case & I said no more. I may have talked with Sumpertz about ~~Sumpertz~~ Sophie before she came to board with me. He did not to me, nor I to him, hold out inducements about having her come to our house to gratify my promise or his. I think I know hand writing of Sumpertz. Wrote a pretty good hand. Kind of long letters. Good writer, like a lawyer. Don't remember when I saw Sophie write. It was 2½ years ago when she wrote to her father and brother. Never have seen her writing since. She wrote sort of old fashioned, zig zag like a woman. Did not write very well. Not a very good hand. Not very rapid

saw her write, write rather slow. Did not read the
letter she wrote. Never saw this letter before.

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Evidence for defence.

Dec. 2. 1839. Wednesday Morning.
Ct. met at 9 A.M. pursuant to adj.
journalment from 8 o'clock last evening.

Augustus William Goetz

I have known Henry
Jumperitz nearly 2 years. I first saw
him in Chicago in May 1837. I
then engaged him to work for me in
Milwaukee, I live there. He worked
for me there 8 or 9 months (laying
aside his conversation with Sophia)
his character as to being peaceable &
inoffensive man was good. I knew Sophia
Werner somewhere little over a year ago
Sept or Oct, year ago. I first saw
her in a house in Market St. in
Milwaukee, she then lived with
Jumperitz.

280
Question. Did Jumperitz, at the time he came
to you, make a full disclosure of his
relations with Sophia & her condition?
(objected to; question admitted.)
(objection never to question in form
as leading, question put.)
After I had been acquainted with him
here at Chicago, he said he had a

washerwoman, who also cooked for him, in fact she keeps house for me. I asked if that was any objection to his taking her to Milwaukee. I told him no, that was no objection, I only wanted him to do his work, he said she was in the family way.

When they lived in Milwaukee about the time he left, I was to meet Imperly up at his room to show him a lot & I got there 1/2 hour before he did & I got talking to her, don't know how, about the manner they were living together, saying that we joked Henry a great deal about her being his sister. She said she supposed we knew she was not. I told her yes, I always supposed so. She asked me if I was going up on the hill with Henry, if I wouldn't ask him really if he wouldn't marry her, & to give her the answer whatever it might be. I spoke to Imperly about it, he positively said "No".

She was not the right person he wanted exactly to live with, I conveyed this word back again to Sophia. I asked Imperly why he did not marry her, thought she was hardworking

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& saying & she might make him happy,
 I can't give his words, he said no
 he couldn't marry her, she was not
 the proper person, was too old or
 something of that effect, There was
 not much said, It was none of my
 business, His manner or what he
 said did not show any offer or bad
 feeling towards her, I told her that
 she could not depend on him, that
 he had absolutely refused, I expressed
 no opinion about it to her, She said I
 cannot be mad at Harry if he does
 not marry me, I gave her some
 advice, I told her that as she was
 now clear of Harry in relation to
 child & could wish she had better
 stay here & wash & by & by a man, old
 bachelor, or widower & she might marry
 him & be happy, That she had better
 keep clear of Jimmerty, Harry had
 been to Chicago & was proposing to
 move there, She replied that she
 supposed this would be the best thing
 but she did like Harry very much,
 I told what I could hear, he seemed
 to treat her very kindly, She said
 he was a good man, I don't think
 he had much money at the time

he left. He had just bought a
lot. Before I came back from
N.Y. Harry was in Milwaukee.
I wanted to raise some money. I
wanted about \$150 or \$175. I gave
him note & Mortgage as security & borrow-
ed the money of him. The Mortgage
was not paid, we extended the time
3 Months. When he was about to
leave and talked about a cat. He
said if I would sell it cheap he
would buy it. For \$370 or \$380.
He gave me that note & some money.
He bought it subject to a mortgage
of \$125 \$62.52, became due 1st
March. All the bal. was paid up
for except this \$125. This occurred
Nov or Dec a year ago, in Dec.
We all joked him in the Shop about his
sister, used to say he slept with her.
During all time I knew him, he
always spoke of her kindly, always
Orie.

Saw Orie in jail after he was arrested.
Asked him why he cut up the woman.
He said he couldn't get her into barrel
caskin'. He told me, they say I poisoned
her. I said you better prove to them it
is not so by showing Entrails. He said

he did not know where they were as
he took them out at night. That is
all I remember. This was two or
three months ago. I don't remember
how long after he was arrested,
Can't remember the month it was July
or August, or September, I told Sophia
Jumperitz had bought the lot, She knew
about it at time of purchase, I said
to Beft who was industrious and hard
working & would make him a good
wife. I so regarded her, worthy &
saving, Beft was peaceable, quiet
humane. Never had told about trans-
action of his in old Country. Heard
another person tell of it, that was
after he was arrested.

284

Question What was it this person said of that
transaction of Jumperitz in old Country?

Objection - because this was only
heard by witnesses since Jumperitz's arrest.
Never heard his character questioned
before or the arrest. Never heard his
character questioned before or after
his arrest. All his friends liked him.

I have heard his character as to peace
and quietness talked of. particularly
after. Before folks said he was a
clever fellow, folks were surprised

at his arrest. My customers would say,
that journeyman is a clever fellow,
Direct

when he was in my other firm, his
character was indubious. If anything
about his character had been said I
should have heard it.

Hiller Bruckenberg

285- I live in Milwaukee
more Henry Imperitz since year ago
last May. When he came from
Chicago. He came to our shop. I
was partner of Geetz. He worked
in Milwaukee from May to October.
Worked for me & Geetz. Worked
all the time with one of us. Among
those who knew him, as far as I heard
he had a good character, very many.
have seen Sophia in Street, don't
know her particularly. She came
to Milwaukee after Imperitz. He
never said anything about her only
he had a woman in Chicago & he
wanted her to come up & keep house
for him. Last week I think
Sheriff Gray & McComas were at
Milwaukee. I remember the Dist. Atty
was there. I was only with you and

Gray one day. I acted as interpreter
for you in a Shoe makers Shop, to
interpret Minnie Kache, a letter was
shown her.

Question - Did you ask Min Kache, if the
letter handed ~~her~~ was the hand writing
of Sophia?

No Sir, I asked if she could tell
by look of writing if this is hand
writing of Sophia. She said she could
tell if she saw it. (Gray handed to me)
She said she think it is, I ask tell exact-
ly, she read it over & then said she
thought it was. The last she said was
that she thought it was hers. She said
it looked like her hand writing and
had the appearance of it.

Cross.

She was doing nothing ~~then~~ when I
went there. She said she was in
family way. Had a boy with her.
I went to four or five witnesses,
when I asked her about the letter
she said she would tell if she had
seen it. Had seen two before, & this
looked more like her writing than
the other. In first place she said she
could not tell exactly as to writing.
She read ^{it} & said the contents were like

hers. Couldnt tell exactly as to
her writing, when I asked her par-
ticularly she said she thought it
was her hand. I showed Mrs Kache
the letter, she said first I cant ex-
actly tell if it was her writing or not,
& I told her to ~~her~~ to read a few lines
over. She read the letter & said inside
looked very much like Sophias letter.
After I told her to read it, she said
inside was a good deal like Sophia's.
I then asked her if she could tell
true if it was Shers & she said it
was. She said the reading of it sounded
like Sophia, I cant swear as to her
giving her opinion as to its being Sophia
on the contents. Dont recollect
what German word she used. For
"inside" she used "geschrieben"; I only
used the word "inside" or "inner" if I
read it, because I could not think
of the right word. She said the reading
of it sounded exactly like Sophia's
letter. She based her opinion on
the reading of the letter.

Direct resumed

I gave her the letter and told her to
read the whole of it & then tell me.
When I showed she said, this writing

looks more like her writing than the two I saw before, She said it sounded or read very much like her letter.

I then put your question to her, if she did not judge from the writing & she said "Yes" This last answer was from the appearance of the hand writing.

John May

288 Sheriff (Letter in dispute shown) came into my profession two weeks ago, this Evening. Got under order of Court from ~~Wilwaukee~~ Marshall Pehm. Took it to Milwaukee with you, went with it and you to see this old woman in the Shoe Makers Shop. Saw the woman when Examined here. That was the same letter I took from here that was shown to her. It was in my profession all the time. She looked at it 10 or 20 minutes. I gave it to witness to look at it. This is the same letter I think. There was but one

John Lotz, (or Lutz)

William H Eddy

Since in Chicago, I was in Stable business formerly. Now keep store for storage of goods. Knew a woman whom I supposed to be Sophia Werner

She represented herself to me to be
 Memers wife, She worked in his shop
 That is 3rd Store from St. Randolph
 St. Under Young America, I had con-
 versation with her, Cant say exactly
 when, It was about time of indictment
 against Memer & Adolphine, I took
 steps to procure that indictment,
 from her representation, I saw her
 when I went to get shawls, I thought
 her a servant girl, carried towels
 & shirts, One morning I met her,
 she called me by name & began to
 relate history of her troubles, she said
 she was treated worse than a nigger,
 was willing to work for respectable
 people, but to work for that whore
 down in shop & sleep there in bed
 with husband & Adolphine I cant
 stand, She stated that Memer was
 her husband, that she was compelled
 to sleep with him & Adolphine in
 one bed, that she did all the Memers
 service of family & shop & that this
 woman treated her with more con-
 tempt than she had heard slaves or
 niggers to have been treated, she spoke
 of wishing to be dead, there was a

Continued gloom about the woman
always. Don't think I ever saw her
smile. I had remarked it. She said
she had no desire to live in such
trouble & there was no prospect of
its being ended. I told her she
should not come to such rash con-
clusions, and I would act her friend
if she had no other. I asked her
name & her husband's & Adolphine's &
where they lived. I went to get an
indictment. They were both indicted
as I understood. Werner left shortly
afterwards. She did not speak of
any attempt formerly to commit suicide.

290

Had ever been happy. Said she
could get no relief in law, was poor
& did not trust much to law. She
went down & crying. Don't know
as I have seen her cry. I always
observed her before & after this.

After the husband had left & Adolphine
had charge of the Shop. She would
come in Shop look and go right out.

I thought her depression increased
after her husband went away.

Sophie told me that she was left deso-
late & had some kind of complaint so
that she could not go out to sewing.

Adolphine was left in possession of
Werners property & she afterwards sold
it. I think I have only seen Gumpertz
once or twice in the shop where he
was when arrested

Cross

When I first conversed with her
it was about 2 years ago, don't think
it was longer. Think Daniel W. Strong
was States Atty then; This talk was
in the Street. Think it was the first
talk with her. Don't know as I spoke
to her again think I did. Think she
was about the medium size; Lighter
than if in health, was poor, cheek
bones high

Isaac Shelby Jr

291

Know Sophia by having seen
her in Young America Barber Shop
where I went to be shaved. Her occu-
pation seemed to be to tend paper
& Cigar Store. Saw her sitting at
Cigar Stand, seemed to have been
crying. I asked her what the matter.
She said she believed she kill herself.
Her husband jealous of her. That he
had another woman. She seemed
to be very much dejected.

Before that she had seemed gay & of

light disposition, said I feel so
bad, believe I will myself, said
he was jealous (nodding toward her
husband's chair) & did not love her
any more.

Craft

Don't think she had been in shop
long a week or so, I had bid
her good morning after, never spoke
to her again. Think her hair was
light.

Orzech

292

Saw her after, saw she was more or
less dull & dejected after that, saw
her disposition was changed, think
she weighed about 130 or 135.

John Lutz (or Lutz)

Lived corner Oak & Milwaukee
St Chicago - Worked at Razza & Razza
Barbers - been with them 2 years,
knew Imperetz first time I came
there, He was there then, I guess he
came back from Milwaukee before
Christmas, sent back, last I worked
there, he was there, about that time,
Imperetz got up & wanted to go to
P.O., He went, came back with
letter, He opened it, read it.

handed it to Lighty who said
she wanted to come see you kiss
you & after die, He took off En-
velope & came & threw it in stove.
I saw Stamp in Black Milwaukee
Lighty told him he better save the
letter, He said I never save any
letter from her, Said it was too late
to save it, I got Envelope he
put letter & put in his pocket & washed
off with it, this was beginning of
March, about first of March, don't
recollect day of week, I was at
Jungert's room in Pittman's building
in Water St, saw the bedstead,
rocking chair & clock, He bought of
293 Strazza Lounge & bedstead & before
he went to Milwaukee
Crosby.

He had letter in beginning of March
before I bought the vest, I knew
when I bought the vest, I bought it
about middle of March on Lake
St, Nobody talked to me,

Lighty read it & spoke of it,
don't know exactly what I was
doing, I did not read the letter,
Only made me laugh when he said

294

Kiss him & die, He said what a foolish thing to write such a letter
 I don't know as Gimpertz said anything
 He never showed me any other letter
 I sat by stove in middle of room
 I saw mark on Envelope Milwaukee
 on end stove, Don't not round,
 not square, Don't know what
 paper I read, He throwed the En-
 velope in stove, said he had no
 use for it, I saw it after it was
 put in stove That was in 3 & 4
 o'clock, Don't say how long he had
 been in room, he took off his coat
 & sat in chair & read the letter. He
 threw the Envelope in stove after
 Slightz read the letter, He said
 to George Kerner if he would go
 up to his room he would read it to
 him, that was after he burned the
 Envelope, I read German, Don't
 read no English, only something, don't
 read writing, I read Milwaukee
 on the Envelope, No particular rea-
 son why I read it, Did not
 read the rest on the Envelope, I
 only just looked at it I was about
 2 feet from stove, He 2 or 1 foot,
 after he had put in stove, he sat

clown read it. George asked him what was news. The customer came & George had to shave him, he told George then that he would read it to him some other time. Henry gave the letter to Slight to read. I have been in fail to see Gumpertz in Hall & in smaller room, to carry him papers. I been in most every week every Friday. I never spoke to him about this letter. I took to him NY Ledger & Mercury. He never shaved me & cut my hair in fail. I never see keep the German Newspaper at home. I saw in that paper advertised name "Hendrick Gumpertz"

Frederick Becker

295

I publish National Democrat. I advertised letters last year for German parties. In my paper in Number 1 1838 I published letter as for Henry Gumpertz. It was spelled. It was published on the 2nd of March on Tuesday "Hien Gumpertz" we have no paper published on Monday, we get the list on Monday.

Cross

Letters may lay in P.O. 14 days.
They may be advertised before they
have been in office 14 days. We
publish a daily letter list. We pub-
lish also a 14 day list. As to this
list I can't tell how long the letters
had been in the office. Don't know
when this list was made up.

Which

A letter I find in this list may
have been in Office 1, 2, 6, or 14 days

August Seiglitz, 1st March 1858 I lived in
296 86 N Clark St I worked under
Matteron House for Trazza &
Ribala, Immertz worked there then
He asked Trazza to go for a letter
went & got it. Came in & tore off
Envelope & read it. One remark in
letter was that she would come &
see him once more & then kiss him.
The Envelope was asked for and got
He said he would like to keep this
letter as it would help him some
time when he should get in trouble
with her when she should come
He said perhaps he should get into

trouble with her. I had known
Imperetz since Sept year ago, he
came from Milwaukee & came to shop
First time I had seen him, Knife
shown He asked me if I would mor
be so kind as to fix it for him. That
was in middle of April 1888. I
fixed it for him. before that it was
a common case knife, he got it
back last part of April, there was
no blood on it. If there had
been any blood on it, ~~If there had~~
~~been any blood on it.~~ I don't know
if I should have ground it off,
have seen a saw in the shop as
he brought it from Milwaukee, I
was in his room different times
Did not notice particularly.

Cross

297
I left Orzetta first Monday in
April. I can't exactly fix by
my own knowledge this receipt of
letter. It was on Monday or
Tuesday the first week in March
Mrs Womer came 2^d or 3^d of March
No Newspapers said. It was the
first part of March might have
been 1st or 2nd ^{Wednesday or} Monday in March

298

After this talk about the letter my
attention was called by Newspapers
to this letter when the barrel got back
(A partner of Geo Merriam came
& talked with me. Can't tell when
barrel got back. Think he was
arrested third or 4th of May,
when I saw the letter was the same
time he did receive it. Can't fix the
time within a week. He took off
coat, took off Envelope & put it
in stove, as he always did, that
was his habit all the time (Envelope
Shown) (objection to saying
anything about envelope, not
read to Mary) I think he always
in general kept up Envelopes.
Generally, I think perhaps he saved
those of Quine's letters. I sat in my
chair, I sat beside him. He was
reading it, He said I should
listen to what she had written,
That she would come, see him,
Kiss him or things like it & then
kill herself or go to unknown part.
He only read me this part,
Then the boy got him and Envelope,
He said he would like to save
this letter, on account of it might

help him some of these days, if he
got into trouble, said it was from
Mrs Tremmer, did not talk about
how he might get into trouble, He
said nothing more about it, I don't
remember as I had it in my hands,
I can't swear, George Tremmer was
there, I might be there was talk
between Geo. & Jannpertz. I did
not hear it, I was in his room
before & after she came, He was
sick once in the evening, before I left
the shop, in March or Dec. I went
up to see him, Tremmer said Sophia
in that room nor did I know
when she was here

Rich

299 At this time I understood she would
come to Chicago, Jannpertz said she
was coming to see him & then go
away, I never took any notice only
that she would be here on some
evening train, She would go away,
he read out of letter, & would not
trouble him any more,

Cross resumed

Don't know as he said anything about
her not troubling him only that he
read something about this in letter.

McComas wishes to put evidence, the Cor
rected & revised Statement of the Prison
er as published in the Newspapers
the morning after it was made, either
that in Times or Tribune or both,
Judge thinks those Newspapers cannot
be given in Evidence

Agnes W. Pomerooy -

300 I am in Employ of Pomerooy who
owns the Pomerooy Building, Shows to
Jury Diagram of rooms, Showing what
rooms Jumpsitz occupied, & who
occupied other rooms, on 4th floor,
Room 17 occupied by Stanton as
office & sleeping room; No 18 by Mrs
Command as sleeping room; 19 by
J S Jennings as sleeping room & office
20 by Giles & Pomerooy as sleeping
room, 21 by Porter & Haynes as
sleeping room, 22 by Capt Edw
Pratt as sleeping room, 23 by
Capt Mann as sleeping room
24 by Harbor Master as office &
sleeping room, These are all rooms
on 4th floor, On 5th floor,
No 25 by Newcomb & Hawkins as
sleeping room, 26 by J C Smith
as sleeping room, 27 was vacant

28 by Miller, think he did not
occupy it at time, 29 by Mrs Loun-
bury, Insurance man, as a Storeman.
30 by Henry J. Impey, 31 was I
think empty, it was leased, but
tenants had left, was leased to Bal-
win Culver, when he occupied it
there were two there, I think not there
10th March. 32 was vacant.

You could enter at each end on the
3rd Story, but to go to 4th or 5th
you could not so enter, one entrance
on Clark St. through Dole's building,
and one on S. Water St. The Pantry
Building, Hall on 2nd Story going
through both buildings. No passage
way down back part of building to
the water. Clark & S. Water are as
public as any streets in the City.

301
The persons who lodged there were
generally unmarried people. No
families in the building. About the
building & in it in business hours
there is no place in the City more
thronged. Darning & more on left about
them. It would be rare not to
see somebody about there till late
Evening. In navigation season,

much passing in river. The bridge
close by is used as much as any
other. I think river was froze from
1st to 10th of March, & during
season of no navigation these Cap-
tains would usually be about there.
These Captains, Pratt & Warren had
rooms below for business, Pratt's room
was under No 30. We have a Porter
there. He has to be there early in
the morning to light gas and put
it out & to wash halls. Is much
about there. The gas for room 30,
was about midway between 30 & 31.
Can't say it was not opposite 30.
302 don't remember. On 5th Story 29
was above 21, 31 above 23, 32 above
24, 25 is on 5th floor, is above 17.
Those halls are well lighted by day
very light.

Croft

From 1st to 16th March I can't say
how often I was up in 5th Story.
Generally went once a week. I
only went if I had business, to show
a room or something. Porter is a
colored man. Mr Jackson

Question

Did you know of any complaints

made by persons as to filth thrown
out of Jumper's room?

Objection

I don't know of my own knowledge
of filth being thrown out. 27 was not
occupied then, was a passage, was
unlocked. The stairs leading from
Water St. was about 50 feet from
room Jumper occupied.

Alexander Ribbolla

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Robinson 62 Dearborn
St. know Jumper since Spring of
1856. Told me that was first
place he worked time 1800 19 months
altogether. His general character is
very good, can be no better. I don't
know particular of his furnishing a
room. Got nothing of me to furn-
ish it. Don't remember of his going
out half a day to buy furniture.
About 1st March he asked me to
go for letter. I don't remember
particularly if he asked this day.
Sophia came over to my place
after he had gone to Milwaukee
Came about 9 o'clock.

For H. A. Johnson
Live in City Chicago

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An Physician & Surgeon, have
practiced 6 or 8 years here, and
connected with Rush Medical College
Prof. of Physiology & pathology
Treatment of persons belong to my
department. There are narcotic
poison. Opium is type. The
very in their effects. Yet have
general effects in poisonous doses
The effects of these can be told after
death with a degree of probability.
They effect principally signs of respi-
ration & circulation. Narcotic poison
a circulation effect is to diminish
heart's action, if accelerated it is
diminished in force. In a patient dead
of narcotic poison the brain is
ordinarily congested. Sometimes
so only as to show a redness, some-
times so as to produce effusion.
ordinarily there is a species of con-
gestion, of whole of blood vessels
arterial rather than of venous vessels.
In question of death by narcotic
poison or of strangulation if I find the surface
of brain intensely congested & no further
evidence of congestion in brain
I should think the probabilities were
somewhat in favor of death by

Strangulation. This force that
blood vessel exert is a Mechanical
force. By narcotic poison all
these three forces are diminished,
Mechanical force of heart, Condi-
tion of acting itself & a force in
the Capillaries ~~themselves~~ themselves
are these three forces. Each of
these forces are ultimately & generally
are weakened by narcotic. In
this case the blood thrown through
the Capillaries, would be less
than in health. The capillaries are
not seen by naked eye. Taylor on
Poison is good authority. In the
authorities Congestion is described
as sometimes present & sometimes
absent. Poison by Narcotics generally
makes the blood liquid. That is
stated as a symptom. In case of
Strangulation the blood in condition
is little changed. It prevents the
venous blood from returning, but ad-
mits the arterial blood into brain.
In case of such a death, the heart
don't immediately stop & we in brain
acum rather than arterial congestion.
It may not be always present in
Strangulation. The specific effect

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of irritants is to act locally on the substances with which they are brought in contact. They all act locally in fresh instances, act by chemical action. They by irritation or secondary effect hasten the circulation.

The effect is secondary and might be like any other secondary effect in a few days or hours, likely days.

There are acid & narcotic poisons combined a compound of the two would give confusion of symptoms. The spinal cord & all the tissues of body are affected by Narcotics more or less, it would probably congest the lungs also.

306 I am not a chemist by profession. In case of death by Strangulation & head cut off soon after ^{death} & the large arteries of trunk severed it might diminish quantity of blood in larger blood vessels. In case of sudden death finding blood in the ventricles of brain that would indicate a weakness of vessel or force a tempo. It is usually produced by some cause that produced sudden rush to brain. I should think this cause favored the theory of death by strangulation. It is not usual to find extravasation of blood in case of death by poisons narcotic. Blood is but mechanical & chemical mixture. Case of death these mechanical portions

are precipitated, what is left if it don't coagulate
is liquid of blood, if it does it is curum.
Narcotics have the effect as to this decomposition
of blood after death diminishing tendency to
be in liquid condition. If a portion of
blood was found in ventricles of brain
long after death in coagulus it would have
a tendency to show that it had had
nothing to prevent coagulation. In case of
rope round neck it don't necessarily, but
usually produce a mark. It may
disappear after a time. Suppose months to
have passed, head off, body lacerated, put
into barrel & carried to N.Y. ordinarily,
head cut off at 5th vertebra mark would
just as likely to be absent as present. If
head placed in alcohol for six weeks
would not expect to find a mark
would not think at either time
to find any evidence of death by
strangulation, Would not after that time
expect to find in the other organs after
that length of time to find other organs
showing strangulation. The division of the
large arteries below the lungs & the cutting
off of head might not have so much effect
on congestion of lungs as the blood goes to
the lungs, after death the transfer of blood

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from veins to arterial trunks takes place.
In case of Strangulation if body was cut down
at point of death, the actual amount of blood
sent to lungs would be probably diminished. This
congestion of lungs I spoke of may occur from
any cause after death. Capillaries are vessels from
to 1/100 of inch in diameter. When I spoke
of small arteries & veins that can be congested
I don't mean ^{an} capillaries. In the formation the
arteries & veins are in some cases not visible
but in case of congestion would be. There is not
much difficulty to tell if the surface of the
brain is congested.

Crop

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I never saw this body in question. I came in
same College with Dr Greer. I never was
in partnership or had office with him. Death
by Strangulation don't necessarily imply hanging
by neck, may embrace anything that prevents
return of blood. Asphyxia might be produced
by Strangulation. The effect of Asphyxia is
to arrest flow of blood through lungs. If
smothered by pillow or done by hands about
the neck it would produce some of the
symptoms I have described. If I only saw
congestion of brain I could only say that
death resulted from congestion of brain. I should
say it was difficult to decide cause of
death in case of this mutilation when there

was only congestion of the brain. Post mortem
appearances as indicating death are all more
or less effaced by time. If a month had
elapsed it would be difficult to tell
venous from arterial blood. Congestion would
be diminished by immediate severing of ~~head~~
In death by hanging the face is livid, swollen
up prominent, vessels of face generally ~~tongue~~
Two months after (+ a week ~~having~~ elapsed since
death before mutilation) the absence of these
appearances as from the face would not suggest
death by hanging, it would suggest death by
some other cause

Direct - resumed

309 If while body was yet warm body was taken
down + neck relieved + mutilations taking
place soon after that would relieve the face
from these appearances, a month after would
not be likely to find them. There are instances
where after death by hanging these symptoms
are not present. Alcohol generally changes
tissues + bleaches the color, salt
prevents decomposition

Cross

Not much difficulty in placing an ordinary
body in a barrel if one knows how
before rigidity or after, subsides in 48 or 68
hours, after this it can be cut & put over in
positions it could not be in life, cause of death

24 hours after quantity of blood would be slight - would not much relieve head or face, Nor if head was covered 5 days after that. Suppose this case (putting the case of Sophie) & the body bloodless (Question objected to as there is no testimony that body was bloodless) now at what stage after death would these mutilations have occurred. It must have occurred before death in order to allow all the blood to escape. Blood would flow out of large arteries as long as it was fluid for three weeks.

Direct resumed

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3 weeks after I think I could tell if blood was in veins by appearance of surface. At that period I could not tell whether body bled to death or not.

Dr Braumant

I am a physician & Surgeon have been so 24 years. I have examined state of brain - who have died of strangulation. In such cases the surface of brain would generally be injected, congested in a high degree. The ventricles of brain would generally retain a little serum sometimes blood commonly not. If I found it and was

asked cause of death I should think
strangulation. Because strangulation pressing
on brain vessels ruptures them. A month
after death if I examined heart & brain &
& only found these symptoms of extreme congestion
of brain I should think the symptom (the
appearance would be unreliable at that time).
formed idea of strangulation rather than
poison. If at hanging and body taken down
✓ at time at point of death (this case put)
I should not expect to find anything on
face indicative of mode of death. If I found
the body in this state bloodless I think the
blood would gradually leak out in
course of a month. If person had died of
mineral poison it would be possible to detect
arsenic in nearly all the tissues of body, so
of Copper & Mercury.

311 ✓ would not prevent detection of poisons
mineral especially & some vegetables, Strychnine
has been detected in all tissues & morphine
might be detected

Cross

Sudden death by poison or any means
would likely produce congestion. Death
by drowning is about equivalent to strangu-
lation. The narcotics leave more congestion

than irritants, the last don't always,
might or not produce congestion. In
case of poisoning & the subject remains
a length of time what becomes of blood?

312 The appearance of a brain after
strangulation would depend upon the way
the brain was placed, the blood might all
run out of it. Appearance of body a
month after death would be very unreliable
changes after death are very often like those
before death I don't think the appearance of
congestion can be relied on as showing cause of
death. In cases of strangulation a discoloration
of face is generally produced for the time
this don't remain, it depends upon the
position of the body. The organs most necessary
to detect poison in the body, Chemists look to
Stomach & contents, if absorbed they look to
Liver & Kidneys. If all abdominal organs
were removed Chemists should proceed without it
I should look first in Stomach I think
poison might be in liver & not in Stomach
if not in any quantity then it might be

If I found Mercury in body that
would not be evidence of poison, if it was
shown that he had taken it Arsenic &
strychnine would be evidence of poison

Dorset

Chloroform would produce congestion &

think, tho not sure I dont know as it
affects the blood vessels of brain. I cant
say whether or not it would congest brain.
(Question by Jurymen) If death took place
quickly after the taking of poison & stomach
se were removed I dont think poison would
be shown in rest of body. I think if poison
had been mineral & the stomach had been
removed 3/4 hour after death I think it
could be detected 50 yrs if the stomach could
be examined

Dr. Parker

Lives in Chicago 3 years. Physician &
Surgeon 15 to 20 years. Dont belong to any
Institution. I have not Examined organs of
persons dead by poison. I have made general
dissection of persons dying from Strangulation.

Strangulation Congestion of
capillary tubes. The vessels of
would be intensely congested. Narcotic
poison would congest large vessels, not so
much in small vessels. Find it in the small
ones but not so much. If I find the
surface of the brain congested & a
quantity of blood in ventricles a month
after death death by strangulation would
be most decidedly indicated. Because narcotics
weaken vessels & they cease to act. Two principle
forces combine to produce this capillary force

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