

0129

**BOX:**

290

**FOLDER:**

2761

**DESCRIPTION:**

Scott, Richard S.

**DATE:**

12/23/87



2761

0130

**BOX:**

290

**FOLDER:**

2761

**DESCRIPTION:**

Dunn, John R.

**DATE:**

12/23/87



2761



0131

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

Witnesses:

Joseph T. Baldwin  
Simon H. Ottern  
Lizzie W. Scott

(Confuse),

Filed, 23 day of Dec 1887

Pleads, Ch. 2. - guilty of larceny

with the intent to steal

THE PEOPLE

vs. Richard S. Scott

Indicted State Prison

9 years & months

NA

Richard S. Scott

43 days and 2

John R. Dunn

RANDOLPH B. MARTINE,

District Attorney.

Or J. James, 1887, day 1888.

Or J. James, 11/88 for trial 1888.

A True Bill. Dated and corrected

June 15, 1888.

Wm. J. Lawrence

Deputy

Deputy

Deputy

Deputy

Deputy

Deputy

Deputy

Deputy

Grand Larceny  
[Sections 528, 530, 550, Penal Code]

What they already know -

He will tell them further law & facts.

For what indicted -

what of larceny in first degree is -

this is simplest form.

Is indicted as principal -

Seems common-sense tells us who are principals -

And law also - Section 29 -

Instances hereunder.

The whole story. -

I have now related to you briefly the whole history of a crime imposing in its proportions, bold in its conception, ~~acute in its~~ ~~it in its~~ ~~in its~~ ~~in its execution~~ ~~marvelously elaborate~~ ~~in the provision~~ & remarkable both for the minuteness of precaution taken against the failure of its design, & for the literal manner in which those precautions were observed in its execution. It seems as though prudence & provision could go no further, & as you may judge, the evidence of the conspiracy would probably never have been discovered, & the whole project w<sup>d</sup> have been carried out to the ~~ruin~~ ~~for~~ intended compromise, but for ~~the~~ <sup>unforeseen</sup> one of those chances by which Providence frequently

confound the schemes of justice.

By whom, then, shall I prove the accumulation of facts I have recited to you? You may easily guess. Secret in its nature beyond most crimes, involving the most thorough preparation, the most extreme watchfulness, the most profoundest secrecy, the most absolute concealment, alike of the fruits of the crime & of the criminal himself & rendered doubly secret, not only by the criminal's position & fiduciary position of Scott, this unhappy & the extensive influence & means of the bank, but by his unhappy relations toward his wife, ~~but~~ also by Dunn's ~~hope~~ wish & hope that the projected scheme might be carried through to a successful issue without his connection being suspected — for all these reasons, the conspiracy, the conferences, the intent, the deposit of the money, ~~the~~ <sup>hurry</sup> flight, were shrouded in the profoundest ~~secret~~ complete privacy, save to the immediate actors in the plot. Not even those nearest to the defaulter were apprised in the slightest degree of his intended step. It was well told no women, Dunn advised. Of all the secret was the property of these two men alone, of all on earth, ~~they alone~~ <sup>they alone</sup> their I shall call Scott, then, to testify & only one of them can ~~testify~~ disclose what passed at their many consultations ~~at~~



~~Scott himself shall accordingly be our informant~~  
~~as to that~~ I shall accordingly prove these things  
by Scott.

But, that his testimony may not rest  
without corroboration, I shall produce in  
evidence the <sup>lengthy</sup> letters of the defendant himself,  
& you shall hear, too, from the lips of the other  
witnesses to whom he incautiously unburdened  
himself the language of his admissions & de-  
nials.

That, gentlemen, is, concisely, the  
people's case; & if even this brief statement  
has consumed trespasses upon your pa-  
tience, it must be attributed is because  
the ~~very testimony to be adduced~~ is so great  
in amount & so precise <sup>of the crime,</sup> proof is so over-  
whelming in amount.

as in the recent & narration of  
which it is over-copied,

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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[illegible][illegible]

*[Faint handwritten notes]*

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As to the truth or falsity of

~~Whether~~, this pretense ~~was true~~ — whether the money was in fact lost, or whether the thief Dunn had broken his compact of crime, & cheated the thief Scott — is a matter with which the prosecution or this case has nothing to do.

To the people of this State the pecuniary aspect of the case is of no concern, save so far as its civil courts guarantee to every <sup>citizen</sup> ~~citizen~~ the legal redress for his injuries. It ~~injured~~ <sup>injured</sup> peace & dignity <sup>interests</sup> injured by the crime, takes no regard of an individual pocket: it sees the wrong to society, seeks to punish <sup>the criminal</sup>, not to recompense his victim. It cares not what were the relations of those associated in crime, or whether they have been violated. It remembers that when thieves fall out, honest men get their due; when the obligations of law-breakers are forgotten, the claims of the law begin to be heard, & the law rejoices at every opportunity for the verification of that maxim. Though there may, therefore, be much which might point one way or the other upon this question, we shall pass it by as of consequence only when the parties <sup>interested</sup> ~~concerned~~ may see fit to litigate it in a civil suit, & we shall continue to confine our attention to the question of the defendant's criminal guilt.



The story of the ~~crime itself~~, plan, of the Com-  
mission of the crime itself, of the flight of Scott, & of his  
protracted exile, ~~is a~~ ~~is~~ is remarkable & interesting  
in the extreme. ~~It was planned~~ surrounded by  
manifest dangers of detection & interruption  
~~manifest dangers~~, every danger was anticipated  
& provided for, to the smallest detail. ~~Confronted~~  
~~by legal liabilities~~, The advice of the defend-  
ant, as a lawyer, versed in criminal matters,  
provided for every legal liability & peril. He  
searched laws; he explored the details of extradition  
treaties, & the persons they concerned; he expounded  
the law & manner of its operation in advance of the  
trial, the habits, & the correspondence & the amusements  
of Scott, as measures of precaution which he had  
have effected. The ~~lawyer~~ ~~of the~~ It ap-  
peared as though the plan must be success-  
ful to the end, if human prudence & in-  
geniousness could assure it. And so long  
as Dennis's instructions were observed, it  
was successful. For over two years, while  
his instructions were literally followed, the  
conspiracy remained a perfect secret  
from all except that ~~person~~ ~~it~~ had been  
purposely entrusted, & during all that time, Scott,  
free from legal perils, was approaching infall-  
ibly the consummation of his designs — a  
The settlement seemed upon the verge of success.  
Compromise with the bank. The design  
was unassailable from without. The settlement  
seemed on the verge of success, when, ~~at the very moment of its completion~~  
it was exposed & irretrievably destroyed from within.

by the only one who  
possessed the  
misadventures which would  
possibly have of itself  
null of Dennis's prudence was of  
Dennis

The testimony must, manifestly, be true or false. If true, it makes no difference what its motive; if false, ~~either the or it~~ ~~must~~ it will, in one way or another betray its falsity. Either the manner of its narration will itself give it the lie, or the ingenuity of a veteran lawyer's scrutiny will have exposed its falsehood, or the ordinary exercise of your own judgment will quickly discern it.

If true, ~~there is, of course, no escape from the conclusion~~ the defendant's guilt is proved as though an angel had testified. There is no escape. Upon that basis the defense have played their cards, and by the issue of the throw they must abide.

Let us, then, examine this evidence critically, to decide whether ~~as~~ it is true or false. ~~Let us treat with the contempt~~ These appellations of "perjurer", "liar", "informer," ~~was~~ these mouthy roars of insult, ~~these in-~~ tended to be imprecative, but which are only laughable — mean nothing. They are the stock material of every lawyer who finds his client's case beyond repair. There was never yet a thief whose associate "went back on him" that did not declare his whilom comrade to be perjured. It is a necessity of his case. He must attack, he must destroy.

prove & break down the fatal witness, else his own  
life is gone forever. Since the time an  
accomplice first went upon the stand, you  
may take it for granted he went there under  
a storm of vilification & abuse. In every case  
~~the fact~~ It is a contingency you may de-  
pend upon. It is about the only weapon left in  
the hands of the criminal - it is so much to ~~at~~  
expect that he will not use it to the utmost advantage of which  
~~reasonable~~ men to believe that a man will ~~do~~  
it is capable. ~~accuse himself of crime save he be guilty.~~

But it proves nothing one way or  
the other. It is the old, worn-out device of  
every man, since a lawyer, since the birth of  
time, who found himself so placed. Let us  
cast these things aside, & quote of the evidence  
by the evidence itself supplies. We shall be  
able to discover, by its own ear-marks, whether  
or no it is worthy of reliance.



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0140

*District Attorney's Office,  
City & County of  
New York.*

Dec. 17th, 1887.

Mr Martine:

The enquiry referred by you to me of course expressly left out the affidavits of Mr and Mrs Scott, herewith submitted, <sup>accordingly</sup> I have <sup>attention</sup> confined my ~~report~~ to the affidavits of Mrs Searls and William Cross.

I may say, separate and apart from the report, that it is my opinion that no case can possibly be made out against Dunn for an indictment except the testimony at least of Mrs. Scott be obtained. With her testimony I think an indictment could readily be found, as his confessions to her are in a form sufficiently explicit, with the corroborating circumstances, to make a prima facie case.

But even with her testimony I doubt that a conviction could be obtained; and I think that Scott's own testimony would be indispensable to that result.

Very respectfully,

*A. D. Barker*

Chief Clerk.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

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I N T H E M A T T E R  
of  
J O H N R . D U N N .  
-----

In June, 1885, Richard Seaman Scott, then the paying teller of the Bank of the Manhattan Company of this city, absconded and left the United States, having immediately prior to his departure stolen and given into the hands of one John R. Dunn, of this city, for safe keeping, the sum of One Hundred and Forty-thousand dollars (\$140,000), the property of the said bank, the said embezzlement in all its details having been discussed with Dunn, advised by him, and the delivery made to him at his request, and with the full knowledge of the sources from which the money received was derived.

It had been the advice of Dunn that the money stolen by Scott should be held by him (Dunn) subject to the call of Scott, it being the object of the two conspirators to hold the said money until the bank should consider it to its advantage to compromise the civil liability by a return of part of the money stolen; and it was upon that understanding that the money was delivered by Scott and received by Dunn.

Immediately after the embezzlement Scott fled to Canada, and thence, after a stay of some weeks, to England, where he has ever since remained. His wife subsequently joined him there, but afterwards returned to New York, and is now, as I am informed, in Canada.

(2)

Civil actions have been begun by the bank against both Scott and Dunn, and Dunn is now imprisoned in Ludlow Street jail, in this city, upon an order of arrest in the action against him. Scott was subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury, and the indictment still awaits trial, but Scott being out of the jurisdiction, no movement is possible in the case.

The attorneys for the bank have submitted, for the purpose, if possible, of obtaining an indictment against Dunn, the affidavits of said Scott, his wife, Lizzie W. Scott, his wife's sister, Jennie A. Searls, and his wife's brother, William Cross, and the affidavits of Mrs Searls and of Cross have been referred to me for the purpose of ascertaining whether, upon the facts contained in them, the Grand Jury would be justified in finding an indictment.

I have thoroughly examined all the affidavits presented, and in particular those to which my attention was especially directed. It is unnecessary to state their contents in detail, as they are quite voluminous, and contain considerable matter not directly to the point of their sufficiency for the matter of indictment. As the result of that examination, I am clearly of the opinion that they do not furnish the basis of an indictment. They are not the testimony of the parties concerned, directly or indirectly, in the criminal offence charged against Dunn; and the alleged declarations of Dunn therein contained are the only features at all relevant to the object proposed to be attained. But these



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0143

(3).

declarations on his part are not in any such tangible and specific form as to be valuable in evidence as confessions, nor, on the other hand, are there any declarations of his co-conspirator Scott to either Mrs. Searls or William Cross admissible against him.

I have consulted with Mr Stern, of Stern and Myers, the attorneys for the bank, in the hope that they might be possessed of further evidence to supply the defect; but I am informed that the whole case now in their possession is with us.

I am consequently of the opinion that the evidence furnished is clearly insufficient to warrant an indictment. I have thus briefly given my estimate of the case for the reason that I have understood from you that a speedy report is desired.

*Dec 17/89.*

*A. D. Parker*

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0144

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF  
NEW YORK,

*against*

*John R. Dunn.*

*Rephah*

RANDOLPH B. MARTINE,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET,  
NEW YORK CITY.

*Dec 17/67*

0145



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0146

John R. Dunn - 31 By — PD. \$150.00

Writen 25 Sept

from 154 {2

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W. H. Belknap

66 Lenses

Lenses

Fol. 1

State of New York, :  
City and County of New York, : ss:-

William Cross, having been duly sworn, doth depose  
and say as follows:

I reside at No. 741 Fifth Avenue, in the City of  
New York, and am engaged in business as a stock broker, and  
am a member of the New York Stock Exchange; I am a broth-  
er-in-law of Richard S. Scott. I am acquainted also with  
John R. Dunn, and have known him for many years.

2

In the month of March, 1887, I was informed that the  
said Dunn had received from the said Scott the sum of  
\$140,000.00 on the 1st of June, 1885, which sum of money  
had been stolen by the said Scott from the Bank of the  
Manhattan Company, and had been placed by said Scott with  
Dunn for safe keeping, and that there remained in his hands  
in March last the sum of \$120,000.00 of the said larger  
sum that had been left with him; and I was further informed that  
said Dunn claimed to have lost the said sum of \$120,000.00  
in speculation in grain and stocks.

3

On a certain Saturday in March, 1887, the exact date  
of which I cannot at this moment remember but can fix here-  
after with certainty, I called at the residence of the  
said Dunn, at No. 357 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, and was  
shown to his bed-room, which I entered, and then and  
there saw the said John R. Dunn; he was partially undress-  
ed for bed. I then addressed him and said to Dunn, "I

have received word from Dick and Lizzie in regard to the money that Dick took from the Bank and left with you, that  
4 Dick left \$120,000 with you"; to which the said Dunn replied "Yes"; I then ~~asked~~ understand from them that you have lost this money in speculation in grain and stocks"; Dunn answered, "Yes I have speculated in over two million bushels of grain in Chicago; I bought wheat at 99 and bought it all the way down to 91½; I sent margins through Vermilye & Co. for which I have receipts from them"; I then said, "I don't believe one word you say"; he then answered, "Well, you know when you get started in specu-  
5 tion what a man will do; I had information from friends of mine that the market would go up; the Bulgarian troubles took place and wheat advanced until I could have sold out without much, if any, loss, but I thought there would be further complications, and I held on"; I then said, "Johnnie we don't, and no business man, will believe one single word of it, and I want to know if you are going to give up that money; see the position that you are placing all parties in; a compromise has been effected with the  
6 Bank; I understand that you have been opposed to a compromise from the start; Dick was willing to give up \$80,000 of that money to the Bank, and you opposed it, and said Wait! Wait! You never have been willing to compromise at over \$25,000"; he answered, "Oh, yes, I would have given up as much as \$35,000 to have compromised it";



I  
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I said "I understand that you blame Dick that he did not  
take a million"; he said "I never said any such thing";  
I said "You have said you will give statements; why don't  
you give statements where this money was lost? Why don't  
you do it?" He said "I can; after losing so much money  
I had some left and traded in stocks in Wall Street through  
Smith & Oliphant"; I said "Johnnie, I don't believe one  
word of it. Are you going to give up the money?" He  
said "How can I, I have lost it"; I said "There will be  
trouble about this thing"; he did not answer that as-  
sertion, and after a pause, I again said "Are you willing  
to stand or fall by what you say?", and he answered "Yes";  
then I left him.

Dick and Lizzie referred to by us was intended for  
the said Richard S. Scott and his wife.

Sworn to before me this

12th day of December, 1887

: P

: William Cross

David Scott

Confidential  
W. C. Cross

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0153

The President and Directors of  
 the Manhattan Company,  
 plaintiff,  
 -against-  
 Fanny B. Roberts,  
 defendant.

Joseph T. Baldwin, being duly sworn, says:

3           That a cause of action exists in favor of said plain-  
tiff and against the above named defendant, Fanny B.  
Roberts, to recover a sum of money, to wit, the sum of  
Ten thousand dollars with interest thereon from June 1st  
1885, as damages for a wilful injury to property, to wit:

the wrongful conversion by the said defendant of personal property of the plaintiff, arising out of the following facts:

That on the 1st day of June, 1883, the plaintiff was the owner and in possession of a large amount of moneys of the United States; that on said last mentioned date and for several years prior thereto one Richard S. Scott  
4 was in the employ of the plaintiff in the capacity of paying teller, and as such said Scott had access to the said moneys of the plaintiff; that on said 1st day of June, 1885, said Scott secretly and fraudulently abstracted and stole from said moneys of the plaintiff, the sum of One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that thereupon said Scott absconded from said City of New York and has not since returned to the Bank of the plaintiff;

And deponent further avers, on information and belief that the said Scott so fraudulently abstracted and stole the said sum of money by reason and in pursuance of the  
5 fraudulent advice and procurement of said defendant so to abstract and steal the same; that thereupon, and on the date last mentioned, the said Scott delivered to said defendant the sum of Ten thousand dollars, being a part of the said moneys so abstracted and stolen from the plaintiff by said Scott; that the said defendant received and accepted said sum of \$10,000 from said Scott with intent to convert and apply the same to her own use,



at the same time well knowing that said moneys belonged to the plaintiff, and that the same were a portion of said  
6 sum of \$150,000 which had been stolen from the plaintiff by said Scott as aforesaid. And on information and belief deponent further avers and charges that thereupon the said defendant wrongfully and fraudulently converted the said sum of Ten thousand dollars to her own use; that the sources of deponent's information and the grounds of his belief as to all the foregoing matters stated to be alleged on his information and belief, is the affidavit of said Richard S. Scott hereto annexed, which affidavit deponent has read, and each and every allegation of which  
7 deponent verily believes to be true.

That no part of said sum of \$10,000 has ever been refunded or restored to the plaintiff, and that by reason of the foregoing, the plaintiff has suffered damages in the sum of Ten thousand dollars, with interest on the same from June 1st 1885.

That this action is brought to recover said damages on account of the foregoing; that the complaint herein is hereto annexed; that the summons herein has not yet been served, but that the same has been issued for service, a copy thereof being hereto annexed, and that an  
8 order for the arrest of the said defendant is asked for to accompany the summons herein, for which order no pre-

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0 156

vious application has been made .

Sworn to before me this : (sg)

23 day of August, 1887. :  
(sg)

J. T. Baldwin.

H. A. Kingsbury,

Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0 157

Richard S. Scott being duly sworn doth depose and say as follows: Prior to June 1st 1885, I resided in the City, County and State of New York, United States of America, and was there employed as Paying Teller of the Bank of the Manhattan Company of the City of New York. On said last mentioned date I stole the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the safe belonging to said Bank and which money belonged to said Bank, and in the evening of said last mentioned date I fled from said City of New York and ever since have been wandering through Canada and living in London. For more than one year previous to my flight from New York as aforesaid I was well acquainted with one Fanny B. Roberts, who was also known as Mrs. J. B. Roberts, and in fact our relations were of the most intimate character. When I first became intimate with her she resided in 45th Street between 6th and 7th Avenues in the City of New York in a small house on the south side of that street in which she occupied a small bed-room for which she told me she paid about fifteen dollars per week. She afterwards moved from that house to another on 41st street between Sixth Avenue and Broadway on the north side of the street and where she paid as she told me fifteen dollars per week for her board and lodging included. She afterwards moved from there to No. 238 West 39th Street in the City of New York, where as she told me she paid the same amount for her board and lodging. After I first became acquainted with



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0 158

her I was in the habit of calling on her about once a week. When she lived on 41st Street I would call on her and see her either in the afternoon or early part of the evening three or four times every week, and as often while she resided at No. 238 West 39th Street, as well as most every Sunday afternoon. I told her early in the course of our intimacy that I was the Paying Teller of the Bank of the Manh-attan Company, and she would often when I would invite her to go out of doors advise me that I ought not to do so and that I should be careful not to be seen out in company with her or any other woman but my wife, as a man who was as well known as I was would surely be recognized, and it might cost me my position at the Bank. She also urged me not to drink at public places and procured for me such liquor as I cared to drink, and kept it for me in her room. I confided to her that I was speculating in railroad stocks and when I received monthly accounts from my Brokers I always examined them in her room and usually in her presence. Two or three days before I fled from the City of New York, and my best recollection is that it was on the 30th day of May 1885, I called on her and in her room I told her that I was in great trouble, that I had stolen money belonging to the Bank, that I had made efforts to raise sufficient money to replace what I had stolen, that I had not succeeded in raising it and that I was at my wits' end. She said she

thought she could borrow one thousand dollars from some man she knew but I told her that would do me no good and that I was afraid that the only thing I could do was either to confess and be sent to State's Prison, or skip. She, the said Fanny B. Roberts, then said to me "if that is so you had better take all the money you can and go". I had before that also told her that if I ran away I should not go empty-handed, and she said to me again "take all you can, don't have every one say you are a small man and a fool". I told her that before absconding I would leave a large amount of money with a friend of mine for safe keeping and I thought my said friend was somewhat cowardly and that I felt quite sure I would be caught in Canada, and that if I should be caught I intended to fight it out legally, that I could not be extradited and fearing that my said friend might become frightened or might be disabled by accident or might die, I proposed to leave sufficient money with her to enable her to go on to Canada in case I should be arrested and there employ the best of counsel in my behalf, and she said "Dick, I will do anything, no matter what, to help you", and then she said she would take whatever money I gave her and put it with some valuable papers belonging to her and which she would entrust for safe-keeping to a certain elderly woman whom she had known for a long time,- had known her in San Francisco,- that she had been very kind to this elder-

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0150

ly woman and could place implicit confidence in her.

I then told said Fanny B. Roberts that I should leave for Canada on the following Monday and that I would be at her house on that Monday at about five o'clock in the afternoon. She promised that she would await me in her bedroom at that time. On the first day of June 1885 at about quarter before four o'clock in the afternoon I abstracted from the safe of the Bank One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in United States Gold Certificates of deposit in denominations of one thousand dollar bills and five hundred dollar bills and made two separate packages thereof. In one of the packages I placed the sum of One hundred and forty thousand dollars and in the other package I placed the sum of ten thousand dollars. Whether the ten thousand dollar package contained all one thousand dollar bills or whether it was made up partly of one thousand dollar bills and partly of five hundred dollars I am now unable to say with certainty. Shortly after making up these packages as aforesaid I placed them in my pockets and left the Bank. At about half past five o'clock that afternoon I went to No. 238 West 39th Street and then and there met the said Fanny B. Roberts. I was very much excited and she became so too. She commenced to cry and I told her not to forget what I had instructed her to do in case I should be arrested. She promised to do everything. I then handed to her the said package containing the sum of ten thousand dollars and said



"Fanny here is ten thousand dollars; now you will do as you have promised". She then took a solemn oath that she would do as she had promised and that she would never use one cent of the money for herself in any way. I then offered to give her either a fifty or a one hundred dollar bill, I now forget which, and as I offered the said bill I said to her "here take this, you may need it". She said "No I have enough to keep me going", and I then put down the bill on a table. I then hastily bid her good-bye. Our entire interview was very hurried and did not occupy more than about ten minutes. I did not communicate with said Fanny B. Roberts again until after February 1st, 1887, since which I have written several letters to her which she has not answered, and I wrote a letter to her and had it delivered to her by my brother-in-law George Cross, which letter she returned to him as I am informed and believe, and the said Fanny B. Roberts has never returned to me or repaid me directly or indirectly one dollar of the said sum of ten thousand dollars which I delivered to her on the first day of June 1885 as aforesaid.

Sworn to before me at the  
office of the Consulate  
General of the United States  
of America, London, England.  
(sg)

(sg)

Richard S. Scott.

Thomas M. Waller,  
Consul General.  
(Seal of Consulate General).

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0 162

Geo

Geo R. Duran

New paper Clipping

District Attorneys Office  
City & County of  
New York

0163

10.  $\cos^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$



J. J. Baldwin  
Cashier of Man Co.  
Prove:

1. Amount taken by Scott. Ans. \$160,610.42
2. Date of election of DeKay as Pres  
Ans. Elected Directors 25 of July/84  
" Pres " " "

3. How much money did Scott have in  
his control up to May 23<sup>rd</sup>?  
From 80 or 9 hundred thousand to 2 or 3 million

4 Was all this money the property of  
Man Co.? Solely,  
Yrs.

- 5 Was there a resolution by Board of  
Directors shortly before Scott's flight  
taking away from him greater part of  
money <sup>in his control</sup>? If so, give date & contents  
of resolution, & whether thereafter the  
greater part was taken from his charge?  
Ans. No. But J. J. B. Cash took into  
his custody about 1 million dollars of Scott's  
Cash a week or two - or thereabouts - before  
Scott's flight

6. Bring to Court the exemplified copy  
of the Act of Incorporation & the  
Minute book of Board

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0165

Whether you are a credit bank  
at that time?

What amt of funds as credit bank  
were in the bank at that time?

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0 166

What was the first book  
at that time?

What kind of paper was used to  
write the book at that time?



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0167

ORIGINAL

THE CITY OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS AND INFORMATION SERVICES  
MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES

SEPARATION SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item or unified group of items separated, complete two exactly duplicate forms. Place one form within the collection at the exact place the separated item would occupy if it could remain in the collection. File the other form with the separated item in its new location.

DESCRIBE ORIGINAL LOCATION OF ITEM (S):

1. Record Group:  
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS  
INDICTMENTS

2. Subgroup:

3. Series:  
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS  
INDICTMENTS

4. File Unit & Box No.  
Scott, R. + Dunn, J. "S" 12/1887  
Box 290 Folder 2761

5.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ITEM (S):

TRAIN Schedule for  
The GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY  
OF CANADA

# 13

SEPARATED TO:

6. New Location:

Oversize box

7. Room:

8. Date Separated:

1-14-98

9. Separated By:

H.L.







2

# GRAND TRUNK RY. CANADIAN

FROM POINTS IN  
NOVA SCOTIA  
AND  
NEW BRUNSWICK  
TO  
THE WEST  
Via Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways

| GOING WEST.<br>Read Down. | STATIONS.          | GOING EAST.<br>Read Up. |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.50 P.M.                 | Lvs. HALIFAX       | Arr. 12.05 P.M.         |
| 2.22 "                    | " Windsor Junction | Lvs. 12.30 P.M.         |
| 3.35 "                    | " " "              | Arr. 9.25 A.M.          |
| 4.30 "                    | " " "              | " 6.05 "                |
| 7.55 "                    | " " "              | " 4.20 "                |
| 8.32 "                    | " " "              | " 3.40 "                |
| 10.10 "                   | " " "              | " 3.10 "                |
| 1.07 A.M.                 | " " "              | " 2.45 A.M.             |
| 3.22 "                    | " " "              | " 2.10 A.M.             |
| 6.05 "                    | " " "              | " 1.40 P.M.             |
| 1.40 P.M.                 | " " "              | " 1.10 P.M.             |
| 8.10 "                    | " " "              | " 10.40 A.M.            |
| 8.50 "                    | " " "              | " 9.35 A.M.             |
| 9.08 P.M.                 | Lvs. Craig's Road  | Arr. 6.17 A.M.          |
| 9.22 "                    | " " "              | " 6.03 "                |
| 9.45 "                    | " " "              | " 5.40 "                |
| 10.08 "                   | " " "              | " 5.19 "                |
| 10.20 "                   | " " "              | " 4.53 "                |
| 10.42 "                   | " " "              | " 4.28 "                |
| 11.23 "                   | " " "              | " 4.00 "                |
| 12.35 P.M.                | " " "              | " 8.45 A.M.             |
| 1.20 "                    | " " "              | " 8.30 A.M.             |
| 11.45 "                   | " " "              | " 3.37 "                |
| 12.07 A.M.                | " " "              | " 3.16 "                |
| 12.18 "                   | " " "              | " 3.03 "                |
| 12.50 "                   | Arr. Richmond      | Lvs. 12.50 P.M.         |
| 1.50 "                    | Lvs. Richmond      | Arr. 1.50 A.M.          |
| 2.24 "                    | " " "              | " 1.29 "                |
| 3.05 "                    | " " "              | " 12.48 "               |
| 3.24 "                    | " " "              | " 12.32 "               |
| 3.55 "                    | " " "              | " 11.59 P.M.            |
| 4.05 "                    | " " "              | " 11.20 "               |
| 4.48 "                    | " " "              | " 11.22 "               |
| 5.40 "                    | " " "              | " 10.40 "               |
| 6.00 "                    | Arr. MONTREAL      | Lvs. 10.16 P.M.         |

Daily, except Sunday. \* Flag station. Stops only on signal.  
† Daily, except Monday, to Point Lévis.  
Passengers for the West arriving in Montreal, connect directly with through train of Grand Trunk Ry. from same depot, leaving at 5.55 a.m., as per time-table on next page.  
Passengers from the West, going to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia points, leave Montreal at 10.16 p.m., as per time-table above.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run through between Halifax, St. John and Montreal.

# GRAND TRUNK RY. CANADIAN

GREAT WESTERN DIVISION,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
Boston & Albany and N.Y. Central & Hudson River Railroads.  
NEW YORK and BOSTON to CHICAGO via DETROIT.

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MAY 15, 1898.  
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

**Great Northern Division**

of the **Grand Trunk Ry.**

OF CANADA,  
The Great  
**International Route**  
between the  
**EAST & WEST.**

**GRAND TRUNK RY.**  
OF CANADA

**TOURISTS' ROUTE**

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,  
THE THOUSAND ISLANDS,  
RAPIDS OF ST. LAWRENCE,

**Montreal, Quebec, Niagara Falls.**

No Road in the World Reaches Six Places of such Fame.  
The GRAND TRUNK is emphatically  
the Tourists' Route.

**THE GRAND TRUNK** Pays constant attention to  
its Roadway, ensuring as  
Perfect a Track as can be found in America.

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Are not an experiment with the Grand Trunk, but have  
been running successfully for years, serving the most  
elaborate and best-cooked meals that can be provided.

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**Most Elegant and Comfortable,**  
AND ITS  
**REVOLVING-CHAIR SMOKING CARS UNEQUALLED.**

**Baggage Checked Through Canada in Bond,**  
Avoiding all Custom-House Annoyances.  
No Examination of any kind.

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Trains leave Boston & Lowell R. R. Depot, Causeway Street

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|------------------|--|----------------------|-------|------------------------|--|---------------------------|----|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------|--|
|                  |  | 8:30                 | 7:00  |                        |  | <b>LY BOSTON</b>          |    |                         |       |                          |  |
|                  |  | 9:30                 | 8:30  |                        |  | Lowell                    | Ar | 7:30                    | 6:34  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 10:16                | 8:54  |                        |  | Manchester                | Ar | 7:43                    | 6:48  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 10:52                | 9:30  |                        |  | Franklin                  | Ar | 7:56                    | 6:59  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 11:31                | 10:11 |                        |  | Ly Springfield            | Ar | 8:12                    | 7:12  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 5:00                 | 8:15  |                        |  | Greenfield                | Ar | 7:10                    | 6:55  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 5:35                 | 8:25  |                        |  | Bellevue Falls            | Ar | 6:48                    | 6:49  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 11:55                | 10:57 |                        |  |                           |    |                         |       |                          |  |
|                  |  | 1:30                 | 12:30 |                        |  | <b>LY White River Jc.</b> | Ar | 8:20                    | 5:49  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 2:00                 | 1:40  |                        |  | Randolph                  | Ar | 8:31                    | 5:59  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 2:30                 | 2:10  |                        |  | Montpelier                | Ar | 8:40                    | 6:08  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 4:24                 | 3:24  |                        |  | Waterbury                 | Ar | 9:02                    | 6:30  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 8:10                 | 7:10  |                        |  | Sewer Junction            | Ar | 12:00                   | 8:29  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 6:00                 | 6:05  |                        |  | St. Albans                | Ar | 11:42                   | 11:43 |                          |  |
|                  |  | 8:15                 | 6:25  |                        |  | Ly St. Albans             | Ar | 6:55                    | 10:55 |                          |  |
|                  |  | 6:45                 | 6:45  |                        |  | Swanton                   | Ar | 6:58                    | 10:58 |                          |  |
|                  |  | 7:03                 | 6:55  |                        |  | Alburgh Springs           | Ar | 6:58                    | 10:53 |                          |  |
|                  |  | 7:15                 | 7:15  |                        |  | Alburgh                   | Ar | 6:18                    | 10:18 |                          |  |
|                  |  | 7:30                 | 7:30  |                        |  | Alburgh Point             | Ar | 6:10                    | 10:09 |                          |  |
|                  |  | 7:30                 | 7:10  |                        |  | Rouses Point              | Ar | 6:50                    | 9:45  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 7:45                 | 7:45  |                        |  | Alburgh                   | Ar | 6:58                    | 9:48  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 7:52                 | 7:52  |                        |  | Alburgh                   | Ar | 6:58                    | 9:48  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 8:02                 | 8:02  |                        |  | Moore's Junction          | Ar | 6:16                    | 9:08  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 8:12                 | 8:12  |                        |  | Alburgh                   | Ar | 6:16                    | 9:08  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 8:35                 | 8:35  |                        |  | Ellenburgh                | Ar | 6:16                    | 9:08  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 9:12                 | 9:12  |                        |  | Waterbury                 | Ar | 6:16                    | 9:08  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 9:38                 | 9:38  |                        |  | Malone                    | Ar | 6:16                    | 9:08  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 10:00                | 10:00 |                        |  | Brulston                  | Ar | 6:16                    | 9:08  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 10:17                | 10:22 |                        |  | Lawrence                  | Ar | 6:16                    | 9:08  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 10:25                | 10:25 |                        |  | Orford                    | Ar | 6:16                    | 9:08  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 10:60                | 10:60 |                        |  | Norwood                   | Ar | 6:16                    | 9:08  |                          |  |
|                  |  | 11:40                | 11:55 |                        |  | Ogdenburg                 | Ar | 6:16                    | 9:08  |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Ly Ogdenburg              | Ar | 1:00                    | 5:45  |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Ly Prescott               | Ar | 1:00                    | 5:45  |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Ly Prescott               | Ar | 1:00                    | 5:45  |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Brookfield                | Ar | 4:25                    | 4:02  |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Bellevue                  | Ar | 4:25                    | 4:02  |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Kington Jc.               | Ar | 2:25                    | 1:20  |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Cottingham                | Ar | 2:25                    | 1:20  |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Cottingham                | Ar | 2:25                    | 1:20  |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Ly Toronto                | Ar | 11:08                   | 10:16 |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Ly Toronto                | Ar | 11:08                   | 10:16 |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Ly Guilford               | Ar | 8:10                    | 7:25  |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Ly Stratford              | Ar | 6:45                    | 6:45  |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Ly Stratford              | Ar | 5:30                    | 5:30  |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Ly Stratford              | Ar | 5:30                    | 5:30  |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Ly Stratford              | Ar | 5:30                    | 5:30  |                          |  |
|                  |  |                      |       |                        |  | Ly Stratford              | Ar | 5:30                    | 5:30  |                          |  |
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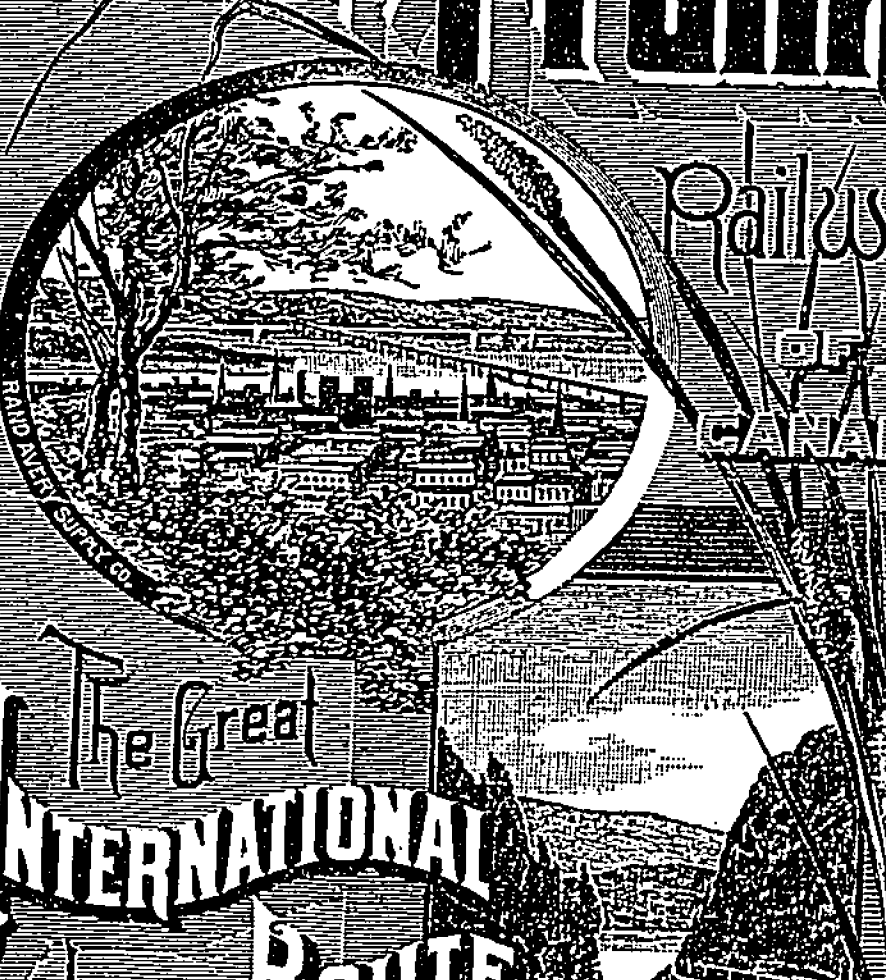
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MAY 15, 1888.  
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

# Grand Trunk

Railway of Canada




The Great International Route  
between the East & West

MAY 15, 1888.  
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

# Great Western

Division of the Grand Trunk Ry. of Canada.



The Great International Route  
between the East & West.

GRAND TRUNK SUPPLY CO., BOSTON.

## GRAND TRUNK RY. OF CANADA

GENERAL OFFICE, MONTREAL, CAN.  
LONDON OFFICE, DASHWOOD HOUSE, 9 NEW BROAD ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

**DIRECTORS:**  
SIR HENRY W. TYLER, M.P., President, London, England.  
SIR CHARLES LAWRENCE YOUNG, BART., Vice-Pres't, London, Eng.  
ROBERT YOUNG, Esq.  
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.  
WILLIAM UNWIN HEYGATE, Esq.  
JAMES CHARLES, Esq.  
HON. JAMES FLEMING, Montreal, Canada.  
JOHN MARNHAM, Esq.  
MAJOR ALEXANDER GEORGE DICKSON, M.P.

**OFFICIALS OF THE SYSTEM:**  
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L. J. SEARJEANT, Traffic Manager, Montreal, Canada.  
W. WALN WRIGHT, Assistant Manager, Montreal, Canada.  
ROBERT WRIGHT, Treasurer, Montreal, Canada.  
H. W. WALKER, Accountant, Montreal, Canada.  
J. FRED WALKER, Traffic Auditor, Montreal, Canada.  
T. TANDY, General Freight Agent, Montreal, Canada.  
WM. EDGALL, General Passenger Agent, Montreal, Canada.  
H. R. RITCHIE, Stationery Agent, Montreal, Canada.  
JOHN TAYLOR, General Storekeeper, Montreal, Canada.

**DIVISIONAL OFFICERS:**  
JAMES STEPHENSON, Superintendent East of Toronto and Northern Division, Montreal, Canada.  
CHARLES STIFF, Superintendent Southern Division, Hamilton, Canada.  
E. WAGG, Local Manager, Hamilton, Canada.  
J. HANNAFORD, Chief Engineer, Toronto, Canada.  
JOSEPH HOBSON, Chief Engineer, Montreal, Canada.  
J. G. MACKLIN, Engineer, Montreal, Canada.  
J. K. DOUGLAS, Mechanical Superintendent, Montreal, Canada.  
JOHN BARKS, District General Freight Agent, Hamilton, Canada.  
A. BURNS, District General Freight Agent, Toronto, Canada.  
ALFRED WHITE, District General Freight Agent, Montreal, Canada.  
A. W. LOUD, General Freight Agent Through Traffic, Detroit, Mich.  
E. R. BAINES, Storekeeper, London, Canada.

**UNITED STATES AGENCIES:**  
E. P. BEACH, General Agent G. T. 271 Broadway, New York.  
J. V. WARD, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.  
W. G. HALLMAN, N. E. Passenger Agent, 200 Washington Street, Boston.  
G. J. GILCOE, Asst. N. E. Agent, 200 Washington Street, Boston.  
G. P. PETERS, Freight Agent, 200 Washington Street, Boston.  
W. HOWE, Freight Agent, 103 South Clark Street, Chicago.  
G. B. OSWELL, Passenger Agent, 62 1/2 Ford Street, Chicago.  
T. D. SHERIDAN, Passenger Agent, 177 Washington Street, Buffalo.  
S. S. MCKEE, Freight Agent, 177 Washington Street, Buffalo.

**TIME STANDARD:**  
Eastern Standard, — From Sarnia (Pt. Edward) and Windsor East.  
Central Standard, — Port Huron, Detroit and West.

## GRAND TRUNK RY. OF CANADA

### TOURISTS' ROUTE

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,  
THE THOUSAND ISLANDS,  
RAPIDS OF ST. LAWRENCE.

# Montreal, Quebec, Niagara Falls.

No Road in the World Reaches Six Places of such Fame.  
The GRAND TRUNK is emphatically  
the Tourists' Route.

**THE GRAND TRUNK** Pays constant attention to  
Perfect a Track as can be found in America.

# DINING CARS #  
Are not an experiment with the Grand Trunk, but have  
been running successfully for years, serving the most  
elaborate and best-cooked meals that can be provided.

**THE DAY COACHES**  
Of the Grand Trunk are among the  
**Most Elegant and Comfortable,**  
AND ITS  
REVOLVING-CHAIR SMOKING CARS UNEQUALLED.

Baggage Checked Through Canada in Bond,  
Avoiding all Custom-House Annoyances.  
No Examination of any kind.

## GRAND TRUNK RY. OF CANADA

### CONDENSED TIME-TABLE

FROM  
**HALIFAX TO CHICAGO,**  
Via ST. JOHN, BANGOR, and PORTLAND.

| Miles. | STATIONS.                 | DAY EXPRESS.   | EXPRESS.       |
|--------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0      | HALIFAX, N.S.             | Lvs. 7:15 A.M. | Lvs. 1:00 P.M. |
| 12     | ST. JOHN, N.S.            | 7:40 P.M.      | 7:00 A.M.      |
| 24     | BANGOR, Me.               | 7:15 A.M.      | 7:45 P.M.      |
| 36     | PORTLAND, Me.             | 1:30 P.M.      | 9:15 A.M.      |
| 48     | Yarmouth Junction         | 2:00           | 9:10           |
| 60     | Danville Junction         | 2:48           | 10:02          |
| 72     | Lewiston Junction         | 2:48           | 10:02          |
| 84     | Mechanic Falls            | 3:00           | 10:26          |
| 96     | South Paris               | 3:37           | 10:53          |
| 108    | Norway                    | 3:00           | 10:15          |
| 120    | Bryant's Pond             | 4:18           | 11:21          |
| 132    | Bellevue                  | 4:40           | 11:35          |
| 144    | Gorham                    | 5:28           | 12:20 P.M.     |
| 156    | Groton Junction           | 5:55           | 12:20          |
| 168    | North Stratford           | 7:15           | 1:22           |
| 180    | Island Pond               | 7:44           | 1:48           |
| 192    | Island Pond               | 8:20           | 2:15           |
| 204    | Coaticook                 | 9:45           | 2:40           |
| 216    | Lennoxville               | 10:45          | 3:23           |
| 228    | Sherbrooke                | 11:41          | 4:12           |
| 240    | Richmond                  | 11:40          | 4:15           |
| 252    | Richmond                  | 12:40 A.M.     | 5:10           |
| 264    | Point Levis (Quebec)      | 1:50           | 5:20           |
| 276    | MONTREAL                  | 7:00 A.M.      | 8:15 P.M.      |
| 288    | MONTREAL                  | 9:05           | 8:25 P.M.      |
| 300    | Corwall                   | 11:35          | 10:40          |
| 312    | Prescott                  | 11:55          | 10:40          |
| 324    | Brookville                | 1:50 P.M.      | 12:13 A.M.     |
| 336    | Brookville                | 2:25           | 12:40          |
| 348    | Kingston J.C.             | 2:30           | 12:45          |
| 360    | Kingston J.C.             | 4:10           | 2:30           |
| 372    | Belleville                | 4:15           | 2:30           |
| 384    | Belleville                | 5:55           | 4:05           |
| 396    | Cobourg                   | 5:55           | 4:05           |
| 408    | Cobourg                   | 7:45           | 5:30           |
| 420    | Toronto                   | 10:05          | 7:55           |
| 432    | Toronto                   | 10:40          | 8:10           |
| 444    | Guelph                    | 11:37 A.M.     | 10:23          |
| 456    | London                    | 11:20 A.M.     | 5:35 P.M.      |
| 468    | Sarnia (Point Edward)     | 6:17           | 7:55 P.M.      |
| 480    | Port Huron (Port Gratiot) | 6:55           | 3:50           |
| 492    | Detroit Junction          | 9:40           | 6:10 P.M.      |
| 504    | DETROIT                   | 9:40           | 6:10 P.M.      |
| 516    | CHICAGO                   | 6:25 P.M.      | 8:10 A.M.      |

\* Daily, except Monday. \* Runs daily, Sundays included, Montreal to Toronto. \* On Sundays connects with train for Hamilton and West via G. W. Division.  
\* Runs daily, Port Gratiot to Detroit.  
\* Note (A) Saturday Night Train remains over Sunday at Island Pond.  
\* Note (B) Saturday Night Train runs through to Detroit Sunday a.m.  
Passengers leaving Bangor by morning train connect at Danville Junction with 1:30 P.M. train from Portland.  
Passengers going via Chaudiere connect at Richmond with 1:30 P.M. train from Portland.

## GRAND TRUNK RY. OF CANADA

IN CONNECTION WITH  
Boston & Lowell, Concord, Northern N.H., Central Vermont,  
Grand Trunk, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R.R.s.  
**Via OGDENSBURG.**

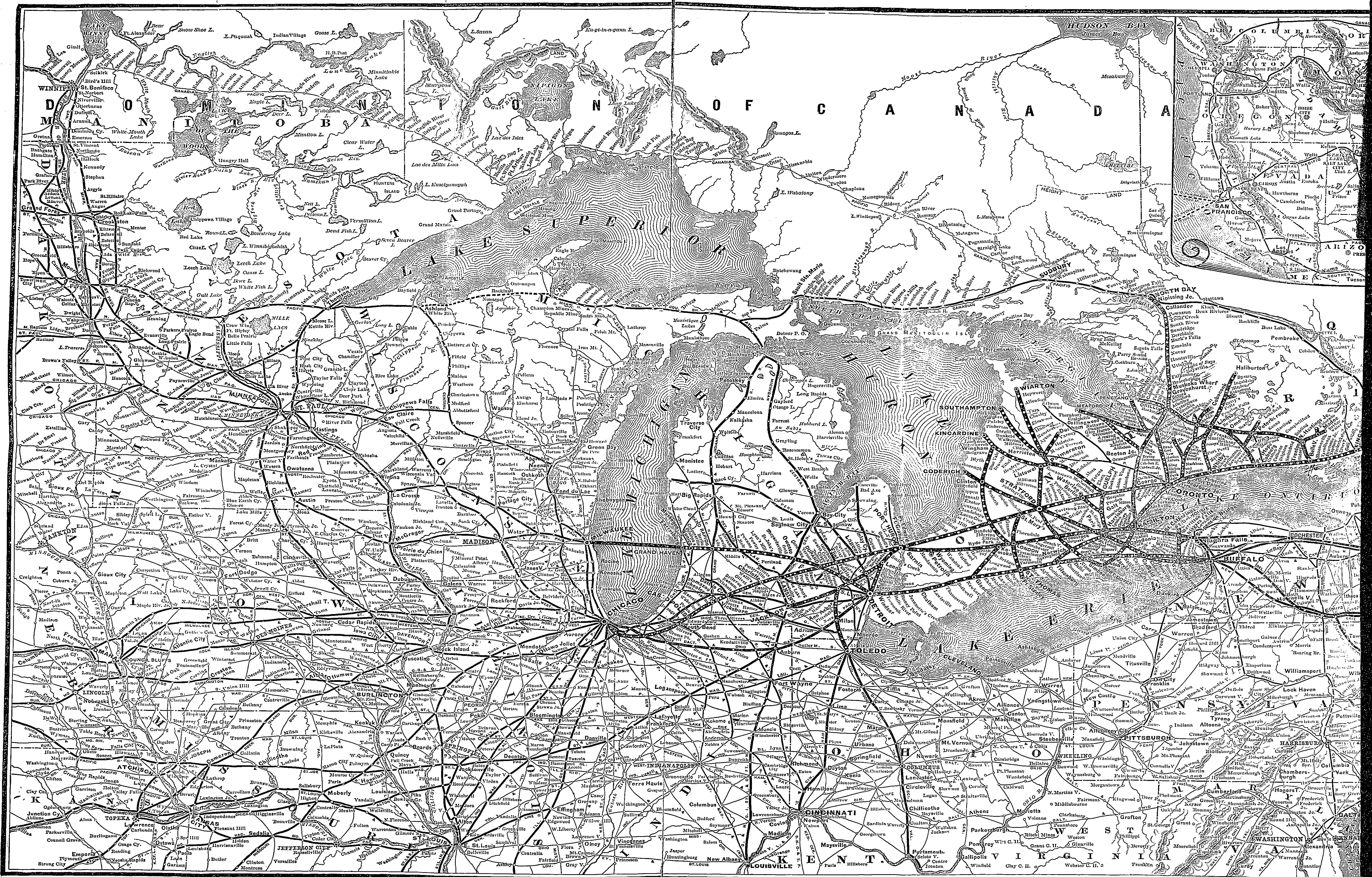
Trains leave Boston & Lowell R.R. Depot, Causeway Street.

| Chicago | Chicago | Boston  | Boston  |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Express | Light   | Express | Express |
| 8:30    | 7:00    | 8:30    | 7:00    |
| 8:47    | 7:17    | 8:47    | 7:17    |
| 9:13    | 7:43    | 9:13    | 7:43    |
| 9:47    | 8:20    | 9:47    | 8:20    |
| 10:13   | 8:54    | 10:13   | 8:54    |
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| 8:00    | 9:35    | 8:00    | 9:35    |
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| 11:55   | 10:57   | 11:55   | 10:57   |
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| 4:24    | 3:51    | 4:24    | 3:51    |
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| 9:12    | 8:48    | 9:12    | 8:48    |
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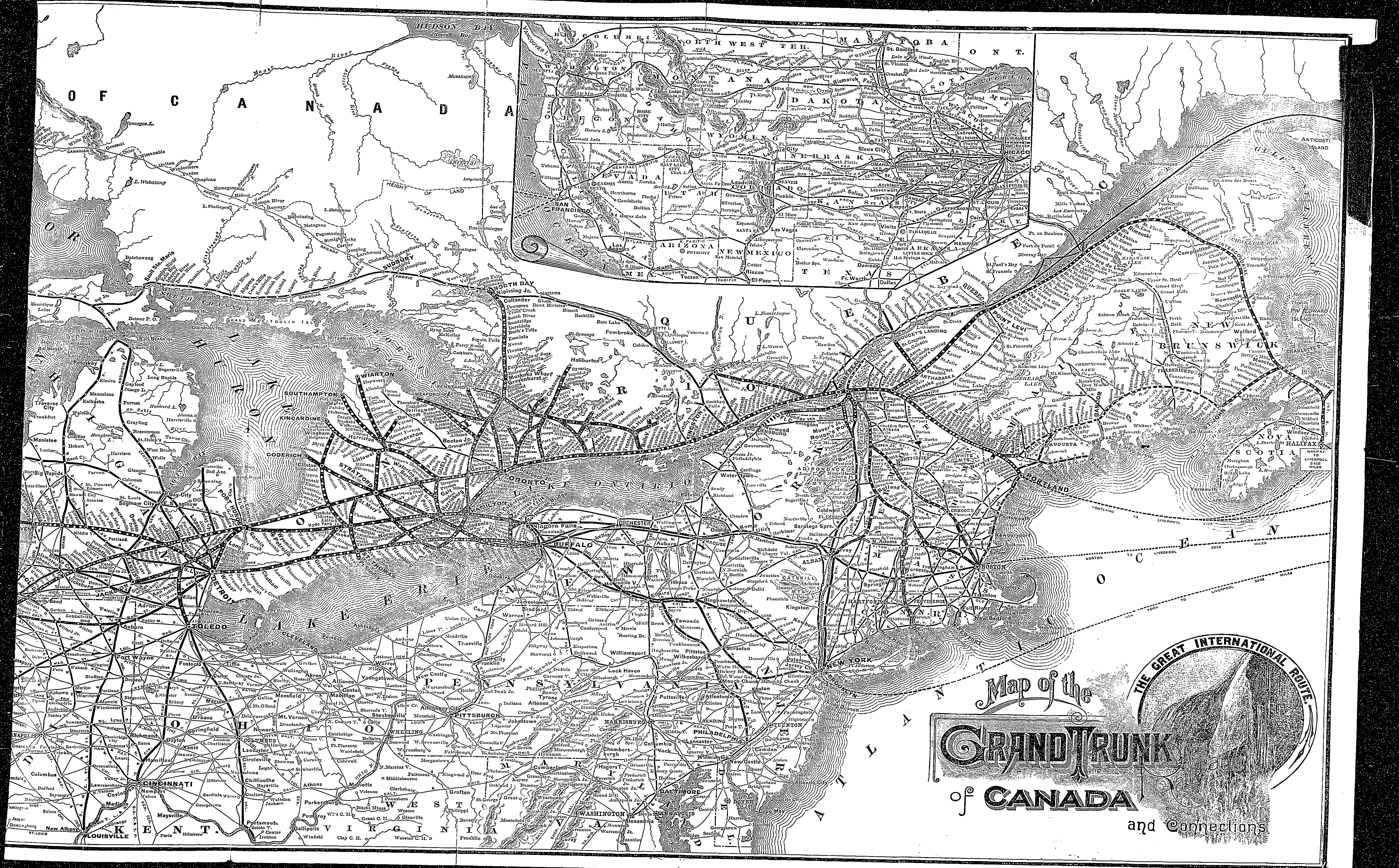






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OF







*[Faint handwritten notes at the top of the page, possibly a date or reference.]*

\* Sometime in July, 1888, while Scott and his wife were in Europe, I received from <sup>(6-5-5)</sup> said Scott a letter addressed to me, requesting me to get from said Dunn \$7000.

*[Handwritten note in the left margin:]*  
Interview

I don't recollect what he wanted me to do with it, except that to the best of my memory he stated in the letter that he was afraid Dunn would not do right, & that he was anxious to get into his own control enough money to be able at any time personally to effect a compromise with the bank. I also recollect that he said in the letter that he had advised Dunn that he wished him to give me this amount; & he instructed me to see Dunn for that purpose. This letter I destroyed.

About four or five days after its receipt I met Dunn in the Central Park, near the menageries. We walked about there, engaging in conversation.

I told him of Scott's letter. He asked me what I thought about it. I told him that I would not receive the money. He asked me whether that was my impression. I said "yes". He said that first impressions were correct, that I should be guided by them, & that I ought to be like Caesar's wife - above suspicion.

*[Handwritten initials or signature in the bottom left corner.]*

This was all that I recollect upon this subject.

\* see below

The conversation then turned upon law and lawyers. Much of what he said I don't recollect, he went very elaborately into that subject, but as my attention was much distracted, & the subject was foreign to me, I have retained very little of it. I recollect, however, the following things he told me — that <sup>Scott</sup> ~~Duncan~~ could not be extradited from where he was, as his offense was not extraditable by the treaty with England — that they would have to prove forgery before they could extradite him, & that as Scott had made no false entries he was not guilty of forgery, & that England was the safest place he could be. ~~that~~ He spoke to me of the Winslow case, & said that that was an extradition case of forgery, & that there the authorities had not succeeded in <sup>extraditing</sup> ~~in extraditing~~ Winslow.

We spoke of lawyers, & he, mentioning John Le Hill, who had at that time been retained for some months, said he was a very smart man.

\* put this above

In this same interview he told me that he contemplated going to England in August or September — probably in September — to see Dick: that it was he would go over to study the English law, and learn about the law of

Put this in all end of Scotland, in interview after dinner — came back from Europe.



property-holding there. I told him I was pleased with the idea, as they could in that case talk the matter over so much better.

Our conversation then passed to general matters, soon after concluded. To the best of my recollection, nothing more was said which related in any aspect to the case.

Only once more before he went to Europe did I see him again. It was, as I recollect, about the middle of August, 1886, - probably from the 12th to the 15th. I fix the date at this, approximately, because we went to the Hotel Kaaterskill that summer, about the 23<sup>d</sup>, & I saw him about a week or ten days before that. I sent for him to meet me in Central Park & I did so for two reasons to wit - I knew he was going away, & we were going away, & I considered it advisable that I should know, in case of accident to him, where the money was, in the event of a compromise - also I wished him to send his own - and any of his letters to me at the Hotel Kaaterskill. I met him in the Central Park, as arranged, & asked him what the

50  
2  
Interview

5  
3

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0178

money was, what would happen in case  
of his death. He told me he had arranged  
that, that if he should die, he had it so  
fixed that I should receive a letter which  
would tell me where the money was.  
He would not reveal to me its whereabouts,  
saying it was better I should not know.



⊗ Shortly after Dunn's return from Europe, my brother George Croft gave me a letter - addressed to me "To Jennie" in Scott's handwriting, stating to me that he had sent me a watch & chain with it as a present. Either accompanying the letter, or preceding it, I got from my brother George Croft the watch & chain alluded to, however in a case handed to him by Dunn, as he told me. I was surprised at the present, and not at all pleased, & at the first opportunity I returned it to Ethel Scott. I never wore it. Dunn knew I got this watch - spoke about it in the first ~~watch~~ interview I had with him after his return from Europe - ~~the disclosure of his pretended loss of the money~~ said it was a good watch.

Fol.

1

New York Supreme Court.

-----  
The President and Directors of the  
Mannattan Company,  
Plaintiff,

-against-

John R. Dunn,  
Defendant.  
-----

City and County of New York, ss:

Jennie A. Searls, being duly sworn, says:

I am the wife of Whittlesey D. Searls, and the  
sister of the wife of Richard S. Scott. At the  
end of May, 1885, my husband was ill and confined  
to his room. He had been in bed for about five  
weeks, and sat up for the first time of Sunday, May  
31st. On that day Richard S. Scott called to see  
Mr. Searls. I was not present at the interview.  
After he had gone Mr. Searls told me that Scott  
seemed very much worried, and said that he wanted  
to raise about ten thousand dollars.

The next morning Mr. Searls sent a letter to  
Mr. Scott, saying to him, in substance, that if he  
was in any trouble with the Bank he had better see  
Mr. Auchincloss, who would no doubt treat him pro-  
perly. No answer was returned to this letter, to

2

3



my knowledge.

I did not hear anything within regard to Mr. Scott's defalcation until the evening of the following Tuesday, June 2nd. 1885.

4 In May, 1886, Mrs. Scott went to Europe to see her husband, and just about the time that she was to sail she told me that the money which Mr. Scott had taken from the Bank had been placed by him in the hands of John R. Dunn, which she said she had heard by a letter from Mr. Scott. I had known Mr. Dunn since we were children, but had not seen much of him of late years.

5 While my said sister was in Europe on that occasion I received letters from her and from her said husband. They were sent to me by them by mail to New York through the defendant Dunn. They were enclosed in envelopes marked "for Jennie" and were transmitted to me by the defendant.

\* ⊕ I have occasion to know that for a long time negotiations have been pending between the Bank and Mr. Scott for a settlement of the Bank's claim against him. In January, 1887, Mrs. Scott being in England with her husband, I received a cable dispatch from Mr. Scott, saying that a basis of settlement had been arrived at, and asking me to see Mr. Dunn and have the matter settled at once. This is the substance of the telegram. Thereupon I wrote to Dunn

IV

This was about 27th  
of June

He met me as arranged, but, as I recollect,  
rather late, so that we were rather pressed.  
I noticed from the first that he seemed annoyed that everything wasn't all right,  
for times. He was our usual mode

of proceeding, as soon as we met, we started  
toward my home - the Osborne, to which I  
had moved on April 1, 1888 - & the conver-  
sation which we had took place on our  
walk in that direction. I remember

the  
Interview

the course we took. We took that path  
which strikes southwest from the Allenap-  
ries, & leads either to the 6th or the 7th  
Avenue gates, passing by the Lions' House.

Just a little way along this path you pass over a  
little bridge. When we got to this point,

Dum said "It's strange they don't write." This  
was the first word we said concerning Dick &  
Lizzie. I then told him that I had re-

ceived a cable despatch - from both, saying  
that a settlement had been arranged, & that he, Dum,  
must attend to it at once, & I asked him how he  
proposed to do it. He replied curtly & sharply,

"Dick never thought of making a settlement."

I was much <sup>dumbfounded</sup> surprised, & said "What?"

He then said "He told me to withdraw it."

I said to Dum "You must have had some  
conversations over there about it, didn't you?"

He said "We never had a word about it."

I was so much surprised at this that I

Couldn't speak for several minutes. Then  
 I said "Oh, I can't believe it possible.  
 Why isn't it better for them to compromise?  
 Dick will be so much happier,  
 Elgie will be so much happier; and  
 they will be so much freer." Then I  
 can't remember what else we said till  
 we reached my home at the Osborne—  
 in fact, when the above was said, we were  
 already at my home. Then, while we were  
 standing upon the steps of the Osborne, I said,  
 "Well, now, Johnny, you must attend to this; there  
 is nobody else can do it; you must do what  
 Dick says, & have no lawyers' delays about it." Then  
 Dunn said: "Well, now, you wait; wait for  
 a letter; you will certainly get a letter of in-  
 structions from Dick; he knows how to do these  
 things, and he will follow up his despatch with  
 a letter of instructions as to the method of delivering  
 the money." That is all I recollect. Then we  
 parted. He did not come into my house;  
 he never would come in, although invited.

Some seven or eight days after, as rem-  
 embered and recollect, I received <sup>this</sup> note from him in  
 ink, by mail, addressed to me at my house, stating  
 that he was very sick, & had <sup>been</sup> left his office. The  
 handwriting did not at all resemble that of  
 his note in lead-pencil, subsequently.

I will  
 have  
 produced  
 the  
 note  
 was signed "D."



6

that I wished to see him, and I did see him, <sup>in the Central Park, at the Manoria</sup>  
told him I had received a cable dispatch from Scott  
saying that a settlement had been made, and that he  
must attend to it at once, asking him how he propos-  
ed to do it, and to do it at once and have no law-  
yers' delay about it. He said it was a delicate  
thing, and that Mr. Scott would probably follow his  
cable dispatch with a letter of instruction as to  
how the settlement was to be arranged, and told me  
to wait for such a letter. I afterwards learned

7

that, probably the same day, Dunn wrote a letter to  
Scott stating that he had lost all the money in  
wheat and stock speculations. I waited, as Dunn  
suggested, for the letter of instructions from Scott,  
expecting that it must arrive about ten days after  
the date of the cable dispatch which I had received,  
and about that time, when was just time enough for  
Dunn's letter to reach Scott, I received another  
cable dispatch from Scott saying that Dunn had writ-  
ten that all was lost. (at. says all is lost. What shall we  
do? ) Sunday night

*First cable was  
a mistake for  
some reason  
Saturday morning*

*This letter came  
by mail. given*

8

A few days after this cable dispatch arrived, I  
received from Dunn his explanatory letter, dated  
Brooklyn Sunday, (which I think was February 6th. 1887  
a correct copy of which I annex marked "D" (the  
original being in my possession) in which he under-  
takes to show how he lost the money, and promises to  
give me statements. As far as I now recollect, I

Answers in  
5th Interview

I must write to Scott and tell him how he got into the scrape, and give him the information that he had given me in the explanatory letter, and tell him

I that he must be prepared for the worst, and this I did. *He*

The more I reflected about this entire matter and the statements made by Dunn, the more I felt convinced that there was no truth in his allegations, and I therefore wrote to him, in February, saying that there must be something left from the wreck, and that he must telegraph me how much money there was left. This he did, saying that the amount

left was eight hundred and eighty-one dollars, and that he would see me. *He did see me, and vol-*

untarily handed me five hundred dollars in bills, and said to me at that time that he would send me the three hundred and eighty-one dollars the following week, *and this he did, in a sealed envelope,*

so that I received in bills the entire eight hundred and eighty-one dollars.

Meanwhile Mrs. Scott had returned from Europe, and therefore, on receiving this money last mentioned, I handed the same over to Mrs. Scott, and I understand that it has been paid over on her behalf to the Bank.

My interference in this matter, and the interviews I had with Dunn, arose simply and solely from the fact that Mrs. Scott was away, and there was

II

*He said this within  
by letter to me*

*7th Interview*

*From more interviews*

12



0107

Alteration on line 8                      page I :  
                                                     :  
        "                "          " 12 & 13         "        3 :  
                                                     :  
Interlineation page 8, line 13                    : Jennie A. Searls.  
                                                     :  
made before execution.                            :

13

Sworn before me this :  
:  
1st day of August, 1887.:

N. C. Copeland,

Notary Public,

Kings Co. Ct. filed in N. Y. Co.

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0188

D.

Brooklyn, Sunday.

Dear Jennie:-

I am just recovering from a severe attack of gastric fever, and now avail myself of the first opportunity to relieve my mind of the great weight which has almost driven me to madness, and which has been the cause of the present attack-- gastric fever.

What it costs me to pen these lines God himself only knows; but I feel that come what may the truth must be told. I take it for granted that you have heard from the other side ere this and that you are partially informed of what I am about to write.

Some time in the month of June last, I casually met a man, whom I knew very well, on Broadway, and entered into conversation with him on various matters, during which the subject of speculation was mentioned, when he incidentally remarked that there was a combination being formed to put the price of wheat up to a dollar, or about twenty-five cents per bushel, that a friend of his had made \$140,000 a short time before in wheat and that he was going to repeat the same transaction, and that he (the speaker) was going in with all the money he could scrape up--that if I wanted to make money on a sure thing that was my chance as his friend was



one of the "insiders" and knew just what the manipulators were going to do, that he was no wild speculator but only went in when he knew just how things were to go. I then had no idea of speculation in that way and paid no further attention to the matter; but shortly after I met him again and he stated that the arrangements were about completed, and that he was sure of the thing being successful as the men back of it were very wealthy and could not fail--that he would like to see me make some money out of it and would keep me fully informed of all movements, and more to the same effect. I knew the party had no sinister object, because it could not be of any possible benefit to him whether I invested or not, and I had been informed that what he had said about his friend making \$140,000 was true. I also knew that he had been making money himself in speculation, and was considered a solid and conservative man, and the associate of careful business men. After hearing and verifying these statements I opened my ears to his statements as to the progress of the movement, and finally became convinced that he had information which ordinary people seldom get. But not content with all this I consulted with others whom I knew were thoroughly conversant with the subject, and endeavored to post myself in all the statistics and details of wheat speculation,

and finally became so imbued with the subject that I was, so to speak, haunted day and night with the subject. Thoughts of that \$140,000 which that party had made, and what I could do for certain people in distress filled my mind until the temptation became irresistible. While in that condition of mind I happened to run across a man who had just returned from Europe, and who had made a great deal of money in the grain business, and knowing that the proposed advance in the price of grain was to be based on the supposed short crop there. I was told by him that there was no doubt but that the crop there was seriously damaged and that they would be obliged to buy largely from us and that he had come back intending to buy largely. After hearing all this I became convinced beyond doubt that if I used a small portion of the means at my command I could within a few weeks make sufficient to accomplish what I had set my heart on--so confident was I in the speculation, that if I had been possessed of a million I would have risked it on the result. Very shortly afterwards I again met the first party and was informed that he expected to receive word in a short time when the parties would begin to move. I received word from him in a few days, and then I took a large line on a small margin. The market moved up slowly, which made me more than confident.



Then came the Bulgarian difficulty which put it still higher. The war talk resulting from that event I felt confident at the time would continue, and that the price of grain would advance enormously, but as events proved, my hopes were dashed to the ground, the excitement subsided in a short time and then my grain commenced to decline; but thinking it was but a natural re-action and more margin being called for I put it up--and so it continued--and at every important decline I felt so confident that it would react, and that I would recover lost ground, I kept putting up margin until I went away. (which I may say here was much against my will and judgment).

I was then obliged to secure my brokers during my absence, or they would sell me out. That was the fatal step. Had I remained here I could have handled the matter much better and I think have recovered lost ground, but for the first time in my life the fates seemed to be against me. I had not been long away, when owing to causes which these men could not control, the market literally went to pieces, and on my return here I found that there was only a small amount left. I was stunned by the situation, and in my despair sought to regain what I had lost, believing that it could not be possible that fortune would continue so persistently against

me, and hoping for a turn of the tide, but alas it was not to be. What I had saved through all the years went down and all was swallowed up save a few hundred dollars. I never doubted for a moment the ultimate rise of my holdings, but as I have said it never came--down, down it went as if the Arch fiend himself was on top of it. I have lived during all this time between hope and despair until I met you in the Park the last time, and when you told me that Smith and Hill had compromised with the Bank and that they were to have the indictment dismissed I thought I would drop dead. How much would I have given could I have placed myself in the position of a few short months before. When I left you I went home, and sought to end the heart ache, but not being skilled enough with the means at hand, I only made myself very sick.

Such is the history of an event which has cost me more sorrow and agony than all the events of my life put together. I never had any thought of myself but when I thought of terrible snock it would bring to you and others the cold perspiration would course down my back. It now makes me shudder to write what I have written. Could I leave this world without exciting newspaper notoriety I would gladly go, but I have after deliberating over the matter, that it might result in injury to the living



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0193

and have resolved to stay my hand and meet whatever fate may be in store for me. Pardon this long and verbose letter but I could not very well have given you all the facts and explained my object and motives in fewer words. My hand is not steady enough to write with a pen and I am therefore compelled to use a pencil. I may be able to leave my room in a few days and if I am well enough to stand the ordeal would like to see you if agreeable. If there is any further information that I can give you write as heretofore. I have ordered my letters to be remailed to me.

Yours as ever,

A.

P.S. I will send you something in a few days also papers confirming what I have stated.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0194

Be sure get the substance  
of all these conversations into  
your head.

Lizzie W. Scott, being duly sworn, says  
as follows: I am the wife of Richard S. Scott  
who was formerly in the employ of the Manhattan  
Company of the City of New York as the Paying Teller  
of the Bank of said Company.

On the first day of June 1885 my said husband  
fled from the City of New York having first taken  
about the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand  
Dollars belonging to said Bank. I first knew of  
my husband's flight on the second day of June, 1885,  
in the afternoon. I learnt it from my brother  
William Cross who told me that Mr. Hays, President  
of the Bank of Manhattan Company had told him that  
my husband had not made his appearance at the Bank  
on that day, Tuesday, and my brother also told me  
that he thought they were examining my husband's ac-  
count of the cash at the Bank. About three weeks  
after that I received a letter from my husband.  
~~It was handed to me by my brother George Cross who~~  
~~had received it from John R. Dunn.~~ The letter was  
in an envelope on which was written the name  
"Lizzie". After that I received two <sup>other</sup> letters from  
my husband before he left Canada and arrived in  
England. These two other letters were also en-

6-7-85  
26 8509 \$1  
-9-05

6-7-85  
26 8509 \$1  
-9-05

6-6-85  
6-10-85  
-10-85

This is a copy  
of the original.



closed in envelopes and addressed "Lizzie" and both of these letters were handed to me by the said John R. Dunn, under the following circumstances: About six weeks after my husband's flight I received a letter from said John R. Dunn in which he wrote he wanted to see me and wanted me to meet him at Woodlawn Cemetery on a certain day in the afternoon, and I did so meet him at the Cemetery and went with him in a Summer house opposite our family plot. The first thing he did was to hand me a letter from my husband contained in an envelope addressed "Lizzie". He told me that "Dick", meaning thereby my said husband, would send all letters intended for me through him, the said Dunn, and that if I would write to "Dick" he would forward my letters to my husband. He then asked me what my friends were saying about my husband's conduct and I told him. We then talked over the matter in a general way and discussed the probabilities of my husband's being apprehended. He told me that he did not think my husband would be caught. We then proceeded to the train together and by his direction I took a seat in one part of the car while he sat some distance from me in another part of the car. The next time I heard from said Dunn was in

*1st Interview*

*2.3.38*

*1-1-38*  
*1-1-38*  
*1-1-38*

*Read this  
Carefully*

*In this interview  
he told me his  
letter to me would  
all be signed  
"J"*

[illegible]

3 Interviews

the following September, when I received a short note from him asking me to meet him in the Central Park and I did meet him as requested. He then handed me another letter from my husband enclosed in an envelope addressed "Lizzie"; my husband had written me in that letter that he was about to proceed to London, England. <sup>I told Dunn this.</sup> Dunn said he thought my husband was making a mistake, that if he was in my husband's place he would go South. We then had a general talk regarding my husband's situation and I told Dunn what <sup>that they said he was very grateful for what the Bank had done for him while he was sick, & that they had</sup> my friends were saying. He said in substance, never mind, when they find out that he has actually got One Hundred Thousand Dollars they won't think so bad of him. The next letter I received from my husband was dated and sent from London and was handed to me by said Dunn who had previously made an appointment with me in the Central Park, where he handed me the letter. In that letter my husband informed me that the money he had taken from the Bank he had left for safe keeping with said John R. Dunn. In our conversation on that occasion I told said Dunn that as my husband was then safe in England, the said Dunn having assured me to that effect, and assured me that nothing could be legally done against my husband in England, that it was about time that efforts should be made to restore to the Bank a por-



I then asked him if he knew a good lawyer to take charge of the compromise, & I asked him whether Judge Duerksen would be a good one. He said I mustn't think of such a thing - that he would cut all the money out of the bank, & nothing more was said from about the compromise, & there, to the best of my recollection, the conversation ended.

4th Interview

Dunn handed me only 3 letters from my husband. After that the letters from Mr. Hill came to me through my brother George R. Goff, who would get them from Dunn & bring them to me. I never saw a letter from Dunn since.

In this interview, as in others, he told me the bank was having me watched & told me by I want to know always side, or the good side, back me well.

tion of the money which my husband had taken from it and that efforts should be made to effect a compromise. Said Dunn then said, why Dick has never thought of doing such a thing. I said it must be done before I shall ever think of living with "Dick" again. It must be done, it will be better for Dick and better for me. A few weeks after that I wrote to said Dunn and asked him to meet me at the usual place in the Central Park on a certain day and at a certain hour and he did meet me as requested.

On that occasion I told him that I had heard through Mr. John L. Hill that the Bank would accept Eighty Thousand Dollars and release my husband from all civil liability. Dunn said, "why Dick would be a fool to think of doing such a thing; if he will only sit down and wait they will take a great deal less; the man that waits, wins". This expression "the man that waits, wins," was one he used very fre-

quently and in almost every interview I had with him. After that I received a number of letters from my husband urging me to make a compromise as aforesaid with the Bank, and I did all in my power to bring about the same. I used to send for said Dunn when I would receive these letters from my husband, most of them being handed to me by my said brother George, after my husband got to England.

In one of the interviews I had with him before

*Remember this*

*Remember this*

*5th Interview*

I went to England in May 1836 said Dunn said to me  
"if it had not been for me, Dick would not have  
taken as much as he did, he would have gone off  
with a great deal less; if he had taken my advice  
he would have taken enough to cripple the Bank".  
He was continually impressing on me that the Bank  
was having me watched, and advised me to go away  
from New York and settle down, and that the Bank  
then would conclude that I was with my husband which  
would induce the Bank to believe that my husband and  
I were contented with our situation and make the  
Bank anxious to compromise and compromise at a cheap  
figure. The latter part of December, 1835, I re-  
ceived a letter from my husband in which he wrote  
that he had written to said Dunn to send him some  
money but that said Dunn had neglected to do so and  
asked me to go without delay to see "Johnny", mean-  
ing thereby the said John R. Dunn, and to ask him  
to send money at once. I accordingly wrote a  
letter to Dunn asking him to meet me at our usual  
place of meeting in the Central Park, which he did.  
I then said, "Johnny, Dick has written to me saying  
that he wants money badly and that he wrote you for  
it and you have not sent it". He then said "I have  
just sent him Five Hundred Dollars and you had bet-  
ter write and tell him so". I then asked him "Why  
do you keep him so short of money?" and he said



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0199

This advice to go to  
London was about  
in April, 1886.  
I collected this by  
the fact that I should  
afterward did take  
his advice.

Feb. 1886  
to the Bank  
to collect this

He wrote contents of  
letter I forgot, but I think  
that I had summed up  
by May 1886.

# 5000 \$1000  
7000 dollar bills  
paid certificates  
in letter

"I don't want him to have too much money, it might be unadvisable in case the Bank should find him over there". In some of these interviews prior to my leaving for England in May 1886 Dunn advised me frequently to leave New York and finally advised me to go to my husband in London, urging that when the Bank was satisfied that my husband and I were comfortably settled together they would be the more eager to make such a compromise with my husband on terms to his satisfaction. In May 1886 I left New York for London where I met and lived with my husband. I next met said Dunn in London about the early part of October, 1886, at the place where I was living with my husband, No. 54 Belgrave Road. He spent the evening with us and we had a general talk of the past and what we should do in the future. Dunn called on us every day while he was in London and took all his meals with us. My husband had said to me the day after Dunn's arrival "Lissie it's a good thing for me that Johnny is a little thief instead of a big one". I said, "why Dick, what do you mean"? My husband said "You remember what Johnny said about having misdirected a letter he had sent me, don't you?" I said, "yes. My husband said "Well he claims there were two one thousand dollar bills in that letter, and I don't believe he ever sent such a letter". After reflection I said

0200

Summ said that was  
all right - that what  
he spoke was not  
his phrase was also  
on his lips



him, the said Dunn, to retain out of the money remaining in his hands the sum of Five thousand dollars for himself. The next day said Dunn and I were together in my sitting room and said Dunn said to me "Lizzie, Dick has offered me five thousand dollars for what I have done for him. I did not expect such a thing, what I did in this matter was for your sake Lizzie and out of gratitude for what your father did for me". I said "Johnny, you have done more for Dick than one of my own brothers would have done". Within a day or two thereafter my husband having purchased a gold watch and chain as a gift to said Dunn I presented the said watch and chain to said Dunn in the presence of my husband. I handed him the watch and chain and said to him. "Here Johnny is my gift to you for what you have done for Dick". Dunn said, "it is lovely" and thanked me and appeared to be very much pleased. While Dunn was in London my husband received a letter from New York by which he was informed that the civil liability of my husband to the Bank could be compromised for about Sixty thousand dollars. My husband informed me and said Dunn of this and we discussed the matter. I wanted it done without delay as did also my husband, but said Dunn vehemently opposed it and said "just wait, it is too much, they will come down. I consider it just as

From Mrs. Danks -  
also said not to let  
Dunn know anything  
about it, a inference  
in any way in regard to

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0202

good as settled at fifty thousand if you will only wait a little". Let them be told that you have lost a lot of money in stocks and horse races and that you cannot pay such an amount as that, and stick to that, stick to that." Shortly after this conversation the said Dunn left England and I did not see him again until about April 1887. I was in England with my husband when he received the letter written by said Dunn which letter is dated January 25th. 1887. After the receipt of this letter my husband sent a great many telegrams to our friends in New York and we received reassuring telegrams from them which gave us the hope that the said Dunn would do the right thing and pay over the money to the Bank instead of appropriating it to his own use. We never believed for an instant that he had lost the money as stated by him in said last mentioned letter. About the latter part of February, 1887, I left England for New York intending personally to see Dunn and urge him to pay over the money to the Bank. Shortly after I arrived in New York I wrote a letter to said Dunn but dating the letter so as to make it appear as if I had written it in London and handed it to my brother George who delivered it to said Dunn. The letter written by said Dunn to me addressed "Dear Lizzie" and dated March 29 is his answer to my said letter.

*You was walking  
the floor Dunn the  
of this advice, I think this  
was with great confidence.*

*Tell about watch  
claim for Mrs. Danks.*

*Tell contents of this  
letter as near as you  
recollect.*



In my letter I wrote to him that if he would give up seventy thousand dollars he might keep fifty thousand dollars for himself, and that is the "offer" he refers to in his letter. I did not answer Dunn's letter of March 29, but thereafter told my brother William that said Dunn had the money. This was the first he had heard of it. William then saw Dunn and endeavored to get him to disgorge but was unsuccessful. After that, about May 1887 I saw said Dunn for the last time, at No. 33 Broadway. He came out into the hallway. We had a very excited conversation. I begged of him to give up seventy thousand dollars, telling him he might keep fifty thousand dollars for himself. He said he had lost the money and could not raise two hundred dollars. I told him I did not believe his story and he said "the money was mine as much as it was Dick's any way." I urged him to be sensible and told him he could not afford to defy everybody, and he said "he wasn't afraid of my man." I found I could not make any impression on him and left him abruptly. I forgot to mention it but now state it as a fact that all the letters I received from said Dunn were signed with the initial "A".

Lizzie W. Scott.

(Jurat)

*Called him out at  
pointment. Was  
bound to see him.  
Alex. son's bucket shop.*

*He said I didn't believe  
any of his fine tales.  
I told him then: "If  
it's too late for you,  
now it's too late for me."*

*I asked him again  
to give me the  
\$70,000 and \$50,000.  
He hesitated, said he  
would see me again. I  
said no; he said*

*"Now, you are a sensible  
woman." I was angry  
and said "No, I am not."*

*He said, "Well, Lizzie,  
the money is all gone  
now." I said "We*

*don't believe it, &  
we are not going to  
put with it," he said*

*"Well, that money was  
as much mine as  
Dick's, anyway," &  
that he was afraid*

*of no one.*

*Never saw him  
again.*

Court of General Sessions.

People

v.

Richard S. Scott of John R. Dunn

Defendants of

Richard S. Scott.

Lizzie W. Scott.

Jennie A. Beards.

William Croft.

Attest

Stam & Myers,  
Attorneys and Counsellors,  
40 Wall Street,  
New York.



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0205

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,

New York, ..... 188

D. L. C. d-k ..... ( - 17 v. d. ) 188

R. v. Holloway 2 C. v. K 943 188

P. v. Smith 5 v. 490

C. v. K 188

Jac v. K 188

TO THE CHIEF CLERK.

PLEASE SEND ME THE PAPERS IN THE CASE OF

PEOPLE

vs.

Dr. Mr. Parker:

Col. Fellows has just told me  
that he has asked you to try  
the Dunn case before the Recorder  
this term. Kindly let us know  
today whether you can accom-  
plish this, and for what day  
we can bring witnesses here.  
We want to write him  
definitely today as <sup>District Attorney.</sup> he is  
anxious and nervous at  
the suspense.

Yours

R. D. Kingsbury

Friday Morning



Fol. 1 SUPREME COURT

-----x  
The President and Directors of the:  
Manhattan Company,

-against-

John R. Dunn.  
-----x

City and County of New York, ss:

W. D. Searls being duly sworn says. I have known  
Richard S. Scott for some eighteen years, our wives are  
sisters.

2 The first intimation I had that he was in any fi-  
nancial trouble was on Sunday May 31st 1885, I was ill in  
bed had been so for five weeks; he called to see me that  
Sunday night, talked upon various matters, did not say that  
he was in trouble, but said that it was necessary for him  
to raise about Ten thousand dollars, He looked worried  
and distressed, which made me suspect that he had some  
trouble with the Bank but he did not say so, nor did he say  
that he wanted the Ten thousand dollars on account of any  
defalcation or diversion of funds on his part, nor did he  
intimate that he was in a position to render it necessary  
for him to leave the country. I suspected nothing of the  
3 kind, He gave no reason for his wanting it, and I did not  
ask him, I was too sick to hold any conversation at the  
time to speak of.

He then left, and on the Monday following I wrote

him a letter, begging of him if he was in any difficulty with the Bank, to go at once to Mr. Auchincloss one of the Directors who I knew would treat him properly. I never saw him since nor did I have any communication with him until Mr. Stern the Bank's counsel requested me to write to him, some six weeks ago.

- 4           Thereupon I obtained the address through Mrs. Scott, and wrote as requested by Mr. Stern, to Scott suggesting and urging the necessity of his giving an affidavit to Mr. Stern; in full when he arrived, of all the facts, and giving him the address by which he could communicate with Mr. Stern abroad on his arrival, Mr. Stern did not ask for Mr. Scott's address.

- 5           About May 1886 Mrs. Scott handed me \$3000. in bills at my house, she was stopping with me then. She said she she knew her husband owed me about \$3000. which she wished to pay me. I declined to accept it unless the compromise settlement between the Bank and Mr. Scott, then in negotiation should be effected, which she assured me would be done. But subsequently the same day I consented to receive it on deposit and hold it until the settlement referred to was carried out. I did not know where Mrs. Scott got the money nor did I ask her. This money I deposited in my Bank account and so far as I now remember never drew against it but protected the amount. These are the only
6.           moneys I handled for her since Scott left. I retained the \$3000% until about March or April 1887 when I returned the



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0209

same to Mrs. Scott in bills, Subsequently on the day  
of June 1887 she handed me the same money requesting me  
to hand it to Mr. Myers counsel for the Bank, which I did  
at his house the same evening.

I have had no communication oral or written of any  
kind with the defendant since or before Mr. Scott left.

Sworn to before me this :  
: W. D. Searls  
7 19th day of July 1887. :

J. Lynch Pendergast

Notary Public

(Seal) Kings Co.

Certif. filed in N. Y. Co.

Copy

Supreme Court

The President & Directors of the  
M. A. R.  
against  
Jno R D

City County & State of N.Y. E. C. S.  
W. D. S. being  
duly sworn says

I have known R. D. S.  
for some 18 years past, our wives are  
sisters

The first intimation I had  
that he was <sup>in</sup> any financial trouble  
was on Sunday May 31<sup>st</sup> 1885. I was  
ill in bed had been so for 5 weeks &  
he called to see me. That Sunday night  
talked upon various matters, did not  
say that he was in trouble, but  
said that it was necessary for  
him to raise about \$10,000. He  
looked worried & distressed  
which made me suspect that he  
had some trouble with the Bank  
but he did not say so, nor  
did ~~it~~ he say that he



wanted the \$10000 - on account of any defalcation, or diversion of funds, on his part, nor did he intimate what was in a position to render it necessary for him to leave the country, I suspected nothing of the kind - He gave no reason for his wanting it, & I did not ask him. I was too sick to hold any conversation at the time to speak of -

He then left on the Monday following I wrote him a letter, begging of him if he was in any difficulty with the Bank to go at once to Mr Archibald one of the directors who I knew would treat him properly - I never saw him since nor did I have any communication with him until Mr Stern the Banks Counsel requested me to write to him six weeks ago -

Thereupon I obtained the address through Mr Scott, & wrote as requested by Mr Stern suggesting & urging to Scott the necessity of his giving an affidavit to Mr Stern in full when he arrived, of all the facts, & giving him the address of Mr Stern by which he could communicate with Mr Stern abroad, on his arrival Mr Stern did not ask for Scotts address

2

About May 1886 Mrs Scott handed me \$3000 in bills, at my house. She was stopping with me then. She said she knew her husband owed me about \$3000 - which she wished to pay me. I declined to accept it unless the compromise settlement between the Bank and Mr Scott then in negotiation should be effected, which she assured me would be done.

But subsequently the same day I consented to receive it on deposit & held it until the settlement referred to was carried out. I did <sup>not</sup> know where Mr Scott got the money, nor did I ask her. This money I deposited in my Bank account & so far as I know & remember never drew against it, but paid out the amount.

These are the only monies I handled for her since Scott left. I retained the 3000 until about March or April 1887 when I returned the



same to Mrs Scott in bills,  
subsequently on the ... day of  
June 1887 she handed me the  
same money and requested me  
to hand it to Mr Myers the <sup>Comptroller</sup>  
for the Bank, which I did at  
his house the same evening

I have had no communication  
oral or written, of any kind  
with the defendant since or  
before Mr Scott's flight

Manhattan Bank

Due

Copy of Charles' affidavit

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The People &c.

vs

Grand Larceny

Richard S. Scott, and John L.

Dunn

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court upon the annexed affidavit of Andrew B. Parker, that the defendant Dunn, above named, who was indicted upon the 23rd day of December, 1887, and who has not pleaded to said indictment, which is still pending, is now held by the Sheriff of the City and County of New York, in the jail for the imprisonment of debtors in Duane Street, in said City, by virtue of a mandate in a civil action, it is

ORDERED that the said Sheriff bring the said defendant before Part One of this Court at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, January 24th instant, to plead to the said indictment, so as aforesaid found and pending.  
New York, January 23rd, 1888.



COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

-----X  
The People &c.

vs.

Richard Scott and John R.

Grand Jurors  
first degree

Dunn

-----X  
City and County of New York, SS.

Abner D. Parker, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Deputy Assistant in the office of the District Attorney of this county. The defendant Dunn, above named, is now held in custody by the Sheriff of this County in the Ludlow Street Jail for the imprisonment of debtors, by virtue of a mandate in a civil action against him. It is desired to have the said defendant Dunn before this Court upon the 24th day of January inst. for the purpose of pleading to this indictment which was found upon the 23rd day of December, 1887, and to which he has not pleaded and which is still pending against him. Defendant was at the time of the finding of the said indictment, and ever since has been in the custody aforesaid.

Sworn to before me this

day of January, 1888.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0216

N. Y. General Sessions

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF  
NEW YORK,

against

Richard J. Scott  
and  
John R. P. Leung

John R. Fellows  
RANDOLPH D. MARTINE,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET,  
NEW YORK CITY.



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0217

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

-----X

The People &c.

vs

Grand Larceny

Richard S. Scott, and John R.

Dunn

-----X

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court upon the annexed affidavit of Andrew D. Parker, that the defendant Dunn above named, who was indicted upon the 23rd day of December, 1887, and who has not pleaded to said indictment, which is still pending, is now held by the Sheriff of the City and County of New York, in the jail for the imprisonment of debtors, in Ludlow Street, in said city, by virtue of a mandate in a civil action, it is

ORDERED that the said Sheriff bring the said defendant before Part One of this Court at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, January 24th instant, to plead to the said indictment, so as aforesaid found and pending.  
New York, January 23rd, 1888.

*W. F. Gilchrist*  
*J. S.*

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

-----X

The People &c.

vs.

Richard Scott and John R.

Grand Larceny  
first degree

Dunn

-----X

City and County of New York, SS.

Andrew D. Parker, being duly sworn deposes and says:

I am a Deputy Assistant in the office of the District Attorney of this county. The defendant Dunn, above named, is now held in custody by the Sheriff of this County in the Ludlow Street Jail for the imprisonment of debtors, by virtue of a mandate in a civil action against him. It is desired to have the said defendant Dunn before this Court upon the 24th day of January inst. for the purpose of pleading to this indictment which was found upon the 23rd day of December, 1887, and to which he has not pleaded and which is still pending against him. Defendant was at the time of the finding of the said indictment, and ever since has been in the custody aforesaid.

Sworn to before me this

23<sup>d</sup> day of January, 1888.

*A. D. Parker*

*Wm H. Van Der Kolk*  
Notary Public (47)  
N. Y. Co



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0219

N. Y. General Sessions

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF  
NEW YORK,

against

Richard J. Scott

and

John R. Lamm

Order to pay.

RANDOLPH B. MARTINE,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

Service of a copy of the within  
order to pay is hereby ad-  
mitted, Jan 23/88.

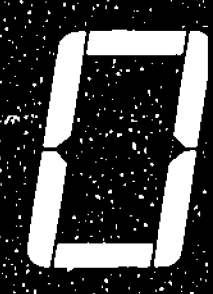
Shiff

Manhattan Company, Monday June 1st 1885

|                                                  |    |                    |                   |
|--------------------------------------------------|----|--------------------|-------------------|
| Central Nat.                                     | 62 | Asst. Treas. U. S. | 75                |
| First Nat.                                       | 63 | Fifth Ave.         | 76                |
| Second Nat.                                      | 64 | German Exch.       | 77                |
| Third Nat.                                       | 65 | Germania           | 78                |
| N. Y. Nat. Ex.                                   | 66 | U. S. Nat.         | 79                |
| Bowery Nat.                                      | 67 | Lincoln Nat.       | 80                |
| N. Y. Co. Nat.                                   | 70 | Garfield Nat.      | 81                |
| German Am.                                       | 71 | Fifth Nat.         | 82                |
| Chase Nat.                                       | 72 |                    |                   |
|                                                  | 74 |                    |                   |
| Morning Receipts of Third Teller added           |    |                    |                   |
| " " Second " "                                   |    |                    |                   |
| " " First " "                                    |    |                    | 2985177           |
| By Clearing House, Balance due by us             |    |                    |                   |
| " Checks on Manhattan Co. paid by First Teller   |    |                    | 251094747         |
| " " " Second "                                   |    |                    | 146106579         |
| " " " Third "                                    |    |                    | 15832102413031428 |
| " Foreign Cash Items                             |    |                    | 16615032          |
| " Balance of Cash carried over (see items below) |    |                    | 577903014         |
|                                                  |    |                    | 1306067174        |

| DESCRIPTION OF FIRST TELLER'S SUNDRIES. |          | DESCRIPTION OF ITEMS FORMING CASH BALANCE. |                            |            |                                    |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
|                                         |          | SPECIE.                                    | SUNDRIES.                  | EXCHANGES. | TOTAL.                             |
| U. S. Legal Tender Notes                | 414279   | 1876885                                    | 7453710085                 |            | 241398659                          |
| National Notes                          |          |                                            | 16440244244805876261246120 |            |                                    |
| Local Certificates                      | 120000   | 36651649                                   | 3939230                    | 34667356   | 75258235                           |
| Sundries                                |          |                                            |                            |            |                                    |
| Due from Second Teller                  | 282185   |                                            |                            |            |                                    |
|                                         | 53710085 |                                            |                            |            | 2243402237408955927947323257903014 |

POO  
ORI





POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0221

Statement of Cash,

By Clearing House, for Exchanges sent

Bank of N. Y.

Mer. Nat.

Mech. Nat.

Union Nat.

Bank of Am.

Phoenix Nat.

Nat. City

Trades' Nat.

Fulton Nat.

Chem. Nat.

M. Ex. Nat.

People

N

Dr. & Cr.

Copy of Record

Book of June 1st

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

12

18

Peoples

Bank N. A.

Hanover Nat.

Ivy Nat.

Met. Nat.

Citizens' Nat.

Nassau

Market Nat.

St. Nicholas

Nat. Shoe & L.

Corn Exchange

Continental Nat.

31

32

33

34

35

36

40

42

43

44

45

47

3

City and County of New York, ss.

George Boone being duly sworn deposes and says: That he is now and for a long time heretofore has been in the employ of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, at 40 Wall Street in said City and on the first day of June, 1885, was acting as specie clerk and also as certification clerk in said Bank. That on said day one Richard S. Scott was and for about seven years prior thereto had been the paying teller of the said Bank. That as such paying teller it was the duty of said Scott at the close of each day's business to prepare a balance sheet of the cash and funds of said Bank remaining in the Bank at said time, which said balance sheet was according to the usual custom and manner of doing business of said Bank, prepared in the manner following to wit:

The first item in said balance sheet would represent the amount of money in <sup>checks</sup> specie and legal tender in the said Bank at the commencement of business on each day. In another



column would be represented the  
amount in separate items of specie  
and legal tender paid out by said  
bank during the day, one item representing  
the amount <sup>sent</sup> paid out in checks to  
the various correspondents of said  
bank throughout the country for  
collection, and which had been deposited  
in said bank, and another item repre-  
senting the amount of checks ~~sent~~ received  
from and through the clearing house and  
also the amount of such checks as had  
been cashed by said bank as such  
paying teller.

That the said last named items  
were then usually added together  
and deducted from the said first  
item and the remainder indicated  
the amount of cash in legal tender,  
specie and checks remaining in said  
bank at the close of the day business.

That on said first day of  
June, 1885, deponent and said bank  
prepared such balance sheet and ~~it~~  
~~was requested of said bank deponent~~  
entered upon a sheet of paper the sum  
of \$160,000. as being the amount of  
specie, bonds, gold certificates, and coin

deposits, certificates, silver, silver  
certificates, and other coins, which were  
actually in the vaults of the paying tellers  
department of said bank at said time,  
which said items of \$160,000, together  
with other items representing  
legal tender, ~~amount~~ made up the  
item balance, on hand at the close of  
said day business; the total amount  
of said items was then entered by said  
Scott on the balance sheet of said day  
business.

Deponent says that he has been informed  
and believes that said Scott on said  
day absconded, taking with him the  
sum of one hundred and sixty thousand  
dollars in money belonging to said  
bank, and he further says ~~that~~  
that the amount of assets represented  
by said balance sheet was false  
in that there was at the time of  
making the said balance sheet one  
hundred and sixty thousand dollars  
less in the vaults of said bank  
than the amount represented by said  
item.

Signed & sworn to before me  
this 13 day of March 1935

*Geo. Toome*  
*Notary Public*



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0225

164

Ag. S. Score  
Rec. S. Score

NO. 1000000000

3rd degree

Bill O'Neil

Bill Ford  
J.C.

Witness

Septone

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0226

OFFICE OF  
**STERN & MYERS.**  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS  
40 WALL ST. NEW YORK.  
SIMON H. STERN. NATH. MYERS.

Cn 171.

May 15th, 1888.

Dear Sir:

I send you herewith a copy of  
Scott's affidavit in the case of the Manhattan  
Bank vs. Fanny Roberts, as requested.

Yours Truly,

Simon H. Stern,

Per T.

To

A. D. Parker, Esq.,

District Attorney's Office,  
City.



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0227

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

May 24 1888.

Passenger lists of the Cunard  
Steamer <sup>Umbria</sup> leaving this port during  
September, 1886 — Look for  
name of John R. Dunn. — See  
who shared the stateroom with him.

---

See if the name of Silas M.  
Stilwell, or any Stilwell, is  
contained on the same list with  
that of John R. Dunn, & if so, what  
Stilwell.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0228

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

May 24 1888.

Passenger lists of the Cunard  
Steamer <sup>Umbria</sup> leaving this port during  
September, 1886 — Look for  
name of John R. Dunn. — See  
who shared the stateroom with him.

---

See if the name of Silas M.  
Stilwell, or any Stilwell, is  
contained on the same list with  
that of John R. Dunn, & if so, what  
Stilwell.



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0229

|                                         |                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Sept. 1872</p> <p>J. P. Linn</p>     | <p>For - Genl.</p> <p>Edward Lewis</p> <p>A. J. B. Linn</p> <p>Thomson</p> |
| <p>no purchase</p> <p>for the world</p> |                                                                            |
|                                         |                                                                            |

25th May

Told Anna on Thursday  
about my wife that I had  
been going with another  
woman that when my wife  
found it out she would  
never forgive me Anna  
said dont worry about  
that if you get out of  
this thing all right  
with plenty of money - Lizzie  
will soon forgive you.  
Money will come in  
multitude of ways I said  
to her I dont know about  
that 'Lizzie is a peculiar  
woman' and I am afraid



✓

shall never see again  
so OK you trust me I  
will make it alright  
With here he gave me  
the most minute instructions  
in regard to how I should  
act I must under no  
circumstances right to  
my wife or any member  
of my family - that was  
the trouble with some  
men who ran away they  
got blue as the devil  
& lost spirit and the  
first thing they did  
was to write home  
& by that means the

1 ~ 2 ~ 3 ~ 4 ~ 5 ~ 6 ~ 7 ~ 8 ~ 9 ~ 10 ~ 11 ~ 12 ~ 13 ~ 14 ~ 15 ~ 16 ~ 17 ~ 18 ~ 19 ~ 20 ~ 21 ~ 22 ~ 23 ~ 24 ~ 25 ~ 26 ~ 27 ~ 28 ~ 29 ~ 30 ~ 31 ~ 32 ~ 33 ~ 34 ~ 35 ~ 36 ~ 37 ~ 38 ~ 39 ~ 40 ~ 41 ~ 42 ~ 43 ~ 44 ~ 45 ~ 46 ~ 47 ~ 48 ~ 49 ~ 50 ~ 51 ~ 52 ~ 53 ~ 54 ~ 55 ~ 56 ~ 57 ~ 58 ~ 59 ~ 60 ~ 61 ~ 62 ~ 63 ~ 64 ~ 65 ~ 66 ~ 67 ~ 68 ~ 69 ~ 70 ~ 71 ~ 72 ~ 73 ~ 74 ~ 75 ~ 76 ~ 77 ~ 78 ~ 79 ~ 80 ~ 81 ~ 82 ~ 83 ~ 84 ~ 85 ~ 86 ~ 87 ~ 88 ~ 89 ~ 90 ~ 91 ~ 92 ~ 93 ~ 94 ~ 95 ~ 96 ~ 97 ~ 98 ~ 99 ~ 100 ~ 101 ~ 102 ~ 103 ~ 104 ~ 105 ~ 106 ~ 107 ~ 108 ~ 109 ~ 110 ~ 111 ~ 112 ~ 113 ~ 114 ~ 115 ~ 116 ~ 117 ~ 118 ~ 119 ~ 120 ~ 121 ~ 122 ~ 123 ~ 124 ~ 125 ~ 126 ~ 127 ~ 128 ~ 129 ~ 130 ~ 131 ~ 132 ~ 133 ~ 134 ~ 135 ~ 136 ~ 137 ~ 138 ~ 139 ~ 140 ~ 141 ~ 142 ~ 143 ~ 144 ~ 145 ~ 146 ~ 147 ~ 148 ~ 149 ~ 150 ~ 151 ~ 152 ~ 153 ~ 154 ~ 155 ~ 156 ~ 157 ~ 158 ~ 159 ~ 160 ~ 161 ~ 162 ~ 163 ~ 164 ~ 165 ~ 166 ~ 167 ~ 168 ~ 169 ~ 170 ~ 171 ~ 172 ~ 173 ~ 174 ~ 175 ~ 176 ~ 177 ~ 178 ~ 179 ~ 180 ~ 181 ~ 182 ~ 183 ~ 184 ~ 185 ~ 186 ~ 187 ~ 188 ~ 189 ~ 190 ~ 191 ~ 192 ~ 193 ~ 194 ~ 195 ~ 196 ~ 197 ~ 198 ~ 199 ~ 200 ~ 201 ~ 202 ~ 203 ~ 204 ~ 205 ~ 206 ~ 207 ~ 208 ~ 209 ~ 210 ~ 211 ~ 212 ~ 213 ~ 214 ~ 215 ~ 216 ~ 217 ~ 218 ~ 219 ~ 220 ~ 221 ~ 222 ~ 223 ~ 224 ~ 225 ~ 226 ~ 227 ~ 228 ~ 229 ~ 230 ~ 231 ~ 232 ~ 233 ~ 234 ~ 235 ~ 236 ~ 237 ~ 238 ~ 239 ~ 240 ~ 241 ~ 242 ~ 243 ~ 244 ~ 245 ~ 246 ~ 247 ~ 248 ~ 249 ~ 250 ~ 251 ~ 252 ~ 253 ~ 254 ~ 255 ~ 256 ~ 257 ~ 258 ~ 259 ~ 260 ~ 261 ~ 262 ~ 263 ~ 264 ~ 265 ~ 266 ~ 267 ~ 268 ~ 269 ~ 270 ~ 271 ~ 272 ~ 273 ~ 274 ~ 275 ~ 276 ~ 277 ~ 278 ~ 279 ~ 280 ~ 281 ~ 282 ~ 283 ~ 284 ~ 285 ~ 286 ~ 287 ~ 288 ~ 289 ~ 290 ~ 291 ~ 292 ~ 293 ~ 294 ~ 295 ~ 296 ~ 297 ~ 298 ~ 299 ~ 300 ~ 301 ~ 302 ~ 303 ~ 304 ~ 305 ~ 306 ~ 307 ~ 308 ~ 309 ~ 310 ~ 311 ~ 312 ~ 313 ~ 314 ~ 315 ~ 316 ~ 317 ~ 318 ~ 319 ~ 320 ~ 321 ~ 322 ~ 323 ~ 324 ~ 325 ~ 326 ~ 327 ~ 328 ~ 329 ~ 330 ~ 331 ~ 332 ~ 333 ~ 334 ~ 335 ~ 336 ~ 337 ~ 338 ~ 339 ~ 340 ~ 341 ~ 342 ~ 343 ~ 344 ~ 345 ~ 346 ~ 347 ~ 348 ~ 349 ~ 350 ~ 351 ~ 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685 ~ 686 ~ 687 ~ 688 ~ 689 ~ 690 ~ 691 ~ 692 ~ 693 ~ 694 ~ 695 ~ 696 ~ 697 ~ 698 ~ 699 ~ 700 ~ 701 ~ 702 ~ 703 ~ 704 ~ 705 ~ 706 ~ 707 ~ 708 ~ 709 ~ 710 ~ 711 ~ 712 ~ 713 ~ 714 ~ 715 ~ 716 ~ 717 ~ 718 ~ 719 ~ 720 ~ 721 ~ 722 ~ 723 ~ 724 ~ 725 ~ 726 ~ 727 ~ 728 ~ 729 ~ 730 ~ 731 ~ 732 ~ 733 ~ 734 ~ 735 ~ 736 ~ 737 ~ 738 ~ 739 ~ 740 ~ 741 ~ 742 ~ 743 ~ 744 ~ 745 ~ 746 ~ 747 ~ 748 ~ 749 ~ 750 ~ 751 ~ 752 ~ 753 ~ 754 ~ 755 ~ 756 ~ 757 ~ 758 ~ 759 ~ 760 ~ 761 ~ 762 ~ 763 ~ 764 ~ 765 ~ 766 ~ 767 ~ 768 ~ 769 ~ 770 ~ 771 ~ 772 ~ 773 ~ 774 ~ 775 ~ 776 ~ 777 ~ 778 ~ 779 ~ 780 ~ 781 ~ 782 ~ 783 ~ 784 ~ 785 ~ 786 ~ 787 ~ 788 ~ 789 ~ 790 ~ 791 ~ 792 ~ 793 ~ 794 ~ 795 ~ 796 ~ 797 ~ 798 ~ 799 ~ 800 ~ 801 ~ 802 ~ 803 ~ 804 ~ 805 ~ 806 ~ 807 ~ 808 ~ 809 ~ 810 ~ 811 ~ 812 ~ 813 ~ 814 ~ 815 ~ 816 ~ 817 ~ 818 ~ 819 ~ 820 ~ 821 ~ 822 ~ 823 ~ 824 ~ 825 ~ 826 ~ 827 ~ 828 ~ 829 ~ 830 ~ 831 ~ 832 ~ 833 ~ 834 ~ 835 ~ 836 ~ 837 ~ 838 ~ 839 ~ 840 ~ 841 ~ 842 ~ 843 ~ 844 ~ 845 ~ 846 ~ 847 ~ 848 ~ 849 ~ 850 ~ 851 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If this money, when in that safe, was not in the ~~the~~ possession of the bank, pray tell me how any money in that bank could get into its possession? Was there any more secret, secluded or intimate recess in the bank's coffers to which it could go? No; quite the contrary — it was the final repository of the bank's whole stock-in-trade; it was its general till — it held all the riches of the bank which were in a form directly available for the momentary payment of its debts. So long, indeed, as the funds received by the receiving teller & the note teller remained in the safes to which they respectively had access, so long there might be ground for claiming that those funds were not yet in the possession of the bank, for they lay there only over-night, in a temporary resting-place, on their way to the designated & ultimate repository of the bank's wealth. But once there — once placed in that inmost receptacle — its inward progress is completed — it can move now only on its outward way — it can now go only out of the bank's possession — it can ~~be used~~ <sup>be used</sup> only



$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$

accept, Scott cannot touch it is Baderin  
must ~~confer~~ <sup>get</sup> it for him, speak to  
him.

Thursday -  
Part of Wednesday's Conversation

He told me to arrest me in either Canada or England the constable must have a warrant - not to go with any one without they had -

Told me just how extradition was carried out - After arrest I would be arranged before a judge in Canada and in England before a Magistrate - I think he said at Old Bailey Police Court - the judge or Magistrate would commit <sup>me</sup> for ten days - at the expiration of the ten days I would be brought before the Court and if the prosecution was not ready with their proofs I would be committed for ten days more but if when that ten days was up if the prosecution did not give very good reason for further delay I would be discharged - the English judges stood no fooling - The prosecution would have to make out enough of a case to prove to the judge that they had grounds enough to send the case to a jury - I asked him if they could not extradite me for one



2

Kind of a crime & when they got  
me over here they <sup>tried</sup> for another  
he said no - they used to do that  
but it very nearly broke the  
treaty between the two countries.  
England would <sup>not</sup> stand anything like  
that. He told me about the case  
that the trouble was about but  
I forget the name. I think the  
man had something to do with  
the Custom House as I remember  
he said the English Parliament  
had passed a law that no one  
should be extradited to the U.S.  
without the U.S. agreed to only  
try the person for the exact  
crime he was extradited for -  
Nothing else - I could appeal  
to a higher Court if the Magistrate  
decided to extradite me - He  
told me there was one thing I  
could be certain of - & that was  
if I was under the English flag  
I need ~~have~~ not have any fear -  
the judges & the laws in regard  
to a man's liberty - were about perfect.  
He said under the law here you could  
do anything - indict a man for forgery  
no matter - whether he had altered figures  
or not - anything in the country

3

they called forgery - He said  
the only forgery they had in  
England - was forgery under  
the common law - which was  
the utterance of forged paper  
or in other words you must your-  
self commit the act by writing  
something which was false for  
the purpose of defrauding some  
one - the act of your telling  
some one to make a false  
entry or to write a false  
name was not forgery in law  
you must actually write it  
yourself - in this city they  
would call ~~the~~ it forgery  
if you called off a false  
dissident for another clerk to put  
down - he told <sup>me</sup> not to worry  
about that, as they could not  
extract <sup>me</sup> one <sup>one</sup> hundred  
such charges as <sup>that</sup> ~~those~~ -

He said they were probably get  
up some kind of a case of  
forgery against you, so if they  
do get you they can try &



4

shod you for a time - and  
 they will try & make you  
 believe in every way that they  
 can extradite you - Myer &  
 Baldwin will try & work on  
 your feelings - at first - & if  
 that won't work they will  
 threaten you. ~~to~~ keep perfectly  
 cool, don't get mad - listen to  
 all they have got to say - but  
 be sure not to talk back refer  
 them to your lawyer. I asked  
 about what lawyer I should get  
 in Canada. he said he would  
 see to all that. if I got in  
 trouble in England I ~~should~~  
 get a man by the name of Lewis  
 he told me Burlington he had  
 employed him. I asked him for  
 his initials - he said I could  
 easily find him in the London  
 directory - anyone in London  
 would know which Lewis the  
 celebrated one was. ~~as Lewis~~  
 I got in London I found out the  
 one he meant was a George Lewis.  
 his name was in all the large  
 cases as a Solicitor - after wards  
 my wife ~~exceeded~~ on Lewis at  
 the time ~~the~~ amendment to the  
 Extradition Treaty - was arranged -

0238

$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$2 \text{ } \omega = \gamma = - \left( \sqrt{-g} \right) \gamma_{\alpha\beta} \left( L^{\alpha\beta} - 2 \gamma^{\alpha\beta} \right) = - \omega^{\alpha\beta} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\gamma_{\alpha\beta} = g_{\alpha\beta} P^{\alpha\beta} = 4 \gamma_{\alpha\beta} = P^{\alpha\beta}$$

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

0117-1-10-16-29-14-10-18-21-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-

7)  $\sim \text{C} - \text{A}(\text{C}, \text{B})$   
 $\rightarrow "bcd"$  ~~WAVES~~  $\leftarrow$   
 $\text{C} - \text{A}(\text{C}, \text{D}) \rightarrow \text{FACED}$

2007/12/26 16:00 - 1000000000

30006) M, V. 1.09 - 122/87 . 881 - 26-1/87 2). S' 1 20 10 1 10 10

$\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$



Handwritten notes on lined paper, including a large 'A' in the top left corner and various scribbles and markings throughout the page.

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ -1 & i \end{pmatrix}$

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0240

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a header or title, including the number 250731x.

Handwritten text in the middle section, featuring a large, stylized signature or set of initials on the left side.

Handwritten text in the bottom section, continuing the notes or providing a conclusion.



Dear Mr. Kern -

London June 14<sup>th</sup> 1887 -

As you suggested to me yesterday that I should give you my ideas as regards the habits & peculiarities of John R. Dunn to be sent by you to your partner Mr. Myers to be used by him in the prosecution of the action about to be commenced by the Bank of the Manhattan Company - agst J. R. Dunn - to recover the money that I left with him for safe keeping which I had abstracted from the safe of the Man Co on June 1<sup>st</sup> 1885 -

He was a man of the most penurious habits. he told me while he <sup>was</sup> with me in London that when he was in New York he lived in the most careful & prudent manner, that he paid for his lodgings in Brooklyn two dollars & fifty cents a week. that he never had more than two meals a day & those of the plainest character. that it never cost him more than seven hundred dollars a year for all his personal expenses. which included his lodging meals clothes & general expenses. - that he cared nothing for the society of either men or women. that he had no friends. all he cared for was his books. that he spent his spare time in reading & studying. -

When he was with me in London. he told me. he had borrowed from some <sup>one</sup> he knew in N.Y. an ulster to wear on the steamer. as he did not care to purchase one.

the clothes he had on were so shabby I was ashamed of him. I suggested to him that he should go to a tailor & order a new suit - & I would pay for them; he said no, my clothes are good enough for me. - While he was here the weather was rather cold & as he had no overcoat I gave him one of mine, which he took home with him. - & as he carried nothing but a <sup>common</sup> silver watch & had no watch chain I bought & gave him a handsome gold watch & chain.

He told me he paid about six shillings a day for his bedroom at the Hotel, & all his meals he took with me at my apartments. While he was in London I paid all his expenses except for his room at the Hotel, he never spent one penny. I paid for everything. - He objected to riding in Cabs as he said it was too expensive. When riding on the Railroad preferred the third class, as he said it was just as good, & so much cheaper. - he would often say to me, if I lived out of London I could live for so much less money. -

From what I have had to do with him I am positive he is a man without a particle of courage or pluck. - he is a man, who never does anything without first sitting down & calmly thinking over every detail. - No matter how small or insignificant the matter might be, I know this to be a fact, he told me he always was prepared for <sup>the</sup> worst side of any case he was interested in. - He is a man, who when he is talking to you, tries to give you the impression that he is very smart, & knows everything. -



He has a remarkable memory - this very well read & makes the most of it. But with all this, I am sure he is a man who if Mr Myers puts the screws on properly - he will go all to pieces - & weaken like a Cur.

I must say I never doubted his honesty for any large amount, but I have always been afraid that in this business of mine that if he ever got in a tight place, he would never have nerve enough to get through with it.

In regard to his statement that he had lost <sup>all</sup> that money which I gave to him. I believe that it is a lie from beginning to end.

My idea of this whole business is - that J. Brown, came over here with the expectation of being able to persuade me not to settle with the Bank. If I did settle not to pay them more than fifteen thousand dollars, as he said to me when he was here. do you realize how hard it is to make fifty thousand dollars. why if you could make five thousand dollars a year, it would take you ten years to get that amount, then he said my advice to you is - to sit down here & wait. Have a good time go where you please as long as you stay under the English flag. that is the easiest way for you to make thirty five thousand dollars as the Bank will be glad to take fifteen thousand dollars, when they make up their minds they can't get any more out of you. I said no - I am sick of this life of idleness. I have always led a business life. I must have some kind of employment or I will go crazy. he then replied, well you must do as you please

but you had better take my advice. Now when he got back to New York, he made up his mind, that I was determined to settle with the Bank at any price. he then went to work on concocted this scheme to keep all this money himself. I think his idea was that when I rec'd the letter saying he had lost all the money I left with him, that I would at once blow my brains out, as he always said I was too impulsive a man. He thought the stock would <sup>be</sup> so great to me, that I would be sure to put an end to myself. He knew that my wife would not have a dollar in the world, so when she got back to New York he would come to her and tell how terrible he felt, but he would say Lizzie after I sent Dick that letter I found out my affairs were not as bad as I thought. the market had gone up & he had saved thirty or forty thousand dollars - which he would give to her if she would keep quiet & be guided by him. When he found out I did not commit suicide he then made up his mind to brave it out, & stick to his story of losing the whole of the money. he thought the family on account of the disgrace and publicity would not dare to give him away and as for me I was to endeavor to keep myself out of State Prison - to ever see you or any one else connected with the Bank.

My other reasons for believing his statement false are. In the letter I rec'd from him dated Aug 25th - he says. "he was given a point on wheat last fall" (which must have been Sept. 86) - he next says "when I was away."



5.

(meaning when he was in London in Oct 86) —  
"the market tumbled fearfully." — he then  
says "he held a million & quarter" — Now no one  
but a born fool or an idiot would come  
away from the market with interest like  
that. I got the fluctuations of the wheat  
market for the month of Oct 86. & found the  
drop in wheat was not over four or five  
cents for the month. & that from the time he  
left ~~the~~ New York to the time of his return there  
was not a difference of over four cent a  
bushel. Now for the sake of argument we  
will admit he did leave New York & time  
over here long one million & quarter bushels  
he would not have lost over five cents  
a bushel & that would have amounted to  
a loss of \$ 62,500. — than he says in the said  
letter. — "When he got back the money was very  
nearly exhausted. and he did not know where  
there was a cent left." Now \$ 62,500 from  
\$ 119,500. which he should have had in his  
hands would leave a balance of \$ 57,000. —  
Why the man is a fool to write such book. —  
he then says in the same letter. — "he lost his  
head & speculated in Stocks." (you must see  
how he contradicts himself. — first he says when  
he got home the money was very nearly  
exhausted & he did not know whether there  
was a cent left.) Now if there was not a  
cent left. how could he have speculated  
in Stocks. — if you will refer to his letter  
to my wife — he calls it Corn & not Stocks.  
by reading ~~the~~ <sup>his</sup> said letter to my wife. — you will

see he must have made up his mind that his story would not hold good - as he said in his letter to me - "that he commenced to speculate in the fall of 86" but in the letter to my wife he says - "he thinks in his letter to me he said he commenced to speculate in the fall which was a slip of the pen, it should have been June 86." - do you think it possible for a man who probably never had over five thousand dollars at any one time would not know when he commenced to buy Million & quarter of wheat whether it was in June or Sept. & you will also see there is only a difference of ~~fifty~~ <sup>fifty or two hundred fifty</sup> ~~twenty five~~ thousand bushels between his two letters - it is no use of my writing any more on this subject. As when Mr Myers comes to compare ~~the~~ <sup>his</sup> two letters - he will see they are one mass of Contradictions & lies - Still another reason for believing his story a lie is - While he was in London I am sure he never was in a brokers office to find out the price of wheat, he never looked at the London Newspapers - & when I had the New York Herald at my Apartments all he looked at was the Court News - I know this to be true as I was with him all the time - Now you know that no matter how big a fool a man may be, he would want to know what was going on in the Market, if he had any large interests in it - Still another reason for not believing him - is - When he was here I suggested that he should buy some good bonds with some of that money I left with



him - so I could get some interest, as it was costing me a great deal to live & there was nothing coming in - he said - "Dick you know I do not know anything about stock or bonds, & not only that I would not dare go to a broker and ask him to buy me a large amount of bonds & pay for them with three gold notes. it might create suspicion, but I will buy you one thousand dollars at a time if you will send me word what kind of bonds you want -" I said all right I will write you & let you know. - Now is it possible for a man who was afraid to go to a broker & ask him to buy more than one thousand dollars worth <sup>of bonds</sup> at a time to go to brokers & buy millions of wheat, & put up as margins one hundred & nineteen thousand dollars all in one thousand gold notes - Why the whole thing is a lie from beginning to end -

I have tried to give you my views of this man's actions & I will help you in every way in my power to recover the money <sup>which</sup> when I was tempted I was fool enough to steal from the 'BK' -

Yours & c

R. B. M.

Supreme Court  
of the State of New York

The People vs  
John<sup>appt</sup> R. Dunn }

It is hereby stipulated and agreed that for the purposes of a motion why a Certificate should not be given that there is reasonable doubt whether the judgment rendered by the Court of Oyer and Terminer on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of June 1888 should stand, that the judgment roll stenographers minutes and judges charge herein shall be considered the case and exceptions.

It is further stipulated that the time within which the case and exceptions be made and settled be and the same hereby is extended until September 14<sup>th</sup> 1888.

Dated New York July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1888

Seasim Stineell  
atty for appellant.



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0249

State of New York, }  
City and County of New York. } ss.

\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_  
being duly sworn, says that he is above the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years:  
that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188\_\_\_\_ he served the annexed  
\_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ action, at

by delivering a copy of the same to, and leaving the same with \_\_\_\_\_  
And deponent further says that he knew the person served as aforesaid was the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the within entitled action.

Sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ 188\_\_\_\_

My Supreme Court

The People of

against

John R. Dunn

Superior Court

SILAS M. STILWELL,

Attorney for appellee

TRINITY BUILDING, BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK CITY.

Due and timely served of a copy of the within

is hereby admitted.

Dated 26 July 1888

Attorney for J.R. Pellowsing

Deputy

SILAS M. STILWELL,

Attorney for

Yours, etc.,

Dated New York, 1888.

Please take notice that the within is a copy of an order this day entered  
and filed herein in the office of the Clerk of this Court in the within entitled  
action.

QUALITY  
AL

0250

MANHATTAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO.

46 44 6/1/83 Strathmore 40  
B'way & 52d st 100

| Messenger. | Called. | Returned. | Occupied. | Expenses. | Paid. |
|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 129        | 133     | 255       | 122       | 10        | 42    |

Pay Messenger only TARIFF RATES.

Where Sent 46 Hall

Received by A.S.S. 2

PLEASE SIGN YOUR NAME.



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

1/27/68  
N.P.

City & County of New York ss:

~~For~~ Peter James Lally, being duly sworn, on his oath deposes & says as follows:  
My name is Peter James Lally. I am fourteen years of age, will be fifteen next August. I am in the employ of The Manhattan District Telegraph Co as a messenger & have been for about one month past. My number is 539. I work at the Co's office No 967 Sixth Ave New York City. I <sup>live</sup> at No 25 East 50<sup>th</sup> St with my aunt who has charge of that house. My aunt's name is Miss Dolly M<sup>rs</sup> Cue. We have been at that house since last November. On Monday June 1<sup>st</sup> 1885, at about half past one o'clock in the afternoon, I was sent to the Stratmore, corner Broadway & 52<sup>nd</sup> St. I receive a message. I went to the Stratmore & saw the man in charge who told me to go up three flights on the right hand side & get a message. I went up three flights to the flat on the right, from the stairway & rang the bell there. A colored woman came to the door & handed me a letter in an envelope addressed R. S. Scott 40 Wall Street Manhattan Bank. The envelope was a plain white envelope, ~~which the~~ ~~sign of the messenger was on~~. There was nothing written or printed on the envelope except the address which was written in <sup>what looked like</sup> a man's hand - a large bold hand &



I think in black ink.  
on receiving the letter from the colored  
woman started to go down stairs  
when she called me back. I went  
back & the woman let me in the room,  
& she went back in the hall way.  
I went in the room. It was the  
first room I entered. There was  
a man there sitting in a chair &  
wrapped up with some covering.  
He seemed sick. He was about 35  
or 40 years of age & had a very long  
straight brown mustache.  
He had short hair. He told me to  
go down & deliver the note quickly.  
To hurry up before the man gets  
out & to bring back an answer.  
He told me to take the train down.  
There was no one else in the  
room. This is about all he told  
me. I took the train down & went  
to the Manhattan Bank & saw a  
man who was keeping the boys &  
men in line & handed him the  
letter. The man handed the  
letter in to the paying teller.  
In a little while the teller called me  
to the railing & asked me for  
my tickets. I handed him the  
unmarked tickets & he signed it &  
handed it back to me & as he did  
so he told me to go right back &  
say it was all right. This was

all that happened that I no-  
ticed. I rode back & called at the  
same place & the colored woman  
again came to the door & asked  
me if I had any answer &  
I said the man said it was  
all right. I then left.  
The number "129" on the annexed ticket  
is a mistake. It should be 539.

Peter James Lally  
Swoon to and subscribed  
before me this eleventh  
day of June 1885

N. E. Trotter  
Notary Public  
N.Y.C.



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0255

Manhattan Co

R. A. Scott

Affidavit of R. A. Scott  
Jury Imes 1/80

~~1000~~  
~~1000~~

~~1000~~

~~1000~~

~~1000~~

~~1000~~

~~1000~~

~~1000~~

~~1000~~

~~1000~~

~~1000~~

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0256

SUPREME COURT.

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

-----  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

Respondents,

-against-

J O H N R. D U N N ,

Appellant.  
-----

Upon the affidavit of John R. Dunn verified on the 2nd day of July, 1888, and upon the case and exceptions herein and on motion of Silas M. Stilwell, Esq., of Counsel for Appellant,

IT IS ORDERED that the District Attorney of the City and County of New York show cause before me or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court at the Chambers thereof, at the Court House in the City of New York on the 10th day of July, 1888, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard why a Certificate should not be given that there is reasonable doubt whether the judgment in this action by the Court of Oyer and Terminer on the 19th day of June, 1888, should stand.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that in the meantime all proceedings upon the said judgment be and the same are hereby stayed until the hearing and determination of said motion.



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0257

Service of a copy of this order and of the  
affidavit upon the said District Attorney on or before  
the 5th day of July, 1888, shall be sufficient.

Dated July 2nd, 1888.

(sgd.) M. J. O'Brien,

J. S. C.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0258

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE  
OF NEW YORK.

-----  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,  
Respondents,  
-against-  
J O H N R. D U N N ,  
Appellant.  
-----

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

JOHN R. DUNN, being duly sworn, deposes and  
states as follows:

I was indicted on the 23rd day of December,  
1887, by the Grand Jury of the City and County of New  
York together with one Richard S. Scott for the crime of  
Grand Larceny in the first degree.

That the indictment was removed from the Court  
of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for  
the County of New York.

That the said case was called for trial in said  
Court of Oyer and Terminer on the 10th day of June, 1888  
and continued down to and including the 15th day of June,  
1888.

I was convicted and sentenced to States Prison  
for nine years and eight months at hard labor on the 19th  
day of June, 1888.

That on the 19th day of June, 1888, an order



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0259

to show cause was granted by Mr. Justice Barrett, the Presiding Judge at the trial, why a certificate should not be given that there is reasonable doubt whether the judgment rendered in this action by the Court of Oyer and Terminer on the said 19th day of June, 1888, should stand.

That said order to show cause was returnable on June 25th, 1888, when owing to the Stenographer's minutes not being ready, the hearing of said motion was adjourned until the 28th of June, 1888.

On the 28th of June, 1888, the Stenographer's minutes having been delivered to my counsel on the 27th of June, 1888, the hearing of said motion was adjourned until July 2nd, 1888.

On July 2nd, 1888, the said motion was heard before Mr. Justice Barrett the presiding justice at the trial and the said certificate denied. *My former and without prejudice to the defendant.*

That one of the chief grounds relied upon for a reversal in this case is that I was indicted as a principal in the commission of the offense and the proof was that I counselled Scott the chief offender, to commit the offense. That the acts of counselling, advising, etc., constituting me a principal in law were not alleged in the indictment and the variance was fatal.

Also that the act charged in the indictment was the "felonious taking, stealing and carrying away" of \$150,000. by Richard S. Scott, paying teller of the Bank of the Manhattan Company while the act proved was the

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0260

appropriation by Scott as Paying Teller of the Bank, of \$150,000. of money which he had in his custody or control as such Paying Teller.

Also that the chief witness was Richard S. Scott the principal offender, to corroborate whom his wife Lizzie D. Scott and his sister-in-law, Jennie D. Searls, and his brother-in-law, Wm. Cross, were called to the witness stand, all of whom were proven to, be accomplices or accessories after the fact.

As corroboration of the testimony of Richard S. Scott, certain letters alleged to have been written by me were introduced on behalf of the People, the handwriting of which was proved only by Richard S. Scott and Lizzie D. Scott, his wife, both of whom were accomplices.

On these and the numerous exceptions which were taken by my counsel during the trial of the case as appears by the case and exceptions presented herewith, I ask for an order to show cause returnable in less than eight days why a certificate should not be given that there is reasonable doubt whether the judgment rendered in this action by the Court of Oyer and Terminer on the 19th day of June, 1888, should stand and that in the meantime a stay of all proceedings upon the judgment herein may be granted until the hearing and decision of this motion.

That no previous application has been made for this order other than to the Justice presiding at the trial.  
Sworn to before me this : :  
2nd day of July, 1888. : Jno. R. Dunn.  
G. H. Hinnau,  
Notary Public,  
N. Y. County.



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0261

State of New York, }  
City and County of New York. } ss.

\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_  
being duly sworn, says that he is above the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years:  
that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188\_\_\_\_ he served the annexed  
on \_\_\_\_\_ action, at

by delivering a copy of the same to, and leaving the same with \_\_\_\_\_  
And deponent further says that he knew the person served as aforesaid was the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the within entitled action.

Sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ 188\_\_\_\_ }

New York Supreme Court

The People of the State of  
New York

Respondents  
against

John R. Dunk

Appellant

Affidavits and order to  
show cause why a writ of  
habeas corpus should not be  
granted in the case of the  
above named person, docketed  
and returnable July 10<sup>th</sup> 1888.

SILAS M. STILWELL,

Attorney for Appellant

TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK CITY.

Due and timely service of a copy of the within

is hereby admitted.

Dated July 5<sup>th</sup> 1888

Attorney for So

John R. Dunk Esq  
Sub-att.

Please take notice that the within is a copy of an order this day entered  
and filed herein in the office of the Clerk of this Court in the within entitled  
action.

Dated New York, \_\_\_\_\_ 1888.  
Yours, etc.,  
SILAS M. STILWELL,  
Attorney for

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0262

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,

New York, ..... 188

W. S. L. M. V. 2

7-6-71-100

W. L. M. S. L. M. V. 2

1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

Baldwin had by of time back - See 4

not not,



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0263

- 1 Baldwin
- 2 Scott
- 3 Mrs. Scott
- 4 Mrs. Seale
- 5 Wm. Croft
- 6 Geo. Croft

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0264

New York Aug. 17<sup>th</sup> 1887

Friend Charles -

In reading the very interesting account in this day's Herald - about the confession of Richard V. Scott - the name of John A. Dunn appears. He advised Scott to direct letters to him under cover of W. M. Culverson P. O. Box 1060 N. Y. as Scott says Dunn was a director in a company - who had this box - The company was the Peliz White Proprietary Company - I enclose their card - this Dunn was a stockholder - and I could not be surprised if David R. Doty (the Secretary - who had control of the key to this P. O. Box) was not mixed up - in the business - The company has come to grief through rascality - I was induced to enter the concern last December - through help of friends in taking stock - in order to obtain what I thought was a good position - but I soon found out they were rogues - and too many for one concern. The President died last April - He was a perfect fraud - and this Secretary David R. Doty - is



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0265

without exception - the biggest liar out of jail -  
He is capable of anything - and I am sure he  
has had a finger in the pie - this straw - may  
be of service - and that is the reason I write -  
but what I say - must be strictly confidential  
in every particular - but if it will help - to  
place frauds in their proper place - my thanks  
would be great - I never saw this man as  
I know of - but I know he and Doty were very  
thick -

I thank you for your kind recommendation  
a few weeks ago to a Mr Roberts - I could not  
see my way clear for his purpose - so had to  
decline - I am in the market - and should  
you hear of anything - please let me know -  
Push the frauds to the wall - they take up  
too much room for an honest man to  
compete with -

Yours

Edward W. Longland

154 West 13<sup>th</sup> Street.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,

Respondents,

-against-

JOHN R. DUNN,

Appellant.

ORDER TO SHOW

CAUSE AND STAY.

Upon the affidavit of *John R. Dunn*  
verified the 19th day of June, 1888, and upon all the  
papers heretofore filed and all proceedings heretofore  
had in this action and on motion of Silas H. Stilwell,  
Esq., of counsel for appellant,

IT IS ORDERED that the District Attorney of the  
City and County of New York show cause before me or one  
of the Justices of this Court at Chambers in the County  
Court House in the City of New York on Monday the 24th  
day of June, 1888, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon why  
a certificate should not be given that there is reasona-  
ble doubt whether the judgment rendered in this action  
by the Court of Oyer and Terminer on the 19th day of June  
1888, should stand.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that in the meantime  
all proceedings upon the said judgment shall be stayed.

Service of a copy of this order and of said  
affidavit upon the said District Attorney on or before  
the 20th day of June, instant, shall be sufficient.

Dated June 19th, 1888.

GEO. C. BARRETT, J. S. C.

*Copy  
J. S. C.  
J. S. C.*



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0267

N. Y. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

-----  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, :

-against- :

J O H N R. D U N N. :

-----  
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

JOHN R. DUNN, being duly sworn, deposes and states  
as follows:

I was indicted on the            day of December, 1887,  
in the Court of General Sessions in and for the City and  
County of New York for Grand Larceny in the first degree.

That the indictment was removed from the said  
Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Ter-  
miner for the County of New York at the June term thereof  
and I was convicted and sentenced to nine years and eight  
months in the State prison at hard labor.

I have appealed to the General Term of the Supreme  
Court from the said conviction and judgment.

As the stenographer's minutes on the trial of this  
action are voluminous and the case having taken some five  
days to try, during which numerous objections and except-  
ions were taken by my counsel, it is impossible for my  
counsel to prepare a bill of exceptions upon which to  
apply for a permanent stay to some Justice of the Supreme  
Court pending said appeal.

I therefore ask for a stay of all proceedings  
upon the judgment herein until Monday, June 24th, 1888.

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0268

within which time to enable me to get a copy of the record herein and make an application to some other Justice  
No other application for such order to show cause has  
heretofore been made.

Sworn to before me :

JOHN R. DUNN.

June 19th, 1888. :

G. H. Hirman,  
Notary Public,  
New York County.



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0269

State of New York, }  
City and County of New York. } ss.

\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_  
being duly sworn, says that he is above the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years:  
that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188\_\_\_\_ he served the annexed  
\_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ action, at

by delivering a copy of the same to, and leaving the same with \_\_\_\_\_  
And deponent further says that he knew the person served as aforesaid was the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the within entitled action.

Sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ 188\_\_\_\_ }

Sup. Court of Upper and Lower Sessions

The People of the State  
of New York

against

John R. Sullivan.

Order to Show Cause  
returnable June 25th  
1888 with show of pro-  
ceedings on affidavits

SILAS M. STILWELL,

Attorney for Defendant

TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY,

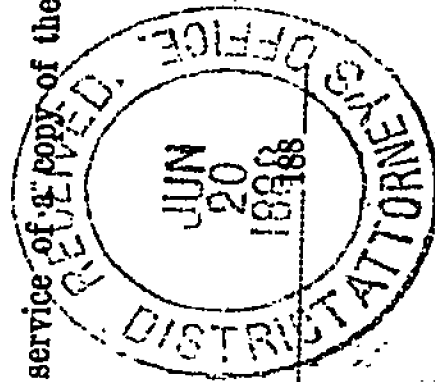
NEW YORK CITY.

Due and timely service of a copy of the within

is hereby admitted.

Dated

Attorney for



SILAS M. STILWELL,  
Attorney for

1888.

Dated New York,

Please take notice that the within is a copy of an order of this Court in the within entitled  
and filed herein in the office of the Clerk of this Court in the within entitled  
action.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0270

OFFICE OF  
STERN & MYERS.  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS  
40 WALL ST. NEW YORK.  
SIMON H. STERN. NATHAN MYERS.

Cl 157.

March 2nd, 1888.

Dear Sir:

Can you now fix a date for the trial of John R. Dunn?

Please let us know as soon as possible in order that we may confer with you in regard to the presence of the witnesses and arrange with you for such a date as will secure their attendance and suit your convenience.

We hope you will be able to arrange for an early date, as we have all along felt that there has been danger in the delay.

Yours Truly,

*Stern & Myers*

To

Hon. John R. Fellows,

District Attorney, City and County of New York.



Court of Oyer & Terminer  
City & County of New York.  
The People, v.

v.

John R. Dunn.

Grand Larceny.

It is stipulated that the argument of the appeal  
herein before the General Term be postponed till  
the next General term after October, 1888.  
Dated New York, September 26, 1888.

John R. Fellows,

District Attorney.

Silas M. Stilwell

left to atty.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0272

Court of Oyer & Terminer:

The People, vs.

Ed. H.  
John R. Drum,

Defendant to prosecute against  
ment before Genl. Term  
all after October, 1888.



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0273

OFFICE OF  
**STERN & MYERS.**  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS  
40 WALL ST. NEW YORK.  
SIMON H. STERN. NATHAN MYERS.

December 8th, 1887.

Dear Sir:

As counsel for the Bank of the Manhattan Company of the City of New York, and referring to our conversation on last Monday, we beg to submit the following:

For many years next prior to June 1st, 1885, Richard S. Scott was the Paying Teller of the Bank.

Within a period of about two years prior to June 1st, 1885, he had abstracted, from time to time, sums of money belonging to the Bank, aggregating about Ten thousand dollars.

Anticipating an examination of his cash account and a discovery of his defalcation, he called on one John R. Dunn to discuss his situation.

Dunn is a cousin of Scott's wife; was brought up and educated as a matter of charity by her father, who had also supported Dunn's mother for many years, for all which he frequently expressed very great gratitude to the members of Mrs. Scott's family.

At the date last mentioned Dunn was practising as a lawyer and had desk room in an office on Exchange Place near William Street, in this City. Scott called on Dunn as above stated and, having informed him of the trouble that he, Scott, was in, Dunn then asked "how much money can you take?"

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0274

R. B. M. 2.

Scott answered " I can take a million or two."

Dunn said, "You might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb."

Later on Dunn advised Scott "to take enough to cripple the Bank".

(See affidavits of Richard S. Scott and Lizzie W. Scott).

On the last mentioned date Scott, following the advice of Dunn as to a great many details, stole \$150,000 of the Bank's money, and after handing \$140,000 of the stolen money to Dunn, fled to Canada and thence to England.

The Bank immediately thereafter offered a large reward for the apprehension of Scott and expended large sums of money in efforts to discover his whereabouts, in which they were assisted by Pinkerton's Detective Agency and the Police authorities of this City, but were not successful.

Between the time of Scott's flight and January 1887 Dunn paid over to Scott, from time to time, out of the \$140,000 of the stolen money, the aggregate sum of \$20,000, and then in January last wrote a letter to Scott in which he stated that he had lost all the money in grain and stock speculations, and this he has claimed to be the fact to others whose affidavits are submitted herewith.

In June last our Mr. Stern met Scott in London and took his sworn confession, on which and other proof, a civil action was commenced by the Bank against Dunn, and his arrest in that action effected, and he has been actually confined in Ludlow Street jail since last June. He has not taken advantage of his right to have

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0275

R.B.M. 3.

a speedy trial and has opposed, through his attorney, a motion to place the action on the calendar for trial.

Scott is now on English soil, from whence he cannot be extradited. He is willing, however, to return to this City and plead guilty to the indictment which has been found against him, provided he can be assured that "sentence will be suspended", or any other form adopted that will insure him against actual sentence and imprisonment, and will then be ready to go before the Grand Jury to give testimony against Dunn, in respect to the Grand Larceny committed by him, and be ready to appear as a witness against Dunn at his trial.

Of course the Bank of the Manhattan Company would be pleased to have both Scott and Dunn punished, but as the punishment of the former is out of the question, the Bank feels it a duty not to leave anything undone to secure the punishment of the other offender, provided that meets with the views of the authorities represented by your office.

A reading of the affidavits, of which copies are submitted herewith, shows Dunn to be a crafty and unconscionable scoundrel, and in the public interest it would appear to be a misfortune to permit his crime to go unpunished. It appears to us also that it is seldom that so excellent an opportunity presents itself of convicting one of those scoundrels who instigate such a crime as



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0276

R.B.M. 4.

was committed against the Bank and who assists the thief in keeping the booty and escaping the penalty.

We consider that the evidence against Dunn, provided we have the assistance of Scott and his wife, establishes beyond a doubt the crime above mentioned, and that there can be no doubt of his conviction. Mrs. Scott is with her husband. We do not believe it possible to convict Dunn without the testimony of Scott and his wife.

The original letters referred to in the affidavits are in our possession.

We shall be pleased to hear from you at your early convenience and will be glad to render you any assistance in our power.

Very Truly Yours,



To

Hon. Randolph B. Martine,  
District Attorney for the  
City and County of New York.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0277

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASIA PACIFIC DIVISION

TO THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASIA PACIFIC DIVISION, FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
DEPOSITING IN THE LIBRARY OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASIA PACIFIC DIVISION, FOR THE PURPOSE OF

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DEPOSITING IN THE LIBRARY OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASIA PACIFIC DIVISION, FOR THE PURPOSE OF

U.S.N. 10

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0278

Grand Jury Room.

PEOPLE

vs.

Richard I. Scott,

Forger 3°

Requisition  
applied for

May 4/86

~~W.D.~~



**POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL**

0279

Int. at close of business  
120.000  
Local certificates, and  
amount 2<sup>d</sup> J. and him

414 279  
122 821 85  
53 7100 85  
187 688 574  
2413 986 59

specie - false  
amt. ind. to 3<sup>d</sup> tier

2243 402.2  
366.516 49  
187 688 574

bal in movin

actual bal.

5091 084 38  
2677 297 79  
2413 986 59

chks paid out thru, 4 towns com

chks not pay 2/3 T.  
1 sent out for col.

2510 94  
166 150

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0280

*copy*

( The People vs John R. Dunn. )  
-----

December 14th, 1887.

Messrs Stern & Myers,

Attorneys at Law, 14 Wall St.

Gentlemen:

Will one of your firm please call upon me tomorrow, or the next day, at this office, at 3 o'clock, P.M., or later, to confer with me concerning the above case, bringing the original letters referred to in the affidavits submitted herein to the District Attorney, and any further evidence which may be in your possession in the case.

Yours respectfully,

*A. D. Parker*

Chief Clerk.

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0281

Copy of letter sent  
to Messrs. Atan & Mayers  
Dec 14/87



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0282

*District Attorney's Office,  
City & County of  
New York*

May 11th, 1888.

Mr. H. A. Kingsbury,

Care of Stern & Meyers.

Dear Sir:

I shall be able to try the Dunn case some day this term, but cannot as yet tell the day, which I wish to fix peremptorily by agreement with defendant's counsel, so that there can be no ground of application for postponement. That I expect to do this week, and will let you know as soon as it is consummated. I will communicate with Mess. Stern & Meyers concerning the details as to proof and interviews with witnesses in good time.

You can write to our witnesses, and let them know of this disposition of the matter, and direct them to hold themselves in readiness to appear upon call.

You will hear from me at the earliest possible moment.

Yours respectfully,

*A. D. Barker*

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0283

OFFICE OF  
STERN & MYERS.  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS  
40 WALL ST. NEW YORK.  
SIMON H. STERN NATH. MYERS  
H. A. KINGSBURY

17<sup>th</sup> May 1887

Dear Parker:

As requested in your note  
just rec<sup>d</sup>. I send herewith  
copy affidavit of E. D. Seals.  
Will see you tonight.

Very yrs

N. H. Myers

A. D. Parker

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0284

DR. E. G. DARTLETT,  
48 W. 53D ST.

New York  
June 11<sup>th</sup> 1887

This certifies that Mr.  
Crop is at present confined to his  
bed, suffering from Malaria Fever,  
and nervous prostration, and is wholly  
unable to leave his room or to  
transact any business requiring him  
to leave his room -

Edw. G. Dartlett M.D.  
48 W 53 St.

RETURN TO  
DR. E. G. DARTLETT,  
48 W. 53D ST.

Wm. Jackson





POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0286

1885 ~ 73

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POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0287

I told you about  
Keel & I looking for  
a longer. They were  
very few & I was  
not much better —

The address he gave  
my wife before she  
started for E — to go to  
Boston —

Went for at the English  
Hotel all on my address



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0288

The reason I wrote to  
Johnny - write to  
him. I'm going to leave  
Port S. but wanted to  
go until I hear from  
him. Not getting a letter at  
once wrote to Johnny -

1 - Told <sup>Mr London</sup> about my wife  
paying WPC - he acted suspicious  
in fact his manner worried  
me - but he said it would  
be alright as it would soon  
be settled and then anyone  
had a perfectly legal right  
to receive what your money I  
owed them -

I wanted to pay one of my  
bookmen - wrote down  
about it - Told him that  
I had an apt or a friend  
Mr London and I wanted  
to take the money there  
deposit it to Mr SR

Credit - he strongly advise  
me not to do it. - but I  
insisted he should send the  
money - that is the time he  
misdirected the letter -  
When he was in London  
he spoke about it -  
I told him how sorry  
I was that I had not  
paid Mr Horey -  
he said it was a  
great deal better that  
I did not do it -



pitched back pretty lively  
 and when he & I went out  
 he spoke about it - said  
 Logge had a needle in  
 the end of her tongue -  
 told me about her - when  
 she was a child - he  
 said all the rest of the  
 Cross family were all  
 so mild - but that she  
 was a regular devil -  
 took after an Aunt of her  
 who ~~know~~ no one could <sup>imagine</sup>

Wrote 3 or 4 letters to Anna  
while I was at Port Landfield.  
I am almost sure the first  
kind from my wife was  
a Purleigh Hill.

The Evening my wife got mad  
at Anna — they were having  
some kind of an argument  
about her going to New York  
again — & she would ~~insult~~  
him — he got provoked at  
her and told her it was  
very <sup>bad</sup> taste or something  
to that effect — she

3

Mr Horsey would have been  
so pleased to have used it  
that he would have told  
some one and the bank people  
might find it out and it  
would start them up on me  
again - as soon as I could  
then pay all my debts with perfect  
safety - and the fact of my doing  
these people making a long time  
would make them more happy.  
Forgiving when they did get it,  
at some interview before I ran away  
I told him my poor Mother  
was depending on me - he  
asked me no particular  
in regard to my Mother &  
my dunts - I told him I meant  
my dunts - I told him I meant



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0294

14

Custom-House, New York City,  
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

He said they would not be <sup>188</sup>  
in absolute need for some  
time - and he faithfully promised  
me that he would see that  
they had money when it  
was necessary - ~~I~~ <sup>He</sup> would  
attend to all that -

Some time after my wife came  
in London - I wrote to Annie  
and asked her why it would  
not be possible for Anna to  
give her a part of that money  
I think I mentioned the sum  
of \$5000 - she to keep it for  
Gosse in case anything

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0295

5-

Custom-House, New York City,  
happened SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,

to me - she after words <sup>188</sup> wrote, that  
she did not feel like doing it -  
and that she had spoken to him  
about <sup>it</sup> and he did not approve  
of it at all. <sup>he said</sup> that she must  
be like "Cecilia's Wife above  
Suspicion" - We spoke of it  
in London - and he said  
such a thing would never  
do to leave such an amount  
of money with a woman - I  
said the only reason I thought  
of it was that if anything  
happened to me I wanted  
Lizzy to be protected. Lizzy

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0296

had been so good to me, in coming  
over here all alone, and in fact  
ever to have lived with me  
after all the trouble I had  
given her, he said yes.  
Can depend on me. I will  
see that Lizzie is protected  
in every way - that he will  
help me from the first only  
because I was L - husband  
"that blood was thicker than  
water" that he was not very  
intimate with me before the  
thing happened - he did not come  
for men's society - only study & work.  
So if anything happened <sup>to me</sup> I could  
rest assured Lizzie would be alright.



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0297

At the time we were arranging  
about that lost letter. one  
reason he gave for not sending  
the request to the post office <sup>that time</sup> at  
~~one~~, was, he said I had used  
to <sup>a false</sup> wrong name, and he did not  
know. But what the law of England  
might make that an offence  
he said he wanted to think  
over it - We talked

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0298

about it again the next day  
I told him I didn't believe it was  
wrong & told him it was very common  
for men to have letters sent to them  
in fictitious names - after some  
argument about it - he spoke about  
my keeping a Bank of in a false  
name I told him I was not doing any  
one any harm and I didn't believe  
it was wrong - he then said you  
must not investigate this matter after this

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0299

OFFICE OF  
STERN & MYERS.  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS  
40 WALL ST. NEW YORK.  
SIMON H. STERN. NATHL. MYERS.

Co 43.

May 22nd, 1888.

Dear Sir:

I yesterday saw Mr. Pearson, who upon inquiry discovered that Box 1060 has been in the name of "The Peleg White Proprietary Company, No. 113 West Broadway", ever since 1879. The president of that Company was Edward B. Lansing and the secretary David R. Doty. Recently letters for "Petrolene Plaster Co." have also been placed in that box.

In other words, the box never stood in the name of Culverson, or in the name of any mining company. It is quite possible that Culverson had some connection with this company, which can be traced by you. If he took letters from the box he must have had some connection with the company, as the Post Office authorities strictly enforce the rule against the use of any box by anybody except the person or company renting the same and those in his or its employ.

If it should become material for you to prove any of the facts given above you can subpoena for that purpose Mr. Samuel B. Bowne, Superintendent of the City Delivery Department, General Post Office, but Mr. Pearson trusts that you will not call any of his men unless you consider it important to do so:

On consultation we think that if the case can be tried by Judge Barrett early in June that that would be the best course to



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0300

A.D.P. 2.

take, but if that cannot be accomplished we can see no objection to trying the case before Cowing.

Please to let us know today if possible just how matters stand and what your plan of campaign is.

Truly Yours,

H. A. Kingsbury,

Per T.

To

A. D. Parker, Esq.,

City.



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0301

England. Lawyer Dunn, who promised to save the bundle for the fishing tackle, is in Ladbroke Street Jail. The massive bank building whence Scott purloined the phasers still stands secure at No. 40 Wall street. These three facts stand out as prominently as a yellow dog's tail.

But where is the money? There's the rub. Where is that neat little bundle of one thousand dollar bills that the embezzling teller says he gave to John R. Dunn for safe keeping? One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of Uncle Sam's currency clean gone.

Where lurk those stolen shakels? Lawyer Dunn asserts that the ill gotten wealth, tipped with deceptive politeness, has taken wings and spent itself in futile search after more of its kind.

He adds that those expensive endeavors to find companionship confined themselves chiefly to expensive deals in wheat and corn.

But he hasn't a cent of it now, he says, and so he wrote to his friend Scott when the embezzler insisted that Dunn should surrender \$50,000 to the attorneys of the Manhattan Company in order that the little unpleasantness with the bank might be compromised.

Now Messrs. Stern & Myers, the bank's attorneys, think this a very neat tale to tell the natives. As a result for the ears of people who have cut their eyes to speak, they think it can hardly expect to pass at par. A smart faced office boy in the employ of the lawyers yesterday informed a financial reporter in confidence that Mr. Stern thought Dunn's story needed shaving. At present it wore an adornment that suggested that the parties most concerned in the case are convinced that the imprisoned lawyer can lay his hands on a goodly portion of the \$50,000 that Scott stole from the Manhattan Company. At this point by the officers and attorneys of the bank. Seemingly they think they can catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar. The molasses, in this instance, is a mere civil suit for conversion against Dunn, which is reserved in case more heroic treatment is required.

THEX NEARBY SCOTT. All the details of Scott's extraordinary confession, how he was tempted by present pleasures and thereby made a criminal of himself, are known to his family, and are implicitly believed by the bank officers. Mr. Leavitt C. Hays, the president of the institution, stated to a financial reporter yesterday that he had not the least doubt in the truth of Scott's confession. A statement of the unfortunate affair, as printed in the newspapers," said Mr. Hays, "really exhausts the entire subject. The public knows quite as much about it now as we do. We have not yet decided how we are yet certain whether we shall make a criminal charge against the man."

Mr. Kingsbury, representing Stern and Myers, was non-committal in his reply to a question whether a criminal suit would be preferred. He explained that the present civil suit was for conversion, the bank suing to recover from Dunn \$150,000 and the interest for two years on \$150,000.

"Will you try to have Dunn indicted by the Grand Jury for the crime in the Scott embezzlement?" the reporter asked. "I will only reply to that," said Mr. Kingsbury, "my stating that the count pursued up to this point does not preclude the possibility of a criminal suit. It is quite possible that the Grand Jury may on a criminal charge the way is quite open to us."

"Will Scott himself appear as a witness for the bank against Dunn?" "That is beyond our ken. Scott is under indictment for the crime of embezzlement. However, we will have no difficulty in making a perfectly clear case against the abettor of Scott's wrong doing."

"What was the motive that prompted Scott to make this so difficult a thing to do, and so in the end make it impossible for him to get out of it? Was it merely a desire to go at least approximately even with Dunn because of his unfaithfulness?"

"Well, you see Scott was honestly annoyed by Dunn's refusal to give up enough of the money to compromise him. He thought that he had done it all the trouble and disgrace for nothing. Really, that sort of thing must be very disagreeable to a fellow. What angered him the more, too, was his belief that Dunn was still in possession of the fortune which he claimed to have given up."

"It wasn't pleasant," continued Mr. Kingsbury, "for Scott to be told in almost so many words that he could whistle for the money."

"However, I believe that the real motive of Scott's confession was his family feeling. That he says repelled the utmost confidence in him and shown him many favors. He appreciated this, and we are convinced that he committed the theft only after he had exhausted every means to make good on the money."

"He certainly had no evil designs against the bank. He might have taken \$1,000,000 as readily as not on that particular day when he took \$50,000."

"Scott was really the dupe, the fool of Dunn, who seems to have been the one who was the villain."

"He may now find this feeling of animosity reciprocated."

#### DUNN WILL FIGHT.

The case against Dunn, provided he offers no defense, is a foregone conclusion. Stern & Myers states that they had received no notice of Dunn's intention to fight the charge of conversion, but the lawyer was in close consultation yesterday with his associates. It is probable that Dunn will make an attempt to win a judgment in his favor. It is likely that he will permit judgment to be entered against him. So it will probably be several months before the Supreme Court will reach the case.

In the meantime Dunn occupies pleasant apartments in the city, where he has entertained so many prisoners of his stamp.

He is said to have given up all attempts to obtain the bail of \$150,000 in which he is held.

The arrest was no surprise to him, however. He has been in the hands of the law for some time. The bank's attorneys and was given to understand quite plainly that unpleasant consequences were in store for him if he did not accede to Scott's request to surrender certain sums to the Manhattan company.

At the jail yesterday he denied himself to all newspaper men. To his intimate friends, however, he expresses confidence that he would come out of the affair "all right."

Even in the whirlpool of Wall street life, Dunn's arrest has caused an unwanted sensation. He is a man of very pleasant manners and attractive appearance. In the eyes of the public, he is a handsome and popular figure. Judge Fullerton described him as "a disagreeable, honorable man, whom I would have trusted with everything."

At the jail yesterday he must be some explanation to clear Dunn of the charge against him," he Judge continued. "It is totally at variance with what we have found him to be. Scott's confession leads to me into a desperate attempt to shift his blame on to me."

As far as can be learned Dunn's private life was the reverse of riotous or extravagant. He occupied a third story rear room in a modest boarding house in Brooklyn, at No. 20, as a single man. He was a self-sufficient and seemed wholly absorbed in his business affairs.

Scott's friends, however, drew quite another picture of him. They said that he was a very capable and successful man, who had been in the bank for some time. He was described as an upright, conscientious man, who had perfectly spotless morals up to the time that he made an announcement of the wrong he had committed. Dunn is Mr. Whitney D. Searls, vice president of the Farmers' Trust Loan and Company, who is related by marriage to Scott. He attributes the scandal to the bank teller who was the law's victim.

The District Attorney's office has not yet shown its hand in the case. Mr. Fitzgerald, representing District Attorney Martineau, stated to the bank's attorneys that he was in communication with Dunn. He said that he was in communication with Dunn, his name would be presented to the Grand Jury for indictment on a charge of larceny. "And if," he continued, "in the course of the civil suit, the District Attorney to think Dunn's offense of a criminal nature, then he will set independently of any complaint brought against the prisoner by the



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

Bucks Knife a White.

## "RAISING HELL AGAIN."

Governor Adams Says He Must Have  
United States Troops.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DENVER, Col., August 17, 1887.—The following despatch, received this morning from Glenwood Springs, and signed by Phil Foote, Deputy Sheriff of Garfield county, Col., was the first information had to-day from the scene of the Ute troubles:—

"Governor Adams has just come in from the front. He reports having had several set-toes with the Indians, in which no white men were hurt. Several Indians, however, were shot. Sheriff Kendall, with many of the leading citizens, is at Meeker, holding a council with the Indians.

"The Indians want fifteen days to get back to the reservation. Troops should be there to protect citizens while Indians are leaving."

This despatch from Deputy Sheriff Foote seemed to end all apprehensions of further trouble, as it indicated that the whites and Indians had agreed on fifteen days' truce, Colorow meanwhile returning to the reservation.

At ten minutes past eleven the Governor received a despatch which wholly changed the aspect of affairs. The despatch came from Adjutant West and read as follows:—

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., August 17, 1887.

To Governor Adams:—  
Messenger just arrived, bearing despatch from Gregory at Meeker. Four Utes, who came into town yesterday asking for protection and counsel, have acted in bad faith. They asked for escort through the settlements in the afternoon to go out and confer with Colorow. Mormon interpreter from Ashley was with them and a man called "Fatty" Kendall, on whom they made an attack with knives, cutting him on the arm and then ran. Whites were fired on by a party of Utes in the hills. Mayor wants troops sent in with all possible despatch.

SHERIFF KENDALL'S APPAL.

The same courier brings the following from Sheriff Kendall:—

To GENERAL GEORGE WEST:—

MEXICO, August 16, 1887.

Send men and arms at once. The Indians have raised hell again. Lose no time. Yours, truly,  
J. C. KENDALL.

The following reply was sent dated from Glenwood Springs:—

Captain Gostino has arrived this moment, after an all night ride. As soon as men are a little rested will push him on Meeker. Shall order Colorow make forced march to here. Have government troops been ordered forward?

GEORGE WEST, Adjutant General.  
This despatch showed the following to be the situation:—

Sheriff Kendall and the Indians had agreed on a truce and had a pow wow with this end in view. Sheriff Kendall then withdrew to Meeker, bringing four of Colorow's Utes with him for counsel. The citizens of Meeker agreed to Colorow's demand for fifteen days' time to leave the country, and Sheriff Kendall despatched Deputy Sheriff Foote to Glenwood Springs with the news.

THE TREACHEROUS UTES.

Four of the Utes wanted an escort through the settlements on their return to Colorow and two men were given them. These two men wore with them, but before reaching the settlement the four Utes turned on the two whites with knives. This, of course, started all the excitement afoot, and Sheriff Kendall sent a courier after Foote, who gave the news of the treachery.

United States Marshall Hill to-day telegraphed General Cronk that the balance of the United States troops was urgently needed.

Governor Adams said this morning:—"I want United States troops. It is very well to talk about cleaning out the Indians with State troops, but do not propose to let a single life be sacrificed, where sacrifice can be avoided. It cuts me to the heart to send any of our men to their deaths."



day, twenty-five minutes past three P. M.:"—  
A feeling of security has prevailed here, but since a white man has been attacked by the Indians there is now considerably anxiety manifested. Troops will likely be sent for, and are surely needed. The Utes have asked for four days to leave, but they are still coming in from the reservation, and no one feels secure. Kendall and his posse got in this morning. None of his comrades are wounded. Arms and ammunition are needed here.

LATER.—The man attacked was stabbed by a Ute whom he was conducting out of camp, the Ute being in to make peace.

Howard Edgar has just been sent over to Axial to notify Senator Eddy and the Bear River people of the situation. It is now sure that trouble will follow, and of a serious nature. If the troops do not come in a protracted Indian war will ensue. Men are now walking the streets with rifles in their hands.

#### WHAT "UTE BILL" SAYS.

DANGER THAT TOURISTS AND HUNTING PARTIES

MAY BE CAUGHT.

Chicago, August 17, 1887.—Lieutenant William Wilson, also known as "Ute Bill," is in this city, having come from the scene of the outbreak within a month. He says Colorow has but forty fighting bucks in his band, but every one of them is well mounted and armed.

Colorow himself is eighty-five years of age, but active and hardy. He is intelligent, speaks English and has been in Denver and Georgetown. The old fellow is wealthy for an Indian, and his property consists in horses. If Colorow should make a successful raid his band would perhaps be increased to one hundred fighting bucks. It will hardly be necessary to send troops, for the reason that there are enough cowboys and ranchers in the Territory to protect themselves and make it warm for the Utes.

Lieutenant Wilson says there is danger that tourists and hunting parties will be caught and cut off. Lock Creek, Steamboat Springs and other places in their vicinity are favorite places with tourists and hunting parties.

#### RANCHMEN AROUSED.

REPORT THAT COLOROW'S SON HAS BEEN

KILLED—CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

GOVERNMENT ROAD, FOURTEEN MILES POST, TEXAS,

DAY, August 16, 5 A. M., via GLENWOOD SPRINGS,

Col.—Jo. Reynolds, chairman of the Board of

County Commissioners of Garfield county, accom-

panied by the HERALD correspondent, arrived here

last evening with the stock completely worn out by

bad roads and day and night travel.

We are now 140 miles from the White River and

seventeen from Moeker, which we will reach as soon

as possible this morning, as we have been advised

that the ammunition which we have is badly

needed.

This morning at three o'clock, Dock Vandeef,

County Assessor, and special courier for Adjutant

General West, went over this road and woke up all

the ranchmen and advised them to flee to Frank

Morgan on Divide, saying that Sheriff Kendall had a

fight with the Utes, and that the agency Utes were

moving up White River.

When the first trouble occurred between R. A.

Burgot, game warden, and the Utes, the latter sent

runners to the agency for assistance, and ever since

small bands of Utes have been noticed coming up

the river.

The latest reports are that a large body of the

Utes is moving upon Moeker.

The first difficulty occurred from the Game

Warden attempting to serve some papers on the

Indians for their illegal and wanton slaughter

of game. The Indians made a rush for their

guns, the fight commenced. It is reported that one

Ute was killed, but this is not definitely known, as

the Indians always pack off their killed and

wounded. One of the horse thieves who had been indicted by the Grand jury of this county at their last sitting was wounded three times.

Lamo Warden Burgot was then joined by Sheriff Kendall and his party, and a running fight has been kept up ever since.

REMARKS ABOUT SHERIFF KENDALL.  
Kendall is reported to be a great distance away from Moeker, fifty or eighty miles, but brushing between the whites and the Indians have occurred only a few miles from Moeker.



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0303

no on all sides, by mail, telegraph and personally. For these tokens of friendship and respect I am grateful, and accept them with pleasure.

## SCOTT'S CONFESSION.

What He Is to Gain by It a Mystery—Dunn's Friends Astonished at the Charges and Do Not Believe Them—The Bank Determined.

Scott's confession is the talk of Wall street to-day and the surprise of every one who knew Lawyer John R. Dunn. The latter is still in Ludlow Street Jail. He has given up all idea of securing the \$150,000 bail required in his case, and will begin to-day to prepare his defense. When a MAIL AND EXPRESS reporter called to see him this morning he was seated in a chair in the jail barbershop preparatory to taking his morning's shave. He is a neat man and does not allow his troubles to interfere with any details of his toilet. He did not hesitate to deny that he advised Scott to take \$1,000,000 from the Manhattan Bank Company, as Scott says he did, and to state that all the papers in the case had been highly colored by persons whose object it was to do him injury. He refused to go over the charges in detail, and would only say that other false statements are made by Scott in his alleged confession. He will conduct his own defence and expects to have his answer ready by next week.

If he is the deep villain that Scott from his safe position abroad is trying to make him out, Mr. Dunn's appearance betrays him. He has a pleasant face and kindly manner. He is about 35 years of age, of medium height and dark complexion, has a mustache, and dresses in quiet taste. As to his past character and reputation some hint is evidently had from the surprise over his arrest of those who have known him well. For several years and up to within a few months of the time of Scott's disappearance he had a desk at the office of Fullerton & Rushmore, the well-known lawyers of No. 39 Wall street. He did considerable work for them. Judge Fullerton said to-day that he had always found him a discreet, honorable young man, and he would have trusted him with everything he had. Dunn was a man, he added, one was always pleased to meet, and a careful lawyer, with habits simple and retiring. He said:

I think there must be some explanation. On the face of it, this thing looks like an attempt of Scott's to clear his skirts. The charges are entirely inconsistent with what we know of Dunn's character. As to Scott's doing this to get justice done him—it will take a hangman to do that.

Mr. Rushmore said they did not believe the story. It had taken them all a back, and he couldn't imagine for an instant that Dunn would in any way be a party to such a scheme.

H. A. Kingsbury, of Stern & Meyers, the bank's counsel, said Dunn had been arrested because they had reason to believe that he had some of the \$140,000 stolen by Scott still about him or hidden away. They had no belief in Dunn's story of losing it in what speculation. He regarded Dunn as really the principal in the crime, using Scott simply as a cat's paw. Scott had no ulterior object in making the confession, because there is an indictment hanging over him which cannot be quashed, and in the lawyer's opinion, his statement and confession bears the impress of truth. Dunn is now held on a civil warrant. He can be prosecuted criminally, and probably will be if he doesn't disgorge.

The next step in the case will be to get judgment against Dunn. After this, if no money or property be found, he can be kept in jail only six months, according to the law, when he must appear before the Grand jury and tell his story in person. President Hays, of the bank, when asked if there was any prospect of Scott's confession securing him immunity or forgiveness, would only say:

"Not much, I guess."

SAVING LIVES—AT 17 CENTS EACH.



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0304

to be indeterminate, and the managers to have full power to discharge inmates, on probation or finally, according to their moral improvement.

These are good suggestions, and the State Board has performed a great service to the city in making such a thorough official investigation, and in bringing out clearly the dreadful facts in regard to the present workhouse. The existing condition of affairs must not be allowed to continue. We have no doubt that Mayor Hewitt will act favorably and promptly on the suggestions of the board.

#### Ingersoll Rightly Handled.

It is quite natural that Col. Ingersoll's contemptuous way of expressing his ignorance of the Christian religion should exasperate the champions of Christianity, but it is unfortunate that any of them should fall, in dealing with his loose and careless generalizations, to retain the advantage of a secure confidence in the triumph of the truths that are now overwhelmingly proved by the historical developments of the Christian races and nations.

Of the clergymen who have tackled Ingersoll few have seemed to be so entirely conscious of this advantage as Dr. Henry M. Field, who in this month's issue of the *World-American Review* has addressed an open letter to Ingersoll that is a model of courtesy and fairness, and in which Mr. Ingersoll's blindest and warmest admirers cannot find a single expression to find fault with.

But there is no lack of earnestness, logical muscle and keen dialectics in this letter to Ingersoll which recognizes all there is in him and in his words and ways that could be recognized, and which yet shows Ingersoll's lack of comprehension of the elements of the great problems of which Christianity alone has furnished solutions that stand the wear and tear of the ages. It is the strength of Dr. Field's letter that he meets Ingersoll on common ground and uses the language and illustrations that would most strike intelligent and conscientious unbelievers. Some of Dr. Field's replies to the Ingersollian flippancies and illogicalities are so terse and clear and self-evidencing that they ought to get before the brighter young men of the country.

For instance, in reply to various expressions of Ingersoll's ostentations and invincible ignorance as to whether or not there is a God, this line is taken, viz.: "Of course, if the question of a God—is a mystery. But do you think to escape mystery by denying the Divine existence? You only exchange one mystery for another. The first of all mysteries is, not that God exists, but that we exist. Here we are. How did we come here? We go back to our ancestors; but that does not take away the difficulty; it only removes it farther off. Once begin to climb the stairway of past generations, and you will find that it is a Jacob's ladder, on which you mount higher and higher until you step into the very presence of the Almighty."

One of the best of Dr. Field's many specific replies to Ingersoll's distortions of truth is this: "But if you are compelled to admit the greatness of Christ, you take your revenge on the Apostles, whom you do not hesitate to say that you 'don't think much of.' In fact, you set them down in a most peremptory way as 'a poor lot.' It did seem rather an unpromising 'lot,' that of a boat load of fishermen, from which to choose the apostles of a religion—almost as unpromising as it was to take a rail-splinter to be the head of a nail."



## DUNN OUT OF SORTS.

The Vulgar Surroundings of the Jail  
Grate on His Fine Feelings.

### FRIENDS FIND HIM MOROSE.

His Acquaintance with Scott, He Says,  
Was Very Slight.

Succeeding days fail to throw additional light of any moment on the Manhattan Bank defalcation exposé.

Grady John R. Dunn still stubbornly declines to explain away, if possible, the mystery which envelops the celebrated case and assumes an air of outraged innocence.

The involuntary transfer from the churchly quiet of his Brooklyn home to the limited quarters and ominous surroundings of the Ludlow street donjon keep has served to ruff his wonted equability of temper and render him somewhat morose. He paced with a restless, disturbed air up and down the warm apartment back of the warden's office all day yesterday, and was decidedly disinclined to enter into conversation with the criminals into whose society he was suddenly and without warning thrust. His friends who called were exceedingly surprised at his changed demeanor.

His hair was ruffled by repeated excursions of his hand to the troubled quiver, his shoes were unbuttoned, with trousers *laid in the top*, while his olive green cravat was tucked into his white trousers.

He received a Herald reporter in the corridor of the jail last evening, and on reading a purported interview in an evening paper of the very kind indulged in a long and rambling discussion of the affair, and asserted with considerable emphasis that the papers in attributing suspicious actions and queer deportment, were sadly at variance.

"The truth is," said he, hesitatingly, "of inherited nervousness, I have not, and this has been considerably aggravated by my profession. When professionally employed, I have directed my whole energies to the solution of the problem vexing my clients and have literally appreciated acutely the troubles to which they had been subjected."

Reverting more particularly to the case, he averred that no individual, save Scott, had been conversant with the transaction, and that his relations with his cousin, as he sought to express it, like angels' visits—few and far between. Referring to the "cockney cashiers' characteristics," Dunn said, with a twinge of his lips, that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to discuss them intelligently, but from his remembrance of him and the report of his friends he was inclined to think him a sort of *bon vivant*, "in the vernacular," said Dunn, "he might also be called smart."

HE IS SILENT.

"Admitting, as your friends claim, that the whole episode was prompted by a motive of revenge, to what particular circumstance in your connection with Scott would you attribute such astounding charges?" asked the reporter.

Dunn rocked his left leg on his right knee and hummed a tune, and then, after a pause, he said, "I am not prepared to answer."

"I occupy a sort of dual capacity," remarked he by way of explanation, "and it would be an idle waste for me to reflect on my present position. I have no right to discuss the proceedings of this institution or collect my thoughts sufficiently to prepare my defence. I have had but two hours' sleep since my unexpected arrival, and while I may be able to abstain from eating I must have sleep. When you reflect and note the difference between the hours of the night, awakening the echoes with their Boonshanian airs, and the peaceful vicinity in which I resided at Brooklyn, where the populace retire at curfew time, you will readily see why I am not myself, and am unduly agitated and nervous."

OR MY CASE.

When questioned as to his idea of the outcome of the case he replied nonchalantly that nothing was more but death and taxes.

Said he, straightening up with a great show of dignity, "Were I permitted to leave this institution without first reading my opponent's case, I would arrest, I would spare the offer and rebuke the one who would make the proposal. I have considerable time in which to prepare my defence, and, as the majority of my friends are lawyers, I will doubtless have some assistance."

MY CASE.

"A reflective, crafty rascal is what I should call Dunn," said Mr. Myer, of the law firm of Stern & Myer, attorneys for the Manhattan Bank, to a Herald reporter yesterday. "He certainly is one of the most peculiar men I have encountered in many a day. With a guess of twelve to one he will not accept the offer of solace or go to jail he would accept the latter to gain time to cogitate over the matter. Take a man of his careful characteristics and I am of the opinion that he would be the last to take any considerable risk in great speculation. Dunn is a man who does not advise us of the firm with whom he negotiated and all doubts would soon be set at rest. He is a cunning, discerning fellow and, wisely concluding that a display of wealth would create a suspicion, he has not hesitated to go to the extreme of making his position very closely to avoid detection. In my mind I am satisfied that he has the money at his disposal. When he came to my office in the custody of the officer on the day of his arrest, he endeavored to very adroitly argue the fallacy of the position and expressed the utmost surprise that any stock was taken in a defaulter's exposé. Dunn will certainly be punished, and his case will doubtless come before the next Grand Jury."

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0305







**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0307

**JOHN R. DUNN FILES HIS ANSWER.**

John R. Dunn, the lawyer who was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail six weeks ago, on the complaint of the Manhattan Bank Company, charging him with instigating Richard S. Scott, the paying teller, to steal \$150,000 of the bank's money, of which sum Dunn is alleged to have received and kept \$140,000, has served his answer upon the bank's attorneys, Stern & Myers. Silas M. Stillwell is Dunn's attorney, and ex-Judge Fallerton, Frank S. Dupignac and William F. Moore are his advisory counsel. In his answer, after admitting the existence of the corporation known as the Manhattan Company, and that Richard S. Scott was its paying teller and had control of the bank's funds, Dunn denies that on June 1, 1885, or at any other time, he advised Scott to steal any of the moneys of the bank, as alleged in the complaint. Dunn also denies that on the day mentioned, or upon any other day, Scott delivered to him the sum of \$140,000, as alleged, or that he fraudulently converted the same to his use, and he asks that the complaint be dismissed with costs.

A TRIBUNE reporter, who visited Mr. Dunn in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday, found him in excellent health and still sanguine of ultimate vindication. "But for the charge of being the Mephistopheles in this case," said Mr. Dunn, "I should have allowed the complaint to go unanswered and have permitted the bank to take judgment against me by default. Then they would have been compelled to issue their execution within ten days, and six months thereafter I might be at liberty. As it is they can stave the trial off upon one pretext or another for eight or ten months and keep me in prison in the meantime. But I could not afford even tacitly to admit the charge."



He Will Defend Himself at the  
Proper Time.

He Has No Intention of Availing Himself  
of a Quibble to Escape a  
Direct Issue.

Besides Jacob Sharp, perhaps the most interesting guest of Warden Keating at Ludlow Street Jail is John T. Dunn, held upon a charge of receiving \$240,000 in stolen gold and silver certificates from Richard S. Scott, formerly paying teller of the Manhattan Company.

He was arrested on the 16th of last August upon a sworn deposition of Scott, made before Consul-General Walier in London, where the ex-paying teller is now taking refuge.

In that statement Scott confessed the theft and charged that Dunn, as his lawyer, advised him to steal all he could—a million or more—and to go away with it. According to the records, he did steal over \$100,000, and of this, he says, he was reimbursed by Dunn for safe-keeping, and then the latter, instead of giving it back to the defaulting payee, teller, diverted it to his own use. Dunn has been in Lindway Street Jail just a month. Although Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald said at the time of the prisoner's arrest that he would certainly be indicted by the September Grand Jury, nothing thus far has been done in the case, either in the line of criminal or civil process.

The bank people are reported to be in a quandary as to the best mode of procedure. A long fight toward recovering the stolen money was thought to have been taken when the bank procured that confession from Sectt. Now that they have, the question arises, What will they do with it?

Consult-General Waller denies that it was made to influence him, as alleged. What is its value as evidence in a criminal suit? Is another question which either discourages the bank side of the business, or is plain to the bank's attorney that by its disclosure the bank will be in a position to take advantage of the provisions of the new law regarding prisoners for fraud? Can it be given out six months' imprisonment, so free with whatever part of the money to may have been wrongfully taken in the case and allowing Judge

Dunn is very comfortable, he says, in Ludlow street jail, and is not particularly discontented, owing to the kindness of his host. Warden Kea-

Duran is a man who does not scare, and being a learned lawyer himself, has taken advantage of his boldness in jail to think up some course by which he can circumvent the bank people. If he is willing to stay in jail, while he can naturally do his liberty, but, probably, if he has any of the money left, get away with some of the \$140,000 that was handed over to him for safe keeping by the bank. But, according to his letter to the latter, he would not tell the money in case something happened.

He is a man of medium height, dark and florid, with naturally wavy and high colored hair, and a high forehead. He is dressed in a dark suit, with a white shirt and a black diagonal, with cutaway coat. He wears a black silk skull cap, and looked like an office clerk when he entered the Warden's office and took a seat near the window.

"I have made it a rule not to wear expensive clothes, and I have no expensive ones," he said, "but I have a few good ones, and I am proud about saying anything that might attribute the nature of my defense. I usually let my counsel, Mr. Silas M. Sullivan, do all the talking."

...talking about the case. "I have been made the scapegoat in this matter," said the Memphis-ites and Scott the first. "I am the drum, at least so it is sought to make people believe. The men that I led Scott into the trouble is too absurd for consideration. However, I have nothing to say now in that regard. But, I, as Lord Byron says, 'suffered and ampered the ill-fated, to remain quiet and to furnish them with the means of doing the same against themselves. I don't want to say, I have a certain general to the enemy, taking of his life.' Gentlemen, will you have the goodness to give."

[illegible]

"As to the sworn statement of Scott, I don't think it could be used against me on trial. It was not in the nature of an affidavit, as there is no mention that it was made for the purposes of legal action in this case. The letters that accompanied it, purporting to have been written by myself, are of no value in court unless produced together with the presence in court of the persons to whom they were addressed.

"Of course, these letters are a direct issue in the case. Even if I should deny having written them, I suppose they could get a hundred experts to testify that the handwriting is mine. You know the value of expert testimony in court. No action has been begun against me thus far. I do not think criminal action will be brought. A case of receiving stolen property would hardly be established against me owing to the absence of witnesses. What may happen when the counsel of the bank return from the country remains to be seen. We shall probably

"There's a great deal to be done to prepare my side of the case. No one could do it so well as I could myself. But here you see, my hands are

"No; that so-called affidavit of Scott will not be competent evidence. Besides, Consul Waller denies that it was ever made before him."

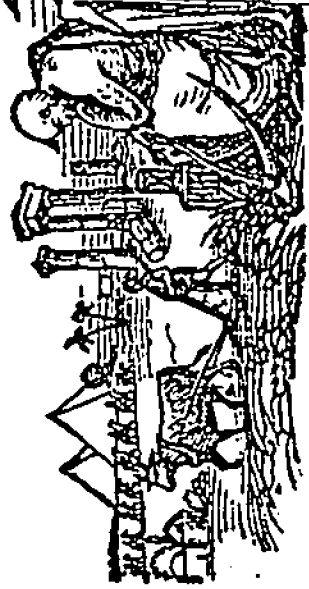
"No, sir; I never heard of the lady."

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A CHILD CONDEMNS HIS FATHER.

## The Tale of a Murder as Told by the Mur-





## NEW-YORK, FR

York, \$35,035; the Gotham Manufacturing Company, \$37,255, and E. S. Holbrook, \$39,204. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court rendered judgment in favor of each who entered this afternoon.

### FEARS FOR THE REVENUE CUTTER BEAR.

PUTTING TO SEA IN A LEAKING CONDITION—NOT HEARD FROM FOR TWO MONTHS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The steamer S. Paul arrived from Behring Sea to-day and reports that great fears are expressed in Unalakleet for the safety of the United States Revenue Cutter Bear, commanded by Captain MacLay. In the opinion of many it is doubtful if she ever returns to Unalakleet, for which port she sailed on June 20. The Bear has acquired great celebrity from her having been one of the Greely relief ships. She left this harbor early in the spring with orders to look after the Arctic fleet of whalers, but soon after arriving at Unalakleet she sprung a leak near her bow and water poured into her hold. Captain MacLay remained at Unalakleet in the early days of June and for ten days repairs were made. She sprung a leak again, however, but it was determined to go north any way and to beach for repairs, if possible. When she sailed she was leaking and men had to be kept at the pumps. It is said she is in no condition to proceed north and battle with the ice, and grave fears are felt for her. The season has been late and cold beyond precedent and ice is further down in the Behring Sea than ever. Up to August 8 nothing has been heard of the steamer.

### WYOMING FRIGHTENED BY THE UTES.

VOLUNTEERS PREPARING TO RECEIVE THEM—REPORTS FROM MEEKER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (Special).—Advises from Wyoming state every town on the Union Pacific in the Territory is more or less excited over the latest Ute outbreak in Colorado. Rawlins is wild over the prospect of the invasion of Wyoming by the hostiles. A company of 100 men has been organized, mounted and equipped there, and is ready to start for the scene of the Ute depredations at a moment's notice. The citizens of Rawlins have had experience with these Indians upon several occasions, and have suffered greatly at their hands.

A man who came in from White River says that every family in the vicinity of Meeker is making all possible haste to reach that settlement. It seems as though Indians from all quarters are rushing to join Coloway, who has regained his lost popularity and influence by his bold stroke. There is a signal fire on every hill, and below Meeker between the White and Bear Rivers, the whole country is ablaze. Many ranches and thousands of tons of hay must inevitably be destroyed, as it is impossible to check the flames.

Every citizen believes that troops should be dispatched in the direction of Meeker at once, where the danger appears imminent and increasing hourly. The residents are well acquainted with this country and all their countrymen are well acquainted with this country. The White River Indians have the exact locality of every valley, hill and stream in the whole country. If they pass Meeker and continue their bloody trail toward the north, the beautiful Snake River Valley will be converted into a slaughtering pen. Along the country has settled no less than 100,000 head of cattle and horses, and the loss of these animals would be a calamity not inferior to that which money are aware that Coloway has advanced himself with war paint once more.

Great interest is manifested at Rawlins in the outbreak on account of depredations committed near there by Utes in early days. At Cheyenne there is no little anxiety and a great deal of speculation as to the status of the outbreak. Secretary Shannon, who is now Acting Governor, remarked that if Governor Adams, of Colorado, did not keep those Indians at home, Wyomingites would not then of upon their advent in that Territory. The Acting Governor received the following dispatch from Governor Adams of Colorado, dated at Fort Collins, Aug. 17: "The Utes are still in the Territory for Salt Lake. There is some fear of Indians upon the line. A company of volunteers has been formed at Rawlins. I have telegraphed farming, stock raising, Medicine Bow, Carbonate, and Thomas Mootz.

There was scarcely any necessity to instruct Larabee to be on his guard, as there have been no Indians in that locality for fully thirty years. It is more likely that the hostiles will visit the neighborhood of Rawlins, as that section was formerly occupied by them. Major O'Leary, commanding Fort Collins, was anxious to depart for Cheyenne at once, and to request the Acting Governor to send troops to be sent to Rawlins at once. The Acting Governor compromised with the Major by advising the Adjutant-General of the Department of the Platte as to the actual state of affairs at Rawlins and Meeker.

### HEAVY RAINS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

DAMAGE TO THE TRACKS OF THE FITCHBURG AND CONNECTICUT RIVER RAILROADS.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13.—A tremendous rain set in early this morning. Forty feet of a trestle at Melrose, on the Fitchburg road, was displaced by high water. The trestle spans a mountain brook, which is dry the greater portion of the season, but which by the steady rain from midnight to 11 o'clock this morning has raised over ten feet of water. Eastward bound trains are on the west side of the creek. The telegraph wires are down and crosses so that communication with the scene of the disaster is cut off. The location is about a mile out of Greenfield station and eleven miles west of here. A washout at Lee Lodge, near Shelburne Falls, is not serious, consisting mainly of the gravel ballast being washed from under several feet of track, and is being repaired. No trains went east from morning up to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13.—The heavy rain this noon caused a serious washout on the Connecticut Railroad, one-eighth of a mile above the Holyoke. Some fifty feet of the track was undermined and other pieces were found to be in a dangerous condition. The washout was discovered but a few minutes after the train arrived at the spot, and two trains would have met at the spot, and a serious accident would have resulted. The washout was repaired at 10 o'clock this afternoon.

—W. H. HARRIS, NEW-YORK, N. Y.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0309



E, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19,

# J. R. DUINN DOESN'T LIKE THE J.

## TOO NOISY FOR HIS SENSITIVE NATURE

THE BANK'S LAWYERS SURE THAT THEY CAN PROVE IT.

### THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

John R. Duinn, the lawyer, and "cousin by marriage," upon whose advice it is alleged that Richard S. Scott, the paying teller of the Manhattan Bank, increased his embezzlement of the money of that institution from \$10,000 to \$100,000, and after giving \$146,000 of it to Duinn escaped to Canada and afterward to London, remains in Ludlow Street Jail the most undisturbed of prisoners. With all the easy coolness and quiet assurance of a counselor in a superior grade of practice, Mr. Duinn received a Turf newspaper reporter yesterday. If the latter had been a client with an important case, or a brother lawyer coming to consult him about a matter in which both were interested, Duinn could not have been more deliberately at his ease.

"I have a seat," said Mr. Duinn, with a pleasant smile and extending a delicately shaped hand to the reporter. "I am glad to see you."

In answer to a question as to how he had passed the night, Mr. Duinn said that to a man of his sensitive temperament to sleep in a locality where there was so much noise and disturbance by night as well as by day as there was in Ludlow-st. was almost an impossibility. "I have been used to very quiet quarters over in Brooklyn," he said, "and I do not think I could ever become used to this. The first night I thought that the noise was made inside of the jail, but I have found that the most of it comes from the outside. Last night they kept up a racket at the 11th Regiment Armory, over there on the opposite corner, until nearly 2 o'clock."

To look at Mr. Duinn no one would imagine that he could be the originator, or even the actor and abettor, in the scheme in which it is charged that he was the leading spirit. His seeming frankness of manner, the pleasing expression of his handsome dark eyes, and the ready smile which played about his well-formed mouth were constantly giving their testimony against the accusation. His respectable dress and full, hearty-looking face seemed to contradict the charge of "neatness" and "living on two meals a day" and those of the plainest character? made by Scott in his letter written to Lawyer Stern in June last, as published yesterday.

The reporter found Mr. Duinn a ready talker on all subjects except that of the crime. He was especially fluent in regard to his experiences in the practice of law, and the great strain of the nature of the nature always underwent by his clients came literally his own not help making his clients come literally his own. The reason why which the penalties entailed upon him and he was often forced to suspend work and take needed rest to prevent breaking down entirely. When on the reporter could not refrain from tendering his congratulations in view of the benefits which would probably accrue to his separating organization from the many evils which have either directly or indirectly upon Mr. Duinn's connection with the case.

Mr. Duinn was discreetly reticent. He did not convey to the reporter the important information that he was admitted to the bar in 1878 or 1879, "some-where" there, but as to details regarding his previous history, his visit to London to see Mr. Scott, his wife's speculations, or even as to where his office was, he was silent. When "parroted too much of personal history." It was too modest to desire to see anything which related to himself in point. As to his delinquency, he did so far as to tell him that he did not intend to be a visitor to other upon it unaided. He had received plenty of offers of assistance from legal friends, some of whom he would probably accept, but who these friends were or as to the names of those whom he would like to have act as his counsel he was dumb. Mr. Duinn said that he had no real objection to letting the public know the ground of his defense, but it was published now it would become old and stale, and therefore uninteresting by the time the trial came off. He desired, that, his side of it should be new and fresh, and that he should be able to preserve it in his attractive shape to follow in the future, giving out anything on the subject as it came to his mind.

At the office of the Francis & Duinn and Trust Company it was declared yesterday that the vice-president, Whitelsey D. Seelye, whose connection with the case has been described in "The Tribune," was not in the city, and the same statement was made at his house.

The president of the Manhattan Bank, DeWitt C. Hays, said that there was nothing new in the matter. He was confident that Duinn was not only the originator of the alleged embezzlement, but that he had the money secreted somewhere almost instant. He did not believe that he had lost any of it in wheat or any other speculations. Other officers of the bank said that they were not sure that Duinn was a frequent visitor there, but they would have long interviews with Scott. Watchdog remembers distinctly that on the Saturday afternoon previous to Scott's final departure Scott carried upon a package of such a peculiar size and shape as was never seen in now believing that it contained the \$300,000. Scott says he then took from the bank and about half of which he returned on the Monday morning following. This corroborates Scott in this particular.

At the office of the bank's lawyers, Stern & Myers, great confidence was expressed yesterday in the ability of the plaintiffs to prove Duinn's complicity by evidence wholly independent of that furnished by Scott. What this evidence was could not be stated at present.

At the District Attorney's office Mr. Fitzgerald said that no steps had yet been taken in the way of criminal proceedings. There would be plenty of time for this, if it should be desired advisable, before the convening of the Grand Jury in September.

The house of Holmes M. Chapman, No. 357 Grand-ave., Brooklyn, where Duinn lived, is a boarding-house, and he only received accommodations there as a friend of the family. Mrs. Chapman says that in high terms of Mr. Duinn's good behavior while in her room. He had a room there only for a few days, and he was a student before his admission to the bar, the belief was expressed yesterday that the accused man would be able to exonerate himself from any charges made against him.

No one is indicating that Duinn was ever brought to light.

THE MANHATTAN BANK CASE.

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0310



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0311

#### DUNN DENIES EVERYTHING.

His Answer in the Bank of the Manhattan  
Company Suit Filed.

John R. Dunn, who is now in Ludlow Street jail pending action in the suit growing out of the Bank of the Manhattan Company defalcation, has sent his answer through Counsel Silas M. Stillwell, to Stern & Myers, counsel of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. It will be remembered that Dunn was arrested a few weeks ago on affidavits made by Richard S. Scott, who, when teller of the bank in 1885, took \$150,000 of the bank's money and escaped to Canada and afterwards to London, where he has since remained. Scott alleges that he was advised to steal the funds by Dunn and that he gave most of the stolen money to Dunn to keep for him. In his answer Dunn denies that on the 1st of June, 1885, or at any other time or times, he "advised, caused or procured" Richard S. Scott to "abstract, take or steal" any money belonging to the plaintiff corporation, as alleged in the complaint. He also denies that Scott intrusted him with the \$150,000, as Scott in his affidavit and the bank in its complaint allege, or with any sum. Finally, Dunn denies that he wrongfully converted to his own use the sum of \$150,000, as alleged in the complaint, and asks that the complaint be dismissed with costs.



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0312

S. T. Smith,

14 Park Place, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS' MINUTES.

The People ex rel the  
Mauhattan Bank  
vs.  
Richard S. Scott

BEFORE

The Grand Jury

November 18<sup>th</sup> 1886.

Witnesses:

Direct.

Cross.

Re-Direct.

Re-Cross.

George T. Stone

Henry W. Wenger  
Stenographer to Grand Jury



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0313

BEFORE the GRAND JURY.

----- %  
The People of the State of New York, %  
ex rel. The Bank of the Manhattan %  
Company %

vs.

R i c h a r d S. S c o t t .  
----- %

New York, November 18th 1885.

GEORGE TOOME, being first duly sworn by the Foreman  
testified as follows :-

By Assistant District Attorney Davis :-

Q What is your name ?

A George Toome.

Q What is your business ?

A Note Teller of the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

Q How long have you been such Teller ?

A Since October 16th.

Q Of this year ?

A Of this year.

Q Do you know the defendant Richard S. Scott ?

A I do.

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0314

Q And was he in the bank as one of its officers while you were there ?

A He was there as a clerk.

Q What was his position ?

A Paying Teller.

Q You were both employed there at the time ?

A Yes sir.

By a Grand Juror--

Q I thought he went off in the Spring, and you have been there only since October ?

A Well, I was in the bank in another capacity at the time.

By Mr. Davis--

Q Were you employed in the Bank of the Manhattan Company the first day of June 1885.

A I was, sir.

Q And prior thereto ?

A Yes sir.

Q How long prior thereto ?

A Since the 8th of November 1882.

Q In what capacity ?

A The capacity of assistant clerk.



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

03 15

Q And was it your duty to assist Scott ?

A At that time it was.

Q Now, will you explain to the jury exactly what took place with regard to the entry upon this slate of \$160,000, and the facts which came out subsequent to that ?

A On this afternoon in question--

Q What afternoon ?

A The first of June, after he closed his gate for the day we started to make up our cash on hand-- on a piece of paper he had the figures \$160,000. He instructed me to put down under those figures what he called off from the vault-- the amount of specie which was in the vault at the time. I then added them, and he transferred them to the slate-- we did the same with our weekly tenders on hand, and the two items, footed together, made up apparently the amount of cash which we should have on hand.

Q This was about what time of the day ?

A About four o'clock.

Q How long did it take you to add all that down to the time when the safe was closed for the day ?

A Well, from fifteen to twenty minutes probably.

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

03 16

Q These twenty minutes after you began-- the safe or vault was closed, was it not ?

A It was.

Q And these entries-- the entry of \$160,000. which he had put upon that paper, and the other entries which he had called off to you were transcribed from that piece of paper by Scott upon this book-slate-- is that it ?

A Yes sir.

Q Let me ask you right here-- is that book-slate in common use in the bank ?

A With the Paying Teller only

Q With the Paying Teller only. ?

A Yes sir, with him only.

Q Now, after he got through with it, what was done with it ?

A It was missing the next morning.

Q No, I don't mean that-- in the regular course of business after he got through with making his entry, what was done with the slate.

A It was left upon his counter.

Q Did anybody else use it ?

A No one but himself.



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

03 17

Q And what did you do with it?

A I copied off his figures into the record book the following morning.

Q Did you do that every day, as a matter of custom, after the cash was made up?

A I did.

Q And from the record book - what was done with the record book?

A That was copied into the general ledger.

Q Then this book-slate was the origin of the cash which finally got into the ledger - is that it?

A Yes, sir; that is it.

Q And the ledger account would necessarily correspond with the original entries upon this book-slate?

A Yes, sir.

By a Grand Juror:-

Q Wasn't that slate kept merely for for the private memoranda of the teller in regard to the checks he paid?

A No, sir; it was just a statement of the cash. The record of the checks was kept in another book.

Q Did he enter on that slate the certifications he made?

A He did not.

By Mr. Davis:-

Q Let us go back - you say the vault was closed about twenty

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0318

minutes after all this was done?

A Yes, sir.

Q What became of Scott?

A Scott, as we supposed, went about his business - went home.

Q What happened after that?

A In going out, I noticed he had a package with him.

Q What happened afterwards - state to the Grand Jury?

A Before he went away that night, he informed me he would not be down until late the following morning - well, I remarked to him we were rather busy - it would be advisable to get down as early as he could - he said he would be there about half past nine; half past nine he didn't come; ten o'clock he didn't put in an appearance; I went to the cashier and informed him he was not on hand as yet, and he opened the vault -

Q Who did?

A The cashier opened the vault - he had the combination; and instructed a young man there to fulfill the duties of Mr. Scott.

Q What young man - what is his name?

A He was then note teller, Charles T. Kissan.



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0319

Q Where is he now?

A He is what they call Certification teller at the present time.

Q In that bank?

A In that bank.

Q Go on.

A And because it was my duty in the morning previous to this time to hand to the cashier and president a statement of the cash, they inquired for it. I told them it was not possible for me to make it up as the slate was missing. We then investigated - there was a record taken of the cash on hand, and it was discovered there was One hundred and sixty thousand and some odd dollars missing.

Q One hundred and sixty thousand dollars and some odd dollars missing?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, let me ask you: you have stated the paper which he handed you first contained an entry of a hundred and sixty thousand dollars made by him?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was it one hundred and sixty thousand or one hundred and sixty odd thousand?

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0320

A \$160,000. even was the amount he had on that paper.

Q But the amount which was missing, was how much ?

A The amount ~~missing~~ was, I think, \$160,715.<sup>03</sup>58.

Q How did you come at that amount which was missing-- did you remember the balance from the day before ?

A We had that in the record book-- the cash on hand.

Q Had that entry in the record book been made from the slate ?

A It had been made from the slate.X

I Q Then did the record book contain an exact transcript of what was on the slate, or just the total balance of cash ?

A The exact counterpart of the slate.

Q Did that book disappear also ?

A No sir, that is still on hand.

Q You still have that ?

A Yes sir.

Q Who made that entry-- you ?

A I did, yes sir.

By a Grand Juror--

Q When was this ?

A On a Monday.

Q Was that record made in the evening or in the morning ?

A His record was made in the evening, and I transferred it



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0321

in the record book the following morning-- it was customary to copy ~~it~~ it from the slate the following morning. Of course, it was impossible that morning, because the slate was missing.

By the Foreman- -

Q Mr. Toome, when do you think that Scott took this \$160,000?

I A I merely think-- it is only a supposition on my part-- that he took a portion of it on Friday previous, and also on the day he left.

Q The afternoon he left?

A Yes, the afternoon he left, because I noticed he had a package as he went out there.

Q It is only a surmise on your part,

A Only a surmise.

Q Had he been taking money from the bank for some time prior to this, in your supposition?

A No sir, I don't think so.

Q It was all done at this--

A All done under an impulse.

Q Why do you think that some of it was taken the afternoon

he disappeared, and some on the Friday previous ?

A I will explain that to you in this way-- for some days previous to his going away, he tried to persuade me to leave that Friday afternoon, and not return till Monday as Saturday was a holiday, and I wouldn't go into it-- didn't care to do it, and I arranged my business until I was through-- i<sup>y</sup> going downstairs to where our closets are I seen him with a piece of paper and a string .

Q A piece of brown paper ?

A Piece of brown paper and a string, and he went in one of the closets with them--

Q What kind of a closet ?

A This was a water-closet, and I asked him whether he was going then, and he said no-- he had a letter he wanted to write before he went up-town, and these circumstances all come up naturally afterwards made me feel<sup>y</sup> as if a portion of it was taken then.

Q What was his conversation when he tried to persuade you to go off ?

A It originated in this way : We drew for our vacations and unfortunately, I drew first, which was from the 18th



to the 30th of May-- at that time, the<sup>x</sup>regular specie clerk was away on account of sickness, had been since the 1st of January, and I was acting in that capacity: He objected very strongly to my going on my vacation, but as I say, a few days before-- before Decoration Day-- he tried to persuade me to take off a day then, and not come down till Monday, as he says, you need a little rest, and it will probably do you good, and as long as you have not had your vacation, I will consent to your going. That is what makes me think it was his intention.

Q What use did he make of this brown paper and string that afternoon

A That I can't tell you.

Q Did you see him go off that afternoon with a package ?

A I went before he did-- I was downstairs in my wardrobe before he come down with this string and paper, and went into the closet.

By Mr. Davis--

Q Then it is merely surmise on your part ?

A Yes, that is all.

Q Wwere there any reasons in your mind-- you know the situation there of the vault-- are there any reasons in your

mind, why he couldn't have taken it when he passed into the vault in calling off those items ?

A He couldn't.

Q Why not ?

A I was right there with him-- right alongside of him.

Q How far from him ?

A Probably five feet from him.

By the Foreman--

Q Did you suspect anything on that Friday ?

A I did not.

Q You never did suspect him ?

A Never-- all these transactions all occurred to me afterwards as being suspicious at the time. Why should I suspect anything, the man being there twenty years and my being only a subordinate to him.

By a Grand Juror--

Q He went off Monday evening ?

A Monday evening.

Q Do you know how this man spent his hours after he left the bank ?

A No, I do not.



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0325

Q His habits I refer to-- his private habits; the papers stated, you know, he played cards ?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q You don't know anything about that ?

A It was something he kept to himself if he did.

I

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0326

*Before the Grand Jury*

*The People*

*vs.*

*Richard S. Scott*

STENOGRAPHERS' TRANSCRIPT.

*November 18 1885*

*Henry W. Wenger*  
*Stenographer to Grand Jury*  
*32 Chambers St.*



**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

0327

*Handwritten signature*

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0328

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

Richard S. Crook

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse

Richard S. Crook

of the CRIME OF Forgery in the Third degree,

committed as follows:

The said Richard S. Crook,

late of the First Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the 21st day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid,

being then and there an embezzler, to wit: the  
paying to a certain banking corporation  
then and there known and designated as the  
Bank of the Manhattan Company, and as  
such paying to the said corporation, and as  
such receiving and control of divers money, funds,  
property and credits and effects of the said bank,  
with force and arms, did feloniously, with  
intent to defraud, make a certain false  
entry in a certain account belonging to and  
appertaining to the business of the said  
corporation, to wit: a certain statement called  
a balance sheet purporting to indicate and  
show the amount of the said bank's  
assets, to wit: a true account of money,  
funds, property, credits and effects then in



certain vaults of the said corporation in the  
care, custody and control of the said Richard S.  
Scott as such paying teller as aforesaid, which  
said vault entry is in substance as follows,  
that is to say:

2,243.402.23

(a more accurate description of which said  
vault entry and of the said account, statement  
and balance sheet in which the same was  
so made as aforesaid, is to the effect and purport  
aforesaid unknown, and cannot now be  
given, my reason of the same having been  
withheld by the act and procurement of  
the said Richard S. Scott) which said  
entry so made as aforesaid by the said  
Richard S. Scott in the said account is  
false in this, to wit: That whereas the  
said entry purports to show, and did  
in substance and effect indicate and declare  
that at the time of the making of the  
said entry there was due in the said  
vaults of the said corporation in the care,  
custody and control of the said Richard  
S. Scott, funds, money, property, credits  
and effects of the said corporation of the  
kind usually denominated specie, according  
to the custom and practice of the said bank,  
to wit: United States Gold Certificates,  
United States Green Back Certificates, United

ments known as Bearing Stone Per-  
kiglers, and gold, silver and other  
coins of the United States amounting  
in all to the value of two million, two  
hundred and forty three thousand,  
four hundred and two dollars and  
twenty three cents, in trust and in  
aid of the said mine there was  
also in the <sup>said</sup> vaults of the said cor-  
poration and as so provided in the  
case, including and control of the said  
Richard S. Scott, funds, money, property  
of the said corporation,  
credits and effects of the said and  
description of assets amounting to  
the value of two million and eight  
hundred six hundred and eighty  
seven dollars and twenty cents,  
and no more, as the said Richard  
S. Scott then and there well knew,  
against the form of the statute in  
such case made and provided, and  
against the peace and dignity of  
the said State.

And the grand jury of said  
said district court thereupon returned  
said Richard S. Scott of the County of  
Brazoria in the said degree, committed



and 75 cents. The said Richard S. Scott, late of the Ward, City and County of New York, did, at New York, on the 1st day of June, in the year of grace, at the Ward, City and County of New York, Henry Brown and there an attorney, to wit: The original Keller of a certain handwriting corporation then and there known and designated as the Board of the Manhattan Company, and as such carrying Keller then and there having the care, custody and control of such money, funds, property, credits and effects of the said Board, with intent to conceal a certain sum of money from the said Richard S. Scott then lately before committed, in defrauding, obtaining, stealing and carrying away the money, goods, effects and personal property of the said Board of the value of one hundred and sixty thousand, seven hundred and fifteen dollars and three — cents, with force and arms, did feloniously make a certain false entry in a certain account belonging to and a partnership to the officers of the said corporation, to wit: a certain statement called a balance sheet, purporting to indicate and set forth amongst other things a true account of such money, funds,

properly, credits and debits therein in  
certain vaults of the said corporation  
in the care, custody and control of the  
said Richard S. Scott as such managing  
agent as aforesaid, which said entry  
entirely in substance as follows. Due  
to say:

2213.1102.23

(a more accurate description of which  
said entry and of the said  
account, statement and balance sheet  
in which the same were so made as  
aforesaid, is to the effect and purport  
indicated, and cannot now be given, but  
reason of the same having been introduced  
by the act and procurement of the  
said Richard S. Scott (which said  
entry so made as aforesaid by the  
said Richard S. Scott in the said  
account, is false in this, to wit:  
that whereas the said entry purports  
to show and set in substance and  
effect in whole and in part that at  
the time of the making of the said  
entry there was then in the said  
vaults of the said corporation, in  
the care, custody and control of the  
said Richard S. Scott as such managing  
agent as aforesaid funds, monies,  
property, credits and debits of the



said corporation, of the kind usually  
denominated mine, according to the  
custom and practice of the said  
State, to wit: United States Gold  
Refinery, United States Silver  
Refinery, instruments known  
as Planning House Refinery,  
and gold, silver and other coins  
of the United States amounting  
in all to the value of two million,  
two hundred and forty three  
thousand, four hundred and  
two dollars and twenty three  
cents, in trust and in right of  
the said mine there was then  
in the said vaults of the said  
corporation and so as to be  
in the care and custody and control  
of the said Richard S. Pratt as  
such managing, keeper as aforesaid,  
lands, money, property, credits  
and effects of the said corporation  
of the kind and description aforesaid,  
amounting to the value of  
two million and eighty two  
thousand, six hundred and eighty  
seven dollars and twenty cents,  
and no more, as the said Richard  
S. Pratt then and there well  
knew, as aforesaid. The sum of the

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0334

Statute in such form made and  
provided, and against the peace of  
the People of the State of New  
York, and their dignity

Randolph B. Martin,

District Attorney.



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0335

104

Counsel,

Filed 20 day of Nov 1885

Pleads

THE PEOPLE

vs.

N.A.

Richard D. Drexler

[Section 515, Penal Code]

RANDOLPH B. MARTINE,

District Attorney.

A True Bill.

J. C. Carter  
Foreman

Ex 2  
9/13/85

Witnesses:

*[Signature]*

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0336

On motion of the District Attorney  
Ordered that this indictment be  
amended so as to read "a certain  
corporation known as the President and  
Directors of the Manhattan Company,"  
instead of "a certain corporation known  
as the Bank of the Manhattan Company,"  
wherever the said last mentioned words  
may occur in said indictment.

from the register - June 15. 1888  
JUL 15 -



POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0337

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,  
against

Richard S. Scott  
and John A. Dunn

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse

Richard S. Scott and John A. Dunn

of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY IN THE First DEGREE, committed  
as follows:

The said Richard S. Scott and John  
A. Dunn, both

late of the First Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the  
First day of June, in the year of our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at the City and County aforesaid,  
with force and arms, one hundred and fifty written  
instruments and certificates of deposit, issued  
by and under the authority of the government  
of the United States, and called United  
States Gold Certificates, each certifying  
that there had been deposited in the Treasury of  
the United States, one thousand dollars in gold  
coin, repayable to the bearer of such instrument  
and certificate upon demand, the same being then  
and there wholly unsatisfied and of the value of  
one thousand dollars each, and three hundred  
other instruments and certificates of deposit,  
issued by and under the authority of the government  
of the United States, and called United States  
Gold Certificates, each certifying that there  
had been deposited in the Treasury of the United  
States, five hundred dollars in gold coin,  
repayable to the bearer of such instrument and  
certificate upon demand, the same being then  
and there wholly unsatisfied, and of the  
value of five hundred dollars each,  
of the goods, chattels and personal property of one a certain corporation  
President and Directors  
known as the Board of the Manhattan Company.

then and there being found, then and there feloniously did steal, take and carry away,  
against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of  
the People of the State of New York, and their dignity.

SECOND COUNT—

AND THE GRAND JURY AFORESAID, by this indictment, further accuse the said

John A. Dunn

of the CRIME OF CRIMINALLY RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY, committed as follows:

The said John A. Dunn,

late of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, afterwards to wit: on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, one hundred and twenty-five ~~other~~ <sup>other</sup> instruments and certificates of deposit issued by and under the authority of the government of the United States, and called United States Gold Certificates, each certifying that there had been deposited in the Treasury of the United States one thousand dollars in gold coin, repayable to the bearer of such instrument and certificate upon demand, the same being then and there wholly unregistered and of the value of one thousand dollars each, and two hundred and eighty-five other instruments and certificates of deposit issued by and under the authority of the government of the United States, and called United States Gold Certificates, each certifying that there had been deposited in the Treasury of the United States five hundred dollars in gold coin, repayable to the bearer of such instrument and certificate upon demand, the same being then and there wholly unregistered and of the value of five hundred dollars each, —

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one <sup>President and Directors</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~company~~ <sup>company</sup>, known as the ~~Bank~~ <sup>Bank</sup> of the Manhattan Company, by one Richard S. Scott, and by — certain ~~other~~ <sup>other</sup> persons to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, then lately before feloniously stolen, taken and carried away from the said ~~company~~ <sup>company</sup>, —

unlawfully and unjustly, did feloniously receive and have; the said

John A. Dunn

then and there well knowing the said goods, chattels and personal property to have been feloniously stolen, taken and carried away, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New York, and their dignity.

**RANDOLPH B. MARTINE,**

District Attorney.