0177

BOX:
447

FOLDER:
4119

DESCRIPTION:
Martin, William

DATE:
08/12/91

4119

119

1030

Witnesses;

Off Griffin

John Reilly

Counsel,

Filed 12 day of Aug 1891

Pleads,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

William Martin

Grand Larceny, Second Degree.
(From the Person.)
[Sections 528, 531 Penal Code].

~~DE LANCEY NICOLL,~~

~~JOHN R. FELLOWS,~~

District Attorney.

A True Bill.

William Wadhams

Aug 13/91

Foreman

Henry C. Ludy

Elmira Ref.

8119

0179

Police Court 1st District. **Affidavit—Larceny.**

City and County of New York, } ss:

Jeremiah J. Griffin

of No. 4th Precinct Police Street, aged 37 years,

occupation Police Officer being duly sworn,

deposes and says, that on the 3d day of August 1891 at the City of New York,

in the County of New York, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from the possession of ~~deponent~~ and person known

the 4th time, the following property, viz:

One double Cased Silver watch.

of the Value of

Ten Dollars

John Reilly

the property of ~~the Complainant person~~

and that this deponent has a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away by William Martin (unknown) for the reasons following to wit That deponent is informed by Lawrence Manning that between the hours of 1 am & 5 am on the morning of the aforesaid day he saw a man unknown to him sleeping on a stoop in Pulse Street and he saw said defendant with said stoop was said unknown person and take said Property from his pocket and he called him to be arrested and defendant says he found said property on the person and he charges him with the larceny of said

Jeremiah J. Griffin

Sworn to before me, this 3 day of August 1891

Police Justice.

0180

CITY AND COUNTY
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Lawrence Manzingo

aged 30 years, occupation Coal passer of No. Manhattan City N.Y. Street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of Joseph J. Griffen and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own knowledge.

Sworn to before me, this 5th *day of* August 1890.

Police Justice.

(3692)

0181

Sec. 198—200

1 District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

William Martin being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him; that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. William Martin

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 34 years

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. England

Question. Where do you live and how long have you resided there?

Answer. 3 James St 3 weeks

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Seaman

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer. I am not guilty

William his x mark Martin

Taken before me this 7th *day* June 188[illegible]

[illegible] Police Justice.

0182

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named Defendant guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Ten Hundred Dollars, and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison, of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated Aug 5 18 91 Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named
to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated 18 Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named
guilty of the offence within mentioned. I order h to be discharged.

Dated 18 Police Justice.

0183

1938

Police Court--- 1 District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Jeremiah J. Griffen

vs.

William Moore

2

3

4

Offence Felony

BAILED.

No. 1, by

Residence Street.

No. 2, by

Residence Street.

No. 3, by

Residence Street.

No. 4, by

Residence Street

Dated August 5 1891

J. Reilly Magistrate.

Griffen & Donovan Officer

4 Precinct.

Witnesses John Reilly

No. 228 Madison Street.

Dominick Merings

No. House of Detention Street.

No. Street.

$1000 to answer

COMMITTED.

0184

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

POLICE COURT, 1 DISTRICT.

Jeremiah J. Griffin

of No. 1 the Precinct Police Street, aged 37 years,

occupation Police Officer being duly sworn deposes and says,

that on the 31st day of August 1891

at the City of New York, in the County of New York,

Lawrence Mesing is a necessary and material witness against William Morton charging him with Larceny from the person and deponent has good and sufficient reasons to believe that said Mesing will not appear at the Court of General Sessions to testify as such witness and believing he asks he be committed to the House of Detention and deposit of bail

Sworn to before me, this 1st day of August 1891

Police Justice.

0185

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
against
William Martin

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment accuse William Martin of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY in the first degree, committed as follows:

The said William Martin, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the third day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ~~eighty~~ ninety-one, in the night time of the said day, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, one watch of the value of ten dollars, of the goods, chattels and personal property of one ~~[illegible]~~ John Reilly on the person of the said John Reilly then and there being found, from the person of the said John Reilly 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.

DeLancey Nicoll,
District Attorney.

0186

BOX:
447

FOLDER:
4119

DESCRIPTION:
McCloskey, James F.

DATE:
08/12/91

4119

Witnesses;

Dan Sullivan

122

1014

Counsel,

Filed 12 day of Aug 1891

Pleads, Not guilty

THE PEOPLE

vs.

James T. McCloskey

Grand Larceny, Second Degree.
(From the Person.)
[Sections 528, 531 — Penal Code].

DE LANCEY NICOLL,
~~JOHN R. FELLOWS,~~

District Attorney.

A True Bill.

William Mydrup

Aug 12 91 *Foreman*

Pleaded Not Guilty

Pen 6 mos

0188

(1365)

Police Court— 1 — District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County of New York, } ss.

Daniel Sullivan of Infants Home Randalls Island ~~Street~~ aged 24 years, occupation Cook being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the Second day of August 189 1 at the City of New York, in the County of New York, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from the possession of deponent, in the day time, the following property, viz:

and person

One silver Watch of the value of Eighteen dollars

the property of Deponent

and that this deponent has a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away by James F McCloskey (now here)

Deponent says that he ~~found~~ found said property in the possession of said defendant on a Barge that was in the water of the New York Bay and on its way to this City

Deponent says that said property was contained in the packet

Sworn to before me, this day of 189

Police Justice.

of the vest then and there worn by him previous to it being stolen and that said defendant was acting in a suspicious manner previous to defendant missing the same

Sworn to before me
this 3 day of August 1891
J. C. Rencke Justice of the Peace

Daniel Sullivan

0190

Sec. ~~180~~ 200.

1 District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

James F McCloskey being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is h — right to make a statement in relation to the charge against h —; that the statement is designed to enable h — if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against h that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that h — waiver cannot be used against h — on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. James F McCloskey

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 23 years

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. U-S

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. 376½ Water St — 5 mos

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. I drive an ash Cart

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer. I am not guilty

James F McCloskey

Taken before me this 3 *day of* AUGUST, 189[illegible]

[illegible] *Police Justice.*

0191

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named Defendant

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Fifteen *Hundred Dollars,* ..... *and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison, of the City of New York, until he give such bail.*

Dated AUGUST. 3 *1891* ..... *Police Justice.*

I have admitted the above-named .....

to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated AUGUST. *18* ..... *Police Justice.*

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named .....

..... *guilty of the offence within mentioned. I order he to be discharged.*

Dated ..... *18* ..... *Police Justice.*

0192

1014

Police Court--- 1st District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF
Daniel Sullivan
Infants House
Randall
vs.
James F McCloskey
2
3
4

Offence Larceny from the person

Dated AUGUST 3 1891
D'O Reilly
Magistrate.
Cunningham
Officer.
4
Precinct.

Witnesses
No. Street.
No. Street.
No. Street.
$ 1500 to answer G S
Committed

BAILED.
No. 1, by
Residence Street.
No. 2, by
Residence Street.
No. 3, by
Residence Street.
No. 4, by
Residence Street.

0193

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
against
James F. Mc Closkey

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment accuse James F. Mc Closkey of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY in the second degree, committed as follows:

The said James F. Mc Closkey

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the second day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ~~eighty~~ ninety one, in the day time of the said day, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms,

one watch of the value of eighteen dollars

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one Daniel Sullivan on the person of the said Daniel Sullivan then and there being found, from the person of the said Daniel Sullivan 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 James F. Mc Closkey of the CRIME OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS, committed as follows:

The said James F. Mc Closkey late of the City and County aforesaid, afterwards to wit: on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms,

one watch of the value of eighteen dollars

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one ~~James F. Mc Closkey~~ Daniel Sullivan by a certain person or persons to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, then lately before feloniously stolen, taken and carried away from the said ~~James F. Mc Closkey~~ Daniel Sullivan unlawfully and unjustly, did feloniously receive and have; the said James F. Mc Closkey 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.

JOHN P. FELLOWS,
District Attorney.

0195

BOX:
447

FOLDER:
4119

DESCRIPTION:
McCue, Frances

DATE:
08/12/91

4119

Witnesses:

Bridget Byrnes

129 Bve 1046

Counsel,

Filed 12 day of Aug 1891

Pleads, Not guilty

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Frances McCue

Assault in the Second Degree. (Section 218, Penal Code).

~~DE LANCEY NICOLL,~~
~~JOHN R. FELLOWS,~~

District Attorney.

A True Bill.

Willis Mudrick

Foreman.

Dft, discd on her own recog on no cp Docty See Sum Action Sept 8/91 FP

After an examination of the facts in this case I recommend the discharge of this defendant on her own recognizance

September 8th 1891 Henry Steinfeld

New York General Sessions.

PEOPLE ON MY COMPLAINT,
VERSUS
Frances McCue

As complainant in the above case, I beg to recommend the defendant to such leniency and clemency as the Court and District Attorney may see fit to show; but I expressly assert that my reasons for so doing are not controlled by any advantage to myself. and furthermore my eyesight is fully restored

Dated New York August 31st 1890

Bridget Byrnes

0198

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

Bridget Byrnes

of No. 11 Pell Street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that Frances McCue (now present) is the person of the name of Frances Allen mentioned in deponent's affidavit of the third day of August 1891 hereunto annexed.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of August 1891

Bridget Byrnes

J. C. Rouch POLICE JUSTICE.

0199

Police Court— 1 District.

City and County of New York, } ss.:

Bridget Byrnes

of No. 11 Pell Street, aged 22 years,

occupation House Keeper being duly sworn

deposes and says, that on First day of August 1899 at the City of New York, in the County of New York,

She was violently and feloniously ASSAULTED and BEATEN by Frances Oliver

who wilfully and maliciously pushed the point of an umbrella thru and thru held in her hand in the Eye of deponent causing her the loss of the sight of said Eye — That said act was committed

with the felonious intent ~~to take the life of deponent, or~~ to do her grievous bodily harm; and without any justification on the part of the said assailant

Wherefore this deponent prays that the said assailant may be apprehended and bound to answer for the above assault, etc., and dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me, this 3 day of Aug 1899 } Bridget Byrnes

[illegible] Police Justice.

0200

Sec. 198—200.

1 District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Francis McCue being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him ~~; that~~ the statement is designed to enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his ~~waiver~~ cannot be used against him on the trial.

Question. What is ~~your name?~~

Answer. Francis McCue

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 33 years

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. United States

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. 8 New Chambers 3 mos

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Housekeeper

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer. I am not guilty

Francis McCue

Taken before me this 3d *day of* August 189

P. L. Phelps *Police Justice.*

0201

Sec. 151.

POLICE COURT, 1 DISTRICT.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss: *In the name of the People of the State of New York; To the Sheriff of the County of New York, or any Marshal or Policeman of the City of New York,* GREETING:

Whereas, Complaint in writing, and upon oath, has been made before the undersigned one of the *Police Justices* for the City of New York, by Bridget Byrnes of No. 11 Pell Street, that on the 16th day of August 1891 at the City of New York, in the County of New York,

he was violently and feloniously **Assaulted** and **Beaten** by Frances Oliver

Wherefore, the said Complainant has prayed that the said Defendant may be apprehended and bound to answer the said complaint.

These are Therefore, in the name of the PEOPLE of the State of New York, to command ~~you, the said *Sheriff, Marshals and Policemen,* and each~~ and every of you, to apprehend the said Defendant and bring forthwith before me, at the 1 DISTRICT POLICE COURT, in the said city, or in case of my absence or inability to act, before the nearest or most accessible Police Justice in this City, to answer the said charge, and to be dealt with according to law.

Dated at the City of New York, this 3d *day of* August 1891

Jas. F. McCaddin POLICE JUSTICE.

0202

Police Court ..... **District.**

THE PEOPLE, &c.,

ON THE COMPLAINT OF

.....

vs.

.....

Warrant—A. & B.

Dated Augt 3 1889

O'Reilly *Magistrate.*

English *Officer*

The Defendant Francis Oliver

taken, and brought before the Magistrate to answer the within charge, pursuant to the command contained in this Warrant.

Patrick English *Officer.*

Dated Augt 3 1889

This Warrant may be executed on Sunday or at night.

To Police Justice.

The within named

23 W
M.S.
H.W
M
Yes

88 New Chambers Street

having been brought before me under this Warrant, is committed for examination to the WARDEN and KEEPER of the City Prison of the City of New York.

Dated 188

Police Justice

0203

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named Defendant

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison, of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated August 3 18 91 T. J. McCaffrey Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named

to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated 18 Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named

guilty of the offence within mentioned. I order h to be discharged.

Dated 18 Police Justice.

0204

W 1046

Police Court--- 1 District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Bridget Barnes
11 Fell St
Frances McCabe

1
2
3
4

Offence Felo

Dated Aug 3d 1891

O'Reilly Magistrate.

English Officer.

Precinct.

Witnesses English
1st District
No. Street.

Bridget Barnes
11 Fell St
No. Street.

No. Street.

$ 1500 to answer

COMMITTED.

BAILED.

No. 1, by

Residence Street.

No. 2, by

Residence Street.

No. 3, by

Residence Street.

No. 4, by

Residence Street

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

witness told the people to the contrary

189

Upon examination of this case I find that this complainant admits (1) that she was intoxicated at the time of the alleged injury and has no very clear recollection of what took place at the time of the alleged assault, (2) that this complainant and defendant had been quarrelling and that each had applied to the other opprobrious epithets (3) that this complainant had challenged defendant to a fight immediately previous to the alleged assault (4) that the injury complained of did not result in the loss of the sight of the eye but only a bruise which in a few days ~~to the~~ ~~eye which~~ ~~now with no~~ ~~complaint~~ serious consequences.

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ complaint.

~~[illegible]~~

This complainant desires to withdraw the charge. The defendants regret that the complaint has apparently been made under the influence of liquor at the time. It was more an act of impulsiveness than a deliberate premeditated act. The facts in this case would not warrant the submission of this information to the grand jury.

Respectfully recommended.

0206

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
against
Frances Mc Cue

THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, by this indictment, accuse Frances Mc Cue

of the CRIME OF ASSAULT IN THE SECOND DEGREE, committed as follows:

The said Frances Mc Cue

late of the City and County of New York, on the First day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ~~eighty~~ ninety-one, with force and arms, at the City and County aforesaid, in and upon one Bridget Byrnes in the peace of the said People then and there being, feloniously did wilfully and wrongfully make an assault; and the said Frances Mc Cue with a certain umbrella which she the said Frances Mc Cue in her right hand then and there had and held, the same being then and there a weapon and an instrument ~~and weapon~~ likely to produce grievous bodily harm, her, the said Bridget Byrnes then and there feloniously did wilfully and wrongfully strike, beat, bruise and wound, 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.

0207

SECOND COUNT—

And the Grand Jury aforesaid, by this indictment, further accuse the said Frances Mc Cue of the CRIME OF ASSAULT IN THE SECOND DEGREE, committed as follows:

The said Frances McCue late of the City and County aforesaid, afterwards, to wit: on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon the said Bridget Byrnes in the peace of the said People then and there being, feloniously, did wilfully and wrongfully make another assault; and the said Frances Mc Cue the said Bridget Byrnes with a certain umbrella which she the said Frances Mc Cue in her right hand then and there had held, in and upon the face of her the said Bridget Byrnes then and there feloniously did wilfully and wrongfully strike, beat, bruise and wound, and did then and there and by the means aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully and wrongfully inflict grievous bodily harm upon the said Bridget Byrnes to the great damage of the said Bridget Byrnes 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.

DE LANCEY NICOLL.

JOHN R. FELLOWS,

District Attorney.

0208

BOX:
447

FOLDER:
4119

DESCRIPTION:
McGovern, Thomas F.

DATE:
08/10/91

4119

1020

Witnesses:

John Mullen

Counsel,

Filed 10 day of April 1891

Pleads,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Thomas F. McGovern

Grand Larceny Second Degree.

[Sections 528, 531, — Penal Code.]

37
1336
Plead guilty

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A True Bill.

William Woodruff

Aug 11/91

Foreman.

Leander H. Zabry

5 P 2½ yrs.

6020

0210

Police Court 3rd District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County of New York, } ss:

John Macsin

of No. 116 Henry Street, aged 44 years, occupation Janitor, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the 4th day of August 189/ at the City of New York, in the County of New York, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from the possession of deponent, in the day time, the following property, viz:

One Gold watch and chain together of the value of Fifty dollars

the property of Deponent

and that this deponent has a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away by Thomas J McGovern Nowhere, from the fact that the defendant was in the employ of deponent as a sweeper and on said date deponent missed said property from the pocket of deponents vest hanging in the office of deponent apartments in the Tammany School No 2 No 116 Henry street deponent caused the arrest of defendant and deponent was informed by Officer Thomas Stapleton of the 7th Precinct Police that the defendant gave said Officer a pawn ticket representing said watch which defendant admitted and confessed he defendant had stolen and pawned at the pawn office of I. Aaron No 19 Grand street deponent saw said watch in said pawn office and identified the same as the property taken stolen and carried away as aforesaid John Mullin

Sworn to before me this 5 day of August 1891

Police Justice.

0211

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Thomas Stapleton

aged 56 years, occupation Police Officer of ~~No.~~ the 7th Precinct Police ~~Street~~, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of John Mullin and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own knowledge.

Sworn to before me, this 5th *day of* August 1899, } Thomas Stapleton

Police Justice.

(3692)

0212

Sec. 198—200.

3 District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Thomas F. McGovern being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name.

Answer. Thomas F. McGovern

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 32 years

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. New York City

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. 153 East 23rd St. about 3 years

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Steam fitter

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer. I am guilty of stealing the Complainants Watch and chain.

Thos F. McGovern

Taken before me this 5th *day of* August

Police Justice.

0213

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named defendant

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Five *Hundred Dollars,* *and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison, of the City of New York, until he give such bail.*

Dated August 5th *18*9[illegible] *Police Justice.*

I have admitted the above-named

to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated *18* *Police Justice.*

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named

guilty of the offence within mentioned. I order h to be discharged.

Dated *18* *Police Justice.*

0214

88

1020

Police Court--- 3d District.

THE PEOPLE, etc.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

John Mullin
116 Henry St

1 Thomas F. McGovern

2

3

4

Offence Larceny
Felony

Dated August 5th 1891

Duffy Magistrate.

Stapleton & Hagerty Officer.

Precinct.

Witnesses Call the Officer

No. Street.

No. Street.

No. Street.

$ 500 to answer

BAILED.

No. 1, by

Residence Street.

No. 2, by

Residence Street.

No. 3, by

Residence Street.

No. 4, by

Residence Street

0215

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

against

Thomas F. McGovern

THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, by this indictment, accuse Thomas F. McGovern

of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY in the second degree committed as follows:

The said Thomas F. McGovern,

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms,

one watch of the value of thirty-five dollars and one chain of the value of fifteen dollars

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one John Mullin

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.

DeLancey Nicoll,
District Attorney.

0216

BOX:
447

FOLDER:
4119

DESCRIPTION:
McKeever, Charles

DATE:
08/05/91

4119

Witness:

Edward Jacoby

W. Schrumacher

Counsel,

Filed 27 day of Aug 1891

Pleads, Guilty

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Charles McKeever

Grand Larceny Second Degree.

[Sections 528, 531, Penal Code.]

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

Part 3. Sec. 8

Sentenced Sept 11 91

A True Bill.

Foreman.

Guilty as charged

This document is about the arrest of Schrumacher the victim Dan Lein present

0218

Police Court— 4th District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County of New York, } ss.

Edward Jacoby

of No. 177 West 64th Street, aged 26 years, occupation Merchant being duly sworn deposes and says, that on the 17th day of May 1891 at the City of New York, in the County of New York, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from the possession of deponent, in the day time, the following property, viz:

A horse, harness and cart, all of the value of Three hundred & fifty (350) Dollars

the property of deponent

and that this deponent has a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away by Charles McKeever (now here) for the reasons following, to wit:

Deponent says — defendant was employed by him, and on said date gave said property to defendant for the purpose of transporting coal. Deponent further says — defendant failed to return said property and disappeared, and deponent did not again see defendant until July 22nd, when he met him on 10th Avenue and caused his arrest by Officer John McGinley #2 Precinct 22nd Precinct.

Wherefore, deponent charges defendant with feloniously larceny stealing and carrying away said property from deponent's possession. — Edward Jacobi

Sworn to before me this 23 day of July 1891

H. Bushnell Police Justice.

0219

Sec. 198—200.

4 District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Charles McKeever being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him; that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Charles McKeever

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 19 years

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. New York City

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. 532 W 49th St — 5 mos

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Driver

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer. I left said property with a liar, while I was in a saloon drinking, and while there, my brother drove off with said property.

Charles McKeever

Taken before me this 23 *day of* July 1891

D Dinhauer

Police Justice.

0220

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named Defendant

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Twenty five *Hundred Dollars,* *and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison of the City of New York, until he give such bail.*

Dated July 23 *18*91 *Police Justice.*

I have admitted the above-named

to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated *18* *Police Justice.*

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named

guilty of the offence within mentioned. I order h to be discharged.

Dated *18* *Police Justice.*

0221

BAILED.

No. 1, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

No. 2, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

No. 3, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

No. 4, by .....

Residence ..... Street

Police Court---54th District. 971

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF
Edward Jacoby
177 E 64th
Charles McKeever
1
2
3
4

Offence Grand Larceny

Dated July 23 — 1891.
McMahon Magistrate.
John McGinley #2 Officer.
22 Precinct.
Cont for to subpoena
Witnesses Sahnowmaker
No. Bet 64th & 65th on 1st Ave
Butcher

No. ..... Street.

No. ..... Street.

2500 to answer

Com

JUL 27 1891 DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, PART III.

The People of the State of New York against Charles McKeever.	Before Hon. Frederick Smyth and a Jury.

Indictment filed August 5, 1891.

Indicted for grand larceny in the second degree.

New York, September 8, 1891.

A P P E A R A N C E S:

For the People,

Asst. Dist.-Atty. Henry L. E. Stapler;

For the Defendant,

Mr. J. W. McManus.

EDWARD JACOBY, a witness for the People, sworn, testified:

I am a stevedore and my place of business is No. 221 West 34th. St. On the 17th. of May last I was the owner of a horse, harness and cart of the value of $350. On that day the horse, harness and cart were in my possession at 34th. St. and 10th. Avenue. I delivered the possession of those articles to the defendant James McKeever whom I hired on that morning to drive this cart. The defendant had been in my employ several months before that. I instructed him to take the cart and ride coal on it from 34th. Street, North River, to 35th. Street near Tenth Avenue. It was his duty to return that horse, har-

ness and cart to my possession at six o'clock on that evening. It was never returned. On the following morning I went to Police Headquarters and caused a general alarm to be sent out for these articles. I hunted, myself, all over the City and finally, at about two o'clock, the following afternoon, I found my horse in the possession of a man named Schunmacher and had him arrested. He told me that a man had left them in his stable. I did not see the defendant for two months afterwards and then I had him arrested. In the Police Court the defendant said that he was not the person who stole the horse and cart, but that while he was taking a drink in a liquor saloon someone ran off with them.

Cross-examination:

I have known the defendant for several years. I knew a girl by the name of Sadie Kimmet who was a witness upon the last trial of this case. I had a conversation with her in my house in reference to this case. I did not state to her that I knew the defendant did not steal the horse and cart from me.

MARCUS SCHUNMACHER, a witness for the People, sworn, testified:

I live at No. 1214 First Avenue. I know the complainant in this case. I saw the defendant on the day he brought the horse to me. One afternoon I was driving the horse through 27th. St. and Mr. Jacoby came up to me and claimed the horse. I immediately turned it

over to him. I got that horse from the defendant who is now at the bar and paid him seventeen dollars and a half for it. I had never seen him before that time. At the time I bought the articles he only had the horse and harness. I did not see any cart with him. The defendant told me that he was going out of business and that that was the reason he was selling the horse and articles.

Cross-examination:

I paid $17.50 for the horse and articles. I positively identify the defendant as the man who sold it to me. I did state on the previous trial that the man who sold me this horse was minus one of the fingers on his right hand. There was another man with the defendant at the time he sold me the horse. I was arrested myself on the charge of receiving stolen property. I made every effort to find the defendant and I was released from custody. I have talked with the Assistant District-Attorney in reference to this case.

JOHN McGINLY, a witness for the People, sworn, testified:

I am a Police Officer connected with the 22d. Precinct. The complainant Jacoby informed me last May that there was a man in a saloon whom he wanted arrested for stealing his horse and harness. I arrested the defendant. I took him to the Station House. The defendant there said that it was his brother stole the horse or

took the horse away from the saloon door while he was in there getting a drink.

D E F E N C E:

CHARLES McKEEVER, the defendant, sworn, testified:

I am nineteen years of age. I have never been convicted of any crime. My business is the driving of horses. I was employed by the complainant, Mr. Jacoby, as he has stated, on the day he spoke of. I started out on that morning and I went to 34th. Street and on my way back I stopped in the liquor store to have a drink, and when I came out the horse, wagon and harness were gone. I did not steal that horse, wagon and harness, nor did I share in any part of the proceeds. I went through the streets and inquired of several people whom I met if they saw a stray horse and wagon, and they said they did not. I do not know who took the horse, wagon and harness from in front of the saloon door.

Cross-examination:

After I received this horse on the morning in question, I was employed in riding coal from 34th. to 35th. Streets. I was about fifteen or twenty minutes in the saloon getting a drink and it was during that time that the horse was stolen from in front of the door. I have a brother, but I do not know that he took this horse. His business is a sailor and he is now at sea. He was in New York at the time this horse was stolen.

SARAH KIMMET, a witness for the defendant, sworn, testified:

I am no relation of the defendant. In company with his sister I went to see the complainant Mr. Jacoby and had a conversation with him. His sister asked him what he was going to do with Charley and he said that he knew Charley did not steal the horse, that the man who stole the horse and received the money had no thumb. Then she asked him why he was going to prosecute Charley, and he said for pure spite.

MAMIE McKEEVER, a witness for the defendant, sworn, testified:

I am a sister of this defendant. In company with the former witness I called upon the complainant Jacoby and asked him why he had my brother arrested, and he told me that the man who stole the horse was a man who had no thumb. I said: "What are you holding Charley for?" and he said he was holding him for pure spite. I toldthat to my mother, but she is unable to be here to-day.

EDWA D JACOBY, re-called in rebuttal, testified:

I have heard the statement of the two last witnesses for the defense. It is true that they called upon me. They wanted to know, was I going to prosecute their brother Charley. I told them yes. Then they wanted to know if I was sure that he stole the horse, and I said I didn't know who stole it, but that he was the one who took

the horse and cart from me, and I was going to hold him responsible. I gave them no further information. When they were leaving my door, seeing that they could not get any satisfaction out of me, they said that I was only holding their brother for pure spite.

The jury returned a verdict of "guilty of grand larceny in the second degree".

Indictment filed Aug.5,1891.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Part III.

T H E P E O P L E &c.

against

CHARLES McKEEVER.

Abstract of testimony on trial New York September 8th 1891.

0229

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

against

Charles McKeever

THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, by this indictment, accuse Charles McKeever

of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY in the second degree committed as follows:

The said Charles McKeever,

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the 17th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms,

one horse of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, one vehicle, to wit: one cart of the value of seventy-five dollars and one set of harness of the value of twenty-five dollars

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one Edward Jacobi

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.

De Lancey Nicoll,
District Attorney.

0230

BOX:
447

FOLDER:
4119

DESCRIPTION:
McKinley, Robert

DATE:
08/14/91

4119

157 X

Witnesses;

Officer M. O. Ryan

Counsel,

Filed 14 day of Aug 1891

Pleads,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

P

Robert McKinley

ASSAULT IN THE THIRD DEGREE.
(Section 219, Penal Code.)

JOHN R. FELLOWS,

District Attorney.

A True Bill.

William Woodruff

Foreman.

Aug 14/91

Sentence suspended 3 days

Pen 2 months

0232

Sec. 198—200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Robert McKinley being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Robert McKinley

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 15 years

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. N. Y.

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. New York City 241 W. 44. 20 years

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Deck hand

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer. I did not [illegible] Robert McKinley

Taken before me this 11 *day of* August 1891

[illegible]

Police Justice.

0233

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named Robert McKinley

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Five *Hundred Dollars,* ..... *and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison, of the City of New York, until he give such bail.*

Dated May 11 *18* 81 ..... *Police Justice.*

I have admitted the above-named .....

to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated ..... *18* ..... *Police Justice.*

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named .....

..... *guilty of the offence within mentioned. I order h to be discharged.*

Dated ..... *18* ..... *Police Justice.*

0234

Ex Aug 12 2 30 P.M.

BAILED.

No. 1, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

No. 2, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

No. 3, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

No. 4, by .....

Residence ..... Street

✓ 157 1061

Police Court--- 2 District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,

ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Michael O. Ryan

vs.

Robert McKinley

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

Offence Assault Mis

Dated Aug 11 1882

Hogan Magistrate.

O Ryan Officer.

28 Precinct.

Witnesses James Ryan

No. 22nd St N. R. hies Street.

No. ..... Street.

No. ..... Street.

$ 500 to answer G. S.

Com Assault 3

0235

Police Court— 2 District.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.,

Michael O Ryan

of No. 20th Precinct Street, aged years,

occupation Policeman being duly sworn, deposes and says, that

on the 11 day of August 188 at the City of New York,

in the County of New York,

he was violently **ASSAULTED** and **BEATEN** by Robert Mc Kinley Snow

thief who struck deponent a severe blow

in the face with his fist inflicting severe

pain when deponent noted him up on the dock,

without any justification on the part of the said assailant.

Wherefore this deponent prays that the said assailant may be apprehended and bound to answer the above assault, &c., and be dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me, this 11 day of August 188 } Michael O. Ryan

Police Justice.

0236

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
against
Robert McKinley

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse
Robert McKinley
of the CRIME OF ASSAULT IN THE THIRD DEGREE, committed as follows.

The said Robert McKinley

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, aforesaid, on the eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one at the City and County aforesaid, in and upon the body of one Michael O. Ryan in the peace of the said People then and there being, with force and arms, unlawfully did make an assault, and him the said Michael O Ryan did then and there unlawfully beat, wound and ill-treat, to the great damage of the said Michael O Ryan 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.

DE LANCEY NICOLL
JOHN R. FELLOWS,
District Attorney.

0237

BOX:
447

FOLDER:
4119

DESCRIPTION:
McManus, Stephen

DATE:
08/13/91

4119

14 / 1 / 1057

Witnesses;

Elias. A. Sellingham

Counsel,

Filed 13 day of Aug 1891

Pleads,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

P

Stephen McManus

Burglary in the second degree, Grand Larceny, first degree.

[Section 497, 506, 528 and 530].

De Lancey Nicoll,

~~JOHN R. FELLOWS,~~

District Attorney.

A True Bill.

Foreman.

Aug 14/91

Sentd Burg 3 deg

S.P. 7 1/2 yrs.

0239

Police Court— 1 District.

City and County of New York, } ss.:

Elias A. Bellingham of Barge Charles S. Phillips lying at Pier 6 E. River, aged 42 years, occupation Captain being duly sworn deposes and says, that the premises Barge lying between Piers 6 and 7 East River 51st Ward in the City and County aforesaid the said being a Barge

and which was occupied by deponent as a Barge

and in which there was at the time a human being by name Ettie Bellingham Lillie Bellingham and deponent

were BURGLARIOUSLY entered by means of forcibly removing an iron screw on the deck of said Barge leading into the bottom of the boat and Cabin

on the 12 day of August 1891 in the night time, and the following property feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away, viz:

One gold Watch of the value of Fifty dollars

$50

the property of Deponent

and deponent further says, that he has great cause to believe, and does believe, that the aforesaid BURGLARY was committed and the aforesaid property taken, stolen and carried away by Stephen Mc Manus (marine)

for the reasons following, to wit: Deponent was awakened by his wife who stated that there was a man in the Cabin. Deponent says that he got up and caught hold of said defendant who dropped the aforesaid Watch on the floor

Sworn to before me this 12 day of August 1891

E A Bellingham

Police Justice

0240

Sec. 198—200.

1 District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Stephen McManus being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is h — right to make a statement in relation to the charge against h —; that the statement is designed to enable h — if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against h that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that h waiver cannot be used against h — on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Stephen Mc Manus

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 30 years

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. U S

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. No home

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Boatman

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer.

I am not guilty

his
Stephen + Mc Manus
mark

Taken before me this 15 *day of* January, 1887

J. C. Mackey *Police Justice.*

0241

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named Defendant

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison, of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated 12 1891 Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named

to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated AUGUST. 18 Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named

guilty of the offence within mentioned. I order he to be discharged.

Dated 18 Police Justice.

0242

BAILED.

No. 1, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

No. 2, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

No. 3, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

No. 4, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

1057

Police Court--- 1 ..... District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,

ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Elias A Bellingham
P.O. address Crown Point
Lake County New York
found 22 South St
No 5

Stephen McManus

Offence Burglary

Dated 12 1891

W O Reilly Magistrate.

E C Tomney Officer.

28 Precinct.

Witnesses Send subpoena to Complainant No 22 Street.
South St

No. ..... Street.

No. ..... Street.

$1500 to answer G S

Committed

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
against
Stephen McNamara

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

— Stephen McNamara —

of the CRIME OF BURGLARY IN THE ~~second~~ DEGREE, committed as follows:

The said Stephen McNamara,

late of the — First — Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the — Twenty-fifth — day of — August —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ~~eighty~~ ninety-one, with force and arms, about the hour of Twelve o'clock in the night time of the same day, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, the dwelling house of one

Elias A. Sellingham,—

there ~~situate~~, feloniously and burglariously did break into and enter, there being then and there some human being, to wit: the said Elias A. Sellingham,—

within the said dwelling house, with intent to commit some crime therein, to wit: the goods chattels and personal property of the said Elias A. Sellingham,—

in the said dwelling house then and there being, then and there feloniously and burglariously to 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

— Stephen McNamara —

of the CRIME OF Grand LARCENY in the first degree, committed as follows:

The said Stephen McNamara,

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, in the night time of the said day, with force and arms,

one watch of the value of fifty dollars.

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one

Elias A. Bellingham. —

in the dwelling house of the said

Elias A. Bellingham. —

there ~~situate,~~ then and there being found, from the dwelling house aforesaid, 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.

De Witt Mills,
District Attorney

0245

BOX:
447
FOLDER:
4119
DESCRIPTION:
Meade, John
DATE:
08/05/91

4119

0246

BOX:
447

FOLDER:
4119

DESCRIPTION:
McMahon, John

DATE:
08/05/91

4119

54 / J B m 1003

Witnesses;

Ellen McGraw

Off McCabe

Counsel,

Filed 5 day of Aug 1891

Pleads, Guilty

THE PEOPLE

vs. P

John Meade

and P

John McMahon

19 Jus Blecker

Burglary in the Second Degree.

[Section 49 P. Code.]

DeLancey Nicoll

~~JOHN R. FELLOWS,~~

Aug 13 District Attorney.

Both Plead Guilty

Each Ehrich Ref.

A True Bill.

William Nordhoff

Foreman.

By Left Aug 13th/91

W L.

L4207

0248

Police Court— 7 District.

City and County of New York, } ss.:

Ellen McGroo

of No. 484 Hudson Street, aged 34 years,

occupation Keeps House being duly sworn

deposes and says, that the premises No 484 Hudson Street,

in the City and County aforesaid, the said being a two story brick

Tenement House the Ground floor

~~and~~ which was occupied by deponent as a Tailor Store

and in which there was at the time a human being, by name John McGroo

Katie Griffin and deponents

were BURGLARIOUSLY entered by means of forcibly breaking the

window in the front of said store to wit the

show window

on the 31st day of July 1889, in the Night time, and the

following property feloniously ~~taken~~ attempted to be taken, stolen, and carried away, viz:

a quantity of Cloth and Mens

Wearing apparel to the value

of about ~~Forty~~ two dollars

$42 00/100

the property of John McGroo.

and deponent further says, that he has great cause to believe, and does believe, that the aforesaid

BURGLARY was committed ~~and~~ attempted to be the aforesaid property taken, stolen, and carried away by

John Meade and John McMahon

(both Not here).

for the reasons following, to wit: deponent was awakened about

the hour of 2.30 A.M on said date by hearing

some person outside of said premises. That soon

thereafter the said defendant Meade

broke said window and defendant McMahon

was in company of Meade. Deponent made

an alarm when said defendants ran

away. Deponent is informed by Officer

McCabe that he saw the defendants follow

in a door way at about the hour of 2.50 A.M. on said date. and that he then arrested said defendants, Sergeant thereon charges the defendants with having attempted to take steal and carry away in a Burglarious manner said property and prays that they be held to answer

Ellen Megraw

Sworn to before me this
1st day of August 1891

Police Justice

Police Court ..... District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

vs.

Burglary ..... Degree.

Dated 188

Magistrate.

Officer.

Clerk.

Witnesses:

Committed in default of $ ..... Bail.

Bailed by

No. ..... Street.

0250

Sec. 198—200.

2 District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

John Meade being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him; that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. John Meade

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 21

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. New York

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. 729 Greenwich Street 5 years

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Laborer

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer. I am not guilty

John Meade

Taken before me this 1st day of March 1887

Police Justice.

0251

Sec. 198—200

V District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

John McMahon being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him, that the statement is designed to enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. John McMahon

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 19 years

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. New York

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. 345 Bleecker Street 2 years

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Driver

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer. I am not guilty

John McMahon
his + mark

Taken before me this ... day of ... 189

Police Justice.

0252

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named L. Friedman

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Ten *Hundred Dollars,* Each *and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison of the City of New York, until he give such bail.*

Dated August 1 *18* 9 John Bell *Police Justice.*

I have admitted the above-named

to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated *18* *Police Justice.*

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named

guilty of the offence within mentioned. I order h to be discharged.

Dated *18* *Police Justice.*

0253

1003

Police Court--- 8 District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF
Ellen McGrov
484 vs. Hudson St
1. John Meade.
2. John McMann
3.
4.

Offence Burglary

Dated July 1st 1891
Kelly Magistrate.
McCabe Officer.
8th Precinct.
Witnesses Call Officer
No. Street.
Isadore Doherick
No. 491 & 493 Canal Street.
No. East Street.
$1,000 to answer G.S.

BAILED.

No. 1. by
Residence Street.

No. 2. by
Residence Street.

No. 3. by
Residence Street.

No. 4. by
Residence Street

0254

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

John Meade and
John McMahon

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

John Meade and John McMahon

of the CRIME OF BURGLARY IN THE first DEGREE, committed as follows:

The said John Meade and John McMahon, both —

late of the Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the thirty-first day of — July —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ~~eighty~~ ninety-one, with force and arms, about the hour of two o'clock in the night time of the same day, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, the dwelling house of one John McFarlane, —

there situate, feloniously and burglariously did break into and enter, there being then and there some human being, to wit: one Allan McFarlane, —

within the said dwelling house, with intent to commit some crime therein, to wit: the goods chattels and personal property of the said John McFarlane, —

in the said dwelling house then and there being, then and there feloniously and burglariously to steal, take and carry away; the said John Meade and John McMahon, and each of them, being then and there aided by a confederate actually present, to wit, each by the other, and also by divers persons whose names are to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown;

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,

DeLancey Nicoll,
District Attorney.

0255

BOX:
447

FOLDER:
4119

DESCRIPTION:
Merrill, Bradford

DATE:
08/04/91

4119

(501)

Witnesses:

C. M. Hammond

The statute upon which this indictment was founded having been repealed without reservation or saving clause, the prosecution necessarily fails. People v. Hartung, 26 Hy 167.

I therefore recommend that the ~~de~~ indictment be dismissed.

Delancey Nicoll
Dist Atty

May 5th 92

1 / A. C. Palmer

1489

Counsel,

Filed 4 day of Aug 189 1

Pleads, Originally, Not guilty. Withdrawn by 10 days

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Bradford Merrill

Misdemeanor
[Sec 507, Code Cri. Proc.]

DE LANCEY NICOLL,
District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

William Nordhoff
Foreman.

On recom. of Dist. Atty, indict. dis. B.M.
J.
Feby 5/92

"Gross"

0256

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

against

Bradford Merrill

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this Indictment accuse Bradford Merrill of a Misdemeanor ~~of the crime of~~

committed as follows:

Heretofore, to wit: on the seventh day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, within the yard or enclosure adjoining the State Prison of the State of New York at Sing Sing, Joseph Wood, Harris A. Smith, James J. Slocum and Schiback Jugiro, each of whom had been theretofore, in due form of law, convicted in the said City and County of New York of the crime of murder in the first degree committed after the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine, and thereupon sentenced to the punishment of death, were duly executed according to law, and the punishment of death was then

and then inflicted upon the said Joseph Wood, Harris A. Smiler, James J. Slocum and Schuyler Jugiro in the manner and form provided by law.

And afterwards, to wit: on the eighth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one, at the City of New York, in the County of New York, aforesaid, the said Bradford Merrill late of the said City and County, did unlawfully publish and cause and procure to be published in a certain newspaper published in the said City of New York called the "The Press" a certain account of the details of the said execution beyond the statement of the fact that the said Joseph Wood, Harris A. Smiler, James J. Slocum and Schuyler Jugiro were on the said seventh day of July in the year aforesaid duly executed according to law, at the said Prison, which said account is as follows, that is to say:

DEADLY VOLTS FOR FOUR

A Quadruple Electrical Execution at Sing Sing Prison.

DEATH WAS SPEEDY IN EVERY INSTANCE

Claims That the Victims' Flesh Was Burned by the Current.

MYSTERY THROWN AROUND THE KILLINGS

The End of Each Murderer Announced to the Watchers Outside the Jail by a Code of Flag Signals—All Died Bravely and Without Any Demonstration—Slocum First to Enter the Fatal Chair, Closely Followed by Smiler, Wood and Jugiro—The Expert Witnesses Maintain Reticence, but Such as Do Speak Say Death Was Painless and Instantaneous—The Crimes That Were Expiated.

The law prohibits me from making any statement except to announce the fact that on this 7th day of July, 1891, Joseph Wood, Harris A. Smiler, Shihlok Jugiro and James J. Slocum, were executed in Sing Sing prison according to the law governing such cases.

WILLIAM R. BROWN,
Warden.

By Reporters of The Press.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning faint streaks of gray on the eastern horizon marked the approaching day. Slowly the electric lights in and about Sing Sing prison began to fade, finally dying out altogether. So skillfully was this extinguishment accomplished that few noticed it, and that handful of watchers, knowing full well its purport, gazed in silence. Not a sound could be heard from the great stone pile and not a soul seemed to be stirring within its walls. Almost simultaneously with the extinguishing of the lights tiny smoke wreaths began to curl upward from the tall chimney of the prison engine house, located at the extreme north of the grounds, and disappear in the heavy atmosphere. Gradually the wreaths increased in size and finally grew into a great cloud of dense black smoke that hovered over the prison grounds like a pall.

The dynamo that was to generate electricity to put to death the four miserable men who were then gloomily wearing away their last night on earth in the dingy little death chamber had begun its work.

As the sun showed well above the horizon the mists were dispelled and driven to the distant mountains beyond the river. Then suddenly every eye, as by a common impulse, turned toward the flagstaff surmounting the prison, and there moving slowly toward its top was a little white flag. "Slocum!" cried the watchers. "Slocum is dead!" and it was true, for a white flag displayed from the peak of the staff was to be the signal of his death.

Then, as the flag unfolded to the breeze, boom! boom! came the echo of the sunrise guns at West Point and the Peekskill encampment, and a ray of light topped the highest peak of the opposite mountains.

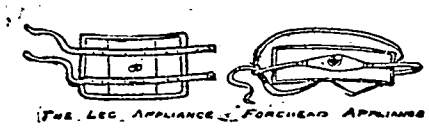
WATCHING FOR THE FLAGS.

The absence of the usual crowd of morbid curiosity seekers was noticeable. One ragged little urchin leaned against a fence and gazed with an awed look at the flag which seemed to possess some strange fascination for him. A "short term" convict, in his striped garb, passed up the incline back of the group of anxious reporters at the dead line, glanced carelessly at the signal and passed on to his work with that stoical look on his face that becomes part and parcel of the prison dweller.

On that white flag the eyes of every man representing a newspaper were kept riveted, as he knew that the white color, if Warden Brown's arrangements were carried out, would be replaced in a shorter or longer time by a flag of red, blue or black, as Jugiro, Smiler or Wood respectively paid the penalty of his

crime in the death chair.

At 5.14 the blue flag crawled slowly to the top of the pole, followed twenty-five minutes



THE LEG APPLIANCE & FOREHEAD APPLIANCE

later by the black. At seven minutes past six the red flag rose to the highest point of the staff, where it remained for some time, giving evidence that the law had at last been avenged on all four men.

PREPARING FOR DEATH.

Of the actual occurrences in the death chamber at the time of the executions an attempt was made to keep reporters in ignorance, but they were able to learn something of the killings as well as details of them. Father Hogan, assistant pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Sing Sing, was requested early Monday evening to summon Fathers Creden and Lynch. They came directly to the prison and repaired to the cells of Slocum and Wood. The men were chatting pleasantly with their keepers.

"Slocum," said Father Creden, "it has been decided that you must die at daybreak."

"I am ready, father," replied the doomed man, with a faint smile. He exhibited no emotion. Wood was equally calm when told that he was to die on the morrow. It was not news to the murderers that their end was near. Smiler had expressed himself as ready to die. At 11, Monday night, after praying devoutly, these three threw themselves on their cots.

The holy fathers tried to administer some consolation to Jugiro, who promptly said he wanted no "American priests around him," and ordered them away. At 3.30 the men arose, and at 4 the holy sacrament was administered. The original intention was to execute the Jap first. Father Hogan told the warden he thought it would be better to place him in the chair last, because he was liable to create a scene and unnerve the other prisoners. He had been surly all night and toward morning

broke out into a wild, unearthly chant. Slocum was, therefore, chosen to go first.

Warden Brown and Principal Keeper Connaughton went to the cell. Slocum stood up, and an attendant cut out a portion of the clothing at the base of the spine and also from the trousers legs. He was dressed in a suit of dark material, with sack coat, white shirt and a black tie. Preceded by Father Creden and followed by the warden and his aids, Slocum passed out of his cell, through the narrow door into the death chamber. He glanced at the chair calmly and without apparent interest.

"Shall I sit down, Mr. Connaughton?" he asked, inclining his head toward the chair of death.

"Certainly, Slocum," replied the keeper, "and we will be as quick as possible."

"I wish you would," answered the doomed man. He sat down composedly, and the straps were adjusted over the forehead and across the chin, hiding all the face except the mouth. Another strap was passed over his stomach to hold the base of the spine to the electrode; arms and legs were pinioned, the feet resting on a rubber mat. Around the chair in semicircle sat the twenty-seven witnesses, close to the condemned man, watching with almost breathless interest.

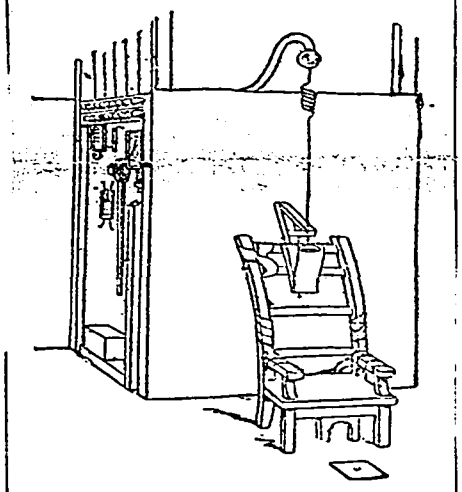
HOW SLOCUM DIED.

"God bless you, Slocum," said Father Creden, in a faltering voice. The man did not answer. The words were followed by the sharp whirr of an electric bell. There was a sudden convulsion of the frame in the chair. An almost imperceptible shudder ran over it from head to foot, but so firmly was the body held in place by the straps that it did not appear to move even the smallest fraction of an inch. There was a momentary twitching and the figure became rigid. The current of 1,400 to 1,600 volts was kept on twenty seconds, thrown off and, to make doubly sure, turned on again. The same was the proceeding in the other three cases. When the straps were pinioned the eyes were seen to be partially closed and a peaceful expression overspread the face. The body was quickly lifted from the chair,

taken to an adjoining room and placed on one of three tables prepared for that purpose.

Father Lynch had remained with Wood and Smiler, as had also Rev. Drs. Edgerton and Low. The men saw Slocum pass out to his death, but it seemed to make no impression upon them, and they calmly waited their turn.

Smiler's turn came next. When told by the warden that he must walk to his doom he fol-



THE DEATH CHAIR.

lowed Father Lynch, who held a crucifix to the prisoner's lips. Smiler walked with a firm step. There was no nervousness here, and after a brief survey of the chair Smiler gazed round on the witnesses in a brisk, business like manner, took his seat, and, in four minutes from the time he left his cell, the current had passed through his body, and he had died in the same apparently easy manner as Slocum.

Without delay one guard grasped the feet, another the head, and victim No. 2 was placed upon the second table in the adjoining room.

WOOD'S RELIGIOUS FERVOR.

Wood came next, and while not as calm as those who had gone before him he exhibited no weakening fear. In fact, he seemed buoyed up by strong religious fervor, and was anxious to die. "I am better prepared than I ever was before," he said as he took his seat in the dread chair, and in a few seconds he had paid the penalty provided by the outraged law.

Trouble was anticipated with Jugiro, and Keepers Davie, Corrigan and Cary were placed in charge of him. The latter two had once before had a fight with the Japanese, and he was so badly used that he had a wholesome fear of them. The door of his cage was opened and he was ordered to come out. Much to the surprise of all the officials he did so submissively, and was led to the place of execution without making any resistance. He was quickly and quietly killed without any sign of suffering, and his body was placed on a table not far from the fatal chair.

The scientists and witnesses then left the death chamber and ate breakfast at the warden's table. After the meal they lighted their cigars and went out in the yard and waited for the bodies to become cool. The priests went home, but Father Hogan came back later to attend the autopsy. Doctor Daniels, one of the experts, was in a hurry to get to New York, so he removed such parts as he desired to take away as expeditiously as possible. The physicians who performed the autopsies were Drs. McDonald, Van Giesen and Professor Landy. The usual peculiarities found in persons dying by electricity were said to have been present in each of these cases. No marks were left on any of the bodies by contact with the electrodes, nor was the hair singed.

THE DEATH WATCHMAN.

Prior to the electrocution a pail of cold salt water was brought in and the ends of a positive and a negative electrode inserted. The water became boiling hot in the tenth of a second. Captain Hilbert, the yard master, is supposed to have turned the fatal switch,

while Electrician E. T. Davis had charge of the gauges and switches in the death chamber as described in THE PRESS on Monday. He, by turning a switch, rang the signals to the engineer a quarter of a mile away instructing him to turn on the current or shut it off. He also by pressing a button once gave the signal to the man in the box to turn the current so that it would pass through the victim seated in the chair.

The bodies of Slocum, Wood and Jugiro were quietly buried in the prison burying plot late last evening. Fred H. Hulberg, No. 265 West 125th street, this city, acting for Mrs. Smiler called for her husband's body at the prison in the afternoon. He was told to come for it this morning when it would be delivered to him. Immediately after the executions a message was sent from the instrument in the prison to Governor Hill, telling him the experiments were eminently successful and satisfactory.

The United Press, who claimed to have a representative at the execution, sent out the report from Sing Sing last evening that the victims came to life in each instance like Kemmler. The report further said the body of Slocum was slightly burned. Every one present at the executions who could be induced to talk denied this most emphatically. Any one doubting such statements as were made by the experts may judge for himself of their truth by viewing the body of Smiler at the undertaker's rooms.

As Told by the United Press.

When Slocum was placed in the chair he was bound and the specialists carefully noted the binding. As the doctors finished their quick inspection of the straps they nodded to Dr. McDonald. He stood just behind the chair, a stop watch in one hand, a white handkerchief in the other. As the doctors nodded their approval the handkerchief fell from his hand and fluttered to the ground three feet away from him. Electrician Davis stood with his hand on the switch bar. The falling of the handkerchief was the signal for the shifting of the switch bar which throws the whole strength of the electric current into the circuit passing through the execution chamber. The turning on of this current was the signal for the unknown executioner within the closet. Almost simultaneously with the turning of the current into the execution closet the executioner shifted the switch. In an instant the body in the chair stiffened against the straps perfectly rigid. Every muscle was fixed as though in some awful effort to escape from the bonds that held it tight like springs of tempered steel. The straps strained with the peculiar sound of stretching leather. Their edges pressed deep into the yielding flesh of the face and gripped the clothing tightly. The expression of the face was lost under the broad bands drawn across the eyes, nose and chin, but the skin exposed to view turned a purple red.

HIS FLESH BURNED.

Dr. McDonald fixed his eyes on the stop watch in his hand and watched it tick off minute fractions of seconds. When it marked twenty seconds he signed Electrician Davis, who stood with his hands still on the switch waiting for the signal. In a moment it came and the current was turned off.

The effect on the body of Slocum was almost instantaneous. From a position of great muscular activity it suddenly subsided in hollow chested collapse. Instead of straining against the straps it hung in them limp and unsteady. A moment of uncertainty followed.

The seconds passed slowly, how many of them is not known, but in less than a minute's space there came from between the lips of the pallid face hanging in the death harness a rush of air, which whistled between the half clenched teeth and ended in a half sigh, half groan. Only once did the lungs seem to contract.

Quickly as Dr. McDonald could raise his hand to give the signal the electrician threw the switch, the electric current rushed through the death circuit and the body in the chair stiffened again against the straps.

The time of the contact was not made public. Dr. McDonald has the record of it. The stop watch did not regulate the length of the contact this time.

The same unhappy event that brought the Kemmler execution to a close made a sudden end of Slocum's experience in the electric chair. The skin and flesh of the leg and almost immediately afterward the skin of the forehead began to smoke. Dr. McDonald again signaled the electrician to turn the switch, the current was withdrawn and instantly the body collapsed again. This time there was no response from the muscles. The figure hung silent.

Smiler was then brought out. He sat in the chair calmly looking ahead until the bandage was drawn across his eyes. Again the straps and buckles were inspected, again approved. Again the white handkerchief fell. The electrician threw the switch and in a moment more the straps tightened under the straining of taut muscles as the electric current shot through the body. The contact in this case, as in the others, was twenty seconds. The current measured some 1,500 volts. At the end of twenty seconds the current was turned off, but only for a minute. The chest of the man in the chair began to heave and the current was turned on once more, until, as in the case of Slocum, it burned the flesh. Then it was shut off again, and, after a delay which showed that there was no chance of a revival, the body was unstrapped and taken from the chair to the autopsy room adjoining.

WOOD AND THE JAP.

Wood was the third to be executed. The only difference in the arrangement of his case was the attaching of the negative electrode to the left leg instead of to the right. The reason for this change was that there was an ulcerated sore on the right leg at the calf. The first contact in Wood's case, as in the others, did not seem to be final, and it needed a second, continued until the flesh was singed to satisfy the physicians that the man was dead. In Kemmler's case the burning of the body was ascribed in part to the fact that the sponges at the electrode were not well wetted. In all four cases to-day the sponges were wetted constantly and still the body was burned.

The fourth man to meet death was the Japanese, Jugiro. He took his place in the chair quietly, suffered the attendants to bind him without protest and stolidly awaited the shock. It came to him as to the other three, with like results. The first contact did not destroy all appearance of life, and the second burned the flesh. There was no doubt, though, of the death of the Jap when he was taken from the chair.

GOVERNOR HILL'S VIEWS.

He Thinks the Electrocutions a Success—Brown's Report.

Governor Hill arrived at the Hoffman House last night. He was accompanied by Colone John McEwen of the Adjutant General's office.

They were soon joined by J. W. Hinckley. The Governor said that he had come down on a yachting trip, but did not say on whose yacht nor what would be the destination.

It is believed that the yacht belongs to Edward S. Stokes, and that the Governor will be his guest on the trip.

In regard to the executions at Sing Sing the Governor said: "This system of electrical execution has come to stay. I received an official notice from Warden Brown this morning merely saying that the executions had taken place successfully, and I know nothing more about them than what I have learned from the newspapers."

The Governor denied the report that he had come down to meet some of the witnesses and get a full account of the execution from them. When asked if a report would be made similar to the one that was made on the Kemmler case the Governor replied that there was no law compelling a report to be made, and while such a report might be made in this instance he could not state positively in regard to it.

The Governor did not take any stock in the report that the Westinghouse people had a man at Sing Sing in order to prejudice press reports against the electrocutions.

WHAT WITNESSES SAY.

As They Were Bound to Secrecy They Are Reticent About the Ex-cution.

Dr. Alphonse D. Rockwell, who witnessed the executions, reached his office, No. 113 West Thirty-fourth street, yesterday morning. To a Press reporter Dr. Rockwell characterized electric death as being far more humane than hanging and said that in none of the hangings he had witnessed did the men suffer as little as the murderers who sat in the death chair yesterday. All four died instantly and painlessly, only exhibiting the gathering rigidity which marked the work of the current. Dr. Rockwell denies that any burning was apparent and says the force of the current was from 1,500 to 2,000 volts. Mr. Edison's suggestion to send the current through the hands was ignored. The current yesterday morning was not weakened by any side switching to the incandescent lights and the dynamo worked perfectly.

Dr. Rockwell says that the current follows the blood vessels and muscles, and not the nerves, as generally supposed. The nerve structure is a non-conductor, to a decided degree, compared with the saline fluids. Yet by traveling faster than the nerve current the electricity paralyzes the brain and other large nerve masses before the subject is conscious of it. Nervous vitality is destroyed and nerve substance partially disintegrated by the course of the electricity.

When asked as to the demeanor of the men, and especially of Jugiro, Dr. Rockwell hesitated and then said that all were docile, submitting without demonstration to their death.

Dr. Daniels, like other witnesses, was bound by a promise not to talk. But for that, he said, he could tell a story of startling details. He admitted that as in Kemmler's case it was necessary to shock the victims twice. After the execution Dr. Daniels said the doctors carried away portions of the victims' bodies for examination.

One physician, whose name may not be mentioned, said: "I never saw anything so neatly done. It reminded me of a little family party as we sat in the room there."

Dr. L. P. Cortelyou of Brooklyn said: "I attended this test in the interest of science, and my mind was made up if I found any cruelty in the infliction of the death penalty by electricity to lay a complaint before the proper State authorities and seek to have the law repealed or executions by electricity stopped. Death in every instance in these executions to-day was absolutely painless and instantaneous, I believe. Two shocks were administered simply as a matter of precaution."

Dr. R. H. Southwick said: "I will deny or affirm nothing about the shocks, as I am pledged to secrecy. I will say, however, that the experiments were highly successful. I feel more satisfied now than ever that electrical executions have come to stay. The electrodes used here were a slight improvement over those used in the Kemmler case."

Dr. Franklin Townsend, when asked as to the success of the experiment, replied: "Perfectly successful."

WOOD'S COUNSEL INDIGNANT.

Lawyer Robert J. Haire is highly indignant over the execution of Wood. He declares that not only has an innocent man been killed, but he denounces the action of Judge Lacombe as illegal. Haire says that after signing the habeas corpus papers and sending them to the clerk of the court last Saturday, Judge Lacombe sent a note to the clerk ordering the erasure of his signature because Haire's name was not found in the list of lawyers admitted to pactice in the United States Circuit Court for this district. Haire claims that Lacombe is liable to impeachment for mutilating the record. He expresses the belief that the courts and the bar will not permit Judge Lacombe's act to go unchallenged. "Any person," said Mr. Haire, "whether lawyer or not, can apply for a writ of habeas corpus. If a Judge can order the destruction of papers in any case where is the limit?"

The Crimes and the Law's Delay.

Henry A. Smiler was a printer and a Salvation Army captain. He shot his wife on April 8, 1889. He was convicted and sentenced to die in the week beginning August 14, 1893, but appeals from court to court prolonged his life until yesterday.

James A. Slocum, a baseball player, beat out his wife's brains with an ax on December 31, 1889. He was convicted in March, 1890, and sentenced to die during the week beginning May 5, 1890. Appeals spared him till yesterday.

Negro Joseph Wood, a new aqueduct employe at Kingsbridge, shot Carlo Huffi, an Italian laborer, on May 19, 1889. Convicted, Wood was sentenced to die during the week beginning May 5, 1890. The Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court reviewed the case on his appeal because no negroes were on the jury. The efforts to save him failed.

Shibuya Jugiro, a Japanese sailor, stabbed Mura Carmi to death on November 10, 1889. He was sentenced to die in the week beginning February 3, 1890. The Court of Appeals confirmed the conviction. Then Roger M. Sherman took the case to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that Jugiro's attorney, J. R. Heinzelman, had not been admitted to practice at the New York bar. These appeals saved the Jap from the death chair until yesterday.

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.

DeLancey Nicoll

District Attorney

0265

BOX:
447

FOLDER:
4119

DESCRIPTION:
Meyer, Otto A.

DATE:
08/04/91

4119

Witnesses;

Joseph L. Amer

24 / X 962

Counsel,

Filed 4 day of Aug 18 91

Pleads,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Otto A. Meyer

Grand Larceny, 1st degree

(MISAPPROPRIATION.)

[Sections 528, 530, of the Penal Code].

DE LANCEY NICOLL.

~~JOHN R. FELLOWS~~

District Attorney.

A True Bill.

Milton Mudrick

Foreman.

Aug 5/91

Leave to Plead

Elmer Def.

0267

Police Court 1/ 11 District. Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County of New York, } ss:

Joseph L Amer

of No. 6 Harrison Street, aged 50 years,

occupation Manager being duly sworn,

deposes and says, that on the 16 day of May 189 1 at the City of New York, in the County of New York, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from the possession of deponent, in the day time, the following property, viz:

Good and lawful money of the United States, of the amount of Eighteen hundred dollars ($1800)

the property of The New York Biscuit Company. in deponents care and custody

and that this deponent has a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away by Otto Meyer, from the following facts to wit: That the said defendant was in the employ of deponent as a Clerk, and that on the aforesaid date a Check was given to the defendant by Henry B. Kirry of No 6 Harrison Street who is the Book Keeper of said Company for the aforesaid amount of money, to take to the Clinton Bank and have the said check, Cashed, and to return the aforesaid property to deponent after having said Check Cashed, And that deponent is informed by Everett Leffingwell, who is the Paying teller for said Clinton Bank

Sworn to before me this day of 189 Police Justice.

that about the hour of 10.45 A.M. of the aforesaid date, a person whom to the best of his Knowledge and Belief was the defendant came into said Bank and presented a Check for the aforesaid sum of Money. And which Check said Leffingwell received and handed the aforesaid property to the defendant.

And deponent further says that the said defendant has failed to return the aforesaid property - but has feloniously appropriated the same to his own use and benefit

Deponent therefore charges the defendant with having committed a Larceny and asks that he may be apprehended and dealt with as the Law may direct

Sworn to before me this 18 day of May 1891

Jos L Lewis

Charles N Fowler

Police Justice

0269

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Eugene K. Cliffingame

aged 29 years, occupation Paying Teller of No. 87 Hanover Street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of Joseph T. Ohmier and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own knowledge.

Sworn to before me, this 24 *day of* July 1890, }

Police Justice.

(3692)

0270

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Everett K. Lippingwell

aged 29 years, occupation Paying Teller of No. 87 Hanson Street, being duly sworn deposes and says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of Joseph L Amer and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponents' own knowledge.

Sworn to before me, this 18 *day of* May 188 9

E K Lippingwell

Police Justice.

0271

Sec. 198—200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK } ss.

Otto Meyer being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him; that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Otto Meyer

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 22 years

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. New York

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. 24 & M — 36th St. 2 mos

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Clerk

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer. I refuse to say anything as I may form

Otto A. Meyer

I want further examination

Taken before me this 7th day of July 1887

Police Justice.

0272

Sec. 151.

Police Court 1st District.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss. *In the name of the People of the State of New York; To the Sheriff of the County of New York, or any Marshal or Policeman of the City of New York:*

Whereas, Complaint in writing and upon oath, has been made before the undersigned, one of the *Police Justices* for the City of New York, by Joseph L Amer of No. 6 Harrison Street, that on the 16 day of May 1891 at the City of New York, in the County of New York, the following article to wit:

Good and lawful money

of the value of Eighteen hundred Dollars, the property of New York Biscuit Company was taken, stolen and carried away, and as the said complainant has cause to suspect, and does suspect and believe, by Otto Meyer

Wherefore, the said Complainant has prayed that the said Defendant may be apprehended and bound to answer the said complaint.

These are Therefore, in the name of the PEOPLE of the State of New York, to command you the said *Sheriff, Marshals and Policemen,* and every of you, to apprehend the body of the said Defendant and forthwith bring him before me, at the 1st DISTRICT POLICE COURT, in the said City, or in case of my absence or inability to act, before the nearest or most accessible Police Justice in this City, to answer the said charge, and to be dealt with according to law.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18 *day of* May 1891

Charles Hunter POLICE JUSTICE

0273

Court ..... District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

_____

vs.

_____

Warrant—Larceny.

Dated _____ 188

Otto Meyer *Magistrate*

McCluskey and Wade *Officer.*

The Defendant _____
taken, and brought before the Magistrate, to answer the within charge, pursuant to the command contained in this Warrant.

_____ *Officer.*

Dated _____ 188

This Warrant may be executed on Sunday or at night.

_____ *Police Justice.*

The within named

_____

having been brought before me under this Warrant, is committed for examination to the WARDEN and KEEPER of the City Prison of the City of New York.

Dated _____ 188

_____ *Police Justice.*

0274

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named .....

.....

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of .....*Hundred Dollars,* .....*and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison, of the City of New York, until he give such bail.*

Dated ..... *18* ..... *Police Justice.*

I have admitted the above-named .....
to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated ..... *18* ..... *Police Justice.*

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named .....
..... *guilty of the offence within mentioned. I order h to be discharged.*

Dated ..... *18* ..... *Police Justice.*

0275

Police Court--- 1 District. 7

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF
Joseph Lamer
vs.
1 Otto Meyer
2
3
4

Offence Larceny

BAILED.

No. 1, by
Residence Street.

No. 2, by
Residence Street.

No. 3, by
Residence Street.

No. 4, by
Residence Street

Dated May 188
C N Tauber Magistrate.
Officer.
Precinct.

Witnesses E. A. Leffingwell
No. 87 Bancroft Street.

No. Street.

No. Street.

$ to answer

0276

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named Alexander

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Twenty *Hundred Dollars,* and *be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison, of the City of New York, until he give such bail.*

Dated July 8 *18* 91 *Police Justice.*

I have admitted the above-named

to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated *18* *Police Justice.*

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named

guilty of the offence within mentioned. I order he to be discharged.

Dated *18* *Police Justice.*

0277

BAILED,

No. 1, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

No. 2, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

No. 3, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

No. 4, by .....

Residence ..... Street.

9182

Police Court--- 1 District

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Joseph L. Stewart
6 Harrison St.

1. Otto Meyer
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....

Offence Grand Larceny

Dated July 8 1891

Klein Magistrate.

McCluskey & Mulvey Officers

..... Precinct.

Witnesses Henry B. King
No. 6 Harrison Street.

Everett Leffingwell
Clinton Buck
No. 87 Harrison Street.

No. ..... Street.

No. ..... Street.

$2000 B. S.

2000 Ex July 22 1891

Grand Larceny

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
JUL 27 1891

0278

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
against
Otto A. Meyer

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse Otto A. Meyer of the CRIME OF Grand LARCENY, in the first degree, committed as follows:

The said Otto A. Meyer,

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety one, at the City and County aforesaid, being then and there the clerk and servant of a corporation called The New York Biscuit Company

and as such clerk and servant then and there having in his possession, custody and control certain moneys, goods, chattels and personal property of the said Corporation

the true owner thereof, to wit: the sum of eighteen hundred dollars in money, lawful money of the United States of America and of the value of eighteen hundred dollars

the said Otto A. Meyer afterwards, to wit: on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, did feloniously appropriate the said sum of money

to his own use, with intent to deprive and defraud the said Corporation

of the same, and of the use and benefit thereof; and the same moneys, goods, chattels and personal property of the said Corporation

did then and there and thereby feloniously steal, 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.

DE LANCEY NICOLL,
~~JOHN R. FELLOWS~~,
District Attorney.

0279

BOX:
447
FOLDER:
4119
DESCRIPTION:
Miller, Charles R.
DATE:
08/04/91

4119

Witnesses:

C. J. Allen

The statute upon which this indictment was founded having been repealed without reservations saving the prosecution necessarily falls — See opinion of 26 Hy 167.

I therefore recommend that the indictment be dismissed

DeLancey Nicoll
Dist Atty

July 5th 92

1489

Counsel,

Filed 4 day of Aug. 1891

Pleads, Negatively. Sign on - with leave to withdraw & file 2 weeks

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Charles R. Miller

Misdemeanor (Sec 501, Code Crim. Proc.)

DE LANCEY NICOLL,
District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

Foreman.

On recom. of Dist. Atty indict. dis. RBM, J.
July 5/92

POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL

0281

1489

(501)

Witnesses:

J. Allen

The statute upon which this indictment was founded having been repealed without reservations or saving clause the prosecution necessarily falls — See statutes 26 Ry 167.

I therefore recommend that the indictment be dismissed

DeLancey Nicoll
Dist Atty

July 5th 92

Counsel,

Filed 11 day of 189

Pleads, Specially Jeffrey-rock (Cases in which [illegible] 7 [illegible])

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Charles R. Miller

Misdemeanor
Sec. 501, Code Crim. Proc.

DE LANCEY NICOLL,
District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

[illegible]
Foreman.

On recom. of Dist. Atty, indict. dis. RBM J.
(Tony Pizzo)

"Simons"

0282

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

against

Charles R. Miller

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this Indictment accuse Charles R. Miller of a Misdemeanor ~~of the crime of~~

committed as follows:

Heretofore, to wit: on the seventh day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety one, within the yard or enclosure adjoining the State Prison of the State of New York at Sing Sing, Joseph Wood, Harris A. Smiler, James J. Slocum and Schubiak Jugiro, each of whom had been theretofore in due form of law convicted in the said City and County of New York of the crime of murder in the first degree, committed after the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine, and thereupon sentenced to the punishment of death, were duly executed according to law, and the punishment of death was then

and there inflicted upon the said Joseph Wood, Harris A Smiler, James J. Slocum and Schhiok Jugino in the manner and form provided by law.

And afterwards, to wit: on the eighth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety one, at the City of New York in the County of New York aforesaid, the said Charles R. Miller late of the said City and County did unlawfully publish and cause and procure to be published in a certain newspaper published in the said City of New York called the The New York Times — a certain account of the details of the said execution beyond the statement of the fact that the said Joseph Wood, Harris A. Smiler, James J. Slocum and Schhiok Jugino were on the said seventh day of July in the year aforesaid, duly executed according to law at the said Prison, which said account is as follows, that is to say:

FOUR MEN DIE BY THE LAW

THE ELECTRIC CURRENT DOES ITS DEADLY WORK.

SCENES IN THE DEATH CHAMBER AT SING SING EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING—WARDEN BROWN'S SENSELESS EFFORTS AT SECRECY — WITNESSES DECLARE THE EXECUTIONS A SUCCESS.

SING SING, July 7.—The four condemned murderers, Slocum, Smiler, Wood, and Jugiro, about whose execution under the new law so much talk has been made that the eyes of the entire country, if not of the whole civilized world, have watched the issue, because the very existence of the new law itself depended upon it, were legally put to death here this morning inside of an hour and twenty-five minutes.

There was nothing about the executions of the horrible nature that shocked the country when Kemmler was made the first victim of the law. If the testimony of a score of witnesses is to be believed, the executions demonstrated the use of electricity for public executions to be practical whether or not it is humane. While the Kemmler butchery, with all its terrible details cannot be forgotten, against that one awful failure the advocates of the law now point with unconcealed pride to four "successes."

By private arrangement with the newspaper men (the only concession he granted to them) Warden Brown had settled that the news of the executions should be given to them by a system of flag signals, to be hoisted on the staff of the cupola of the prison. A color represented each one of the condemned men. When a flag was hoisted, those on the outside were to understand that the man represented by its color agreed upon was dead. To Slocum was given the white flag. To Smiler, the Salvation Army murderer, was given the blue color. To Wood, the negro, was assigned the black flag by the Warden, the assignment being accompanied by the characteristic witticism that "it was good enough for a 'coon.'" Jugiro, the Jap, was represented by the red flag.

The sunrise gun at the Peekskill camp, ten miles up the river, had just boomed forth its deep-toned note when a white rag was seen going up the flagstaff. An exclamation like a great sigh came from the weary watchers on the outside of the prison walls. "Slocum is dead!" was the word passed along in a breath. The watches showed the hour to be 4:41 o'clock. For thirty-three minutes the crowd watched and wondered who would be next. Then up went the blue flag, at just 5:12 o'clock, and the crowd knew that Smiler was dead.

Would another be executed to-day? For twenty-six and a half minutes the crowd looked for the flag. It came at 5:38½. It was black. Wood had gone to his death. Jugiro was the only one left. In twenty-six and a half minutes the red flag went up on the staff. It was all over. All four of the condemned were dead. How had they died? Was the world to be shocked as it was when it read of the awful scenes in the death chamber at Auburn when Kemmler was killed?

Every witness of the execution was made to pledge himself in writing never to reveal any detail of it unless requested to do so by the authorities. No newspaper representative was admitted. As THE TIMES has repeatedly stated, it was the intention of the advocates of the law to keep the public from knowing anything about these executions. They feared that they would fail. The public cry of shame that greeted them after Kemmler met his terrible end in Auburn Prison was still ringing in their ears. They knew that if it was again raised it would mean the end of electrical executions. Therefore, Gov. Hill and his henchman, Warden Brown, made up their minds that these experiments with the law should not go before the public as anything else than successes, and they packed the jury accordingly with picked men. Hill is an adept at packing juries, if the people of Elmira and Chemung County are to be believed.

The Warden used his guards, armed with repeating rifles and a brace of big hounds, to keep the correspondents of the newspapers from getting any news for their papers. All information was refused, and those witnesses to the executions required by the law were made to swear to seal their lips, whatever the outcome might be. The ridiculous, arbitrary, and illegal measures adopted in this direction have called down censure upon the Warden and his masters for several days past. The public wanted the news. The officials did not dare to run the chance of letting it have it.

Gov. Hill and Warden Brown and several other gentlemen of less prominence, but equal persistence on this question of secrecy, made a grave mistake. They feared the publicity of failure. They did not fail. They have failed, however, in a great degree to place their pet scheme of electrical execution before the public in as good a light as it should be placed by these four executions. Because of the mystery surrounding the affair, as many people will learn through their newspapers that the horrors of the Kemmler execution have been four times re-enacted at Sing Sing as will learn that these executions were successful.

This is the fault of those who had the execution in charge. With no reliable information at hand, wild rumors of every kind were quickly spread and telegraphed all over the country. The circulation of the report that the executions were horrible failures was in the main due to the work of [illegible]

contract to do that work for it. He also made a contract with several newspapers to furnish them with "exclusive" stories of the execution, furnished by an eye-witness, at an exorbitant price. The manner in which he was to get the testimony of an eye witness, sworn to secrecy, he did not state. It has apparently leaked out, however, how he did so, and as that eye-witness story goes before millions of people, placing the executions in the same light as the horrible Kemmler affair, it is worth while telling something as to who this eye witness was, and how he came to break his oath of secrecy and supply the Press Association agent with a story that was essentially false.

This eye witness came from a distant city, armed with credentials from men in very high standing, stating that he was an electrical expert and that if he was admitted to witness the executions it would be a good thing for himself and the other scientists who would be present. His credentials were so right that he received an invitation. It was just after he received it that the agent of the Press Association entered into his contracts to supply "exclusive" eye-witness stories of the execution. The day that this electrical expert got to Sing Sing he sought out the Press Association agent.

The same day a Superintendent of the electric company, which has from the start fought electrical execution so bitterly, because its style of dynamos were to be used—the machines thereby getting an unenviable reputation for deadliness—arrived and took particular pains to hunt up all newspaper men and to interviewed on the impossibility of using electricity with success to executions. It was soon discovered that the electrical expert and the Superintendent of the electric company were acquainted. It was from this electrical expert eyewitness that the agent of the Press Association got the story of the executions that set them forth to the public as repetitions of the Kemmler horror. A fortunate thing for the electric lighting company, was it not?

Secrecy, however, in a matter of such interest as the execution of four men one after another by this new method was an impossibility. Though every witness took an oath to secrecy, under the arbitrary orders of Warden Brown, the pressure for news was too strong to resist, and finally there was arrayed against the story of this electrical expert, telling of horrors, statements of various length from every doctor and clergyman present, and some other witnesses declaring unanimously that the executions passed off without a hitch, and were successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of the experts present.

Warden Brown, who has been so conducting himself that all beholders have been disgusted with the egotism and brutal show of force exhibited by him, was forced this evening by a Times reporter to open his mouth to the public. When he was charged with collusion in admitting the electrical expert who spread broadcast the story that the executions had been horrible spectacles, he showed by the expert's credentials that he had been beguiled into letting him in. The Warden was fairly wild that one whom he had sworn to secrecy should spread such a report. The executions, he said, were a credit to himself and the Sing Sing Prison. Every man who was present, except the electrical expert, would, he knew, swear to that if their lips were unsealed. He did not know but that he should ask that an investigation be instituted which would necessitate every witness of the executions telling just what he saw there. He knew that such an investigation would result in a verdict that the executions had been the most humane that had ever taken place in this State or any other.

The story of the executions and the scenes and incidents attending them, given below, is a summary of things seen personally by THE TIMES's reporters, or told to them by witnesses whose names are given.

THE LAST EFFORT TO SAVE WOOD.

As was announced in yesterday's dispatches, it was practically certain that one of the condemned men, or more, would be put into the fatal chair early this morning. The witnesses were all in the prison, practically prisoners under Warden Brown's orders, and everything was in order for the carrying out of the horrible task that the law imposed. Newspaper correspondents flocked into the city by scores in the evening, and by midnight no less than 100 of them were standing before the rifles carried by the line of guards in front of the prison. Several hundred of the natives gathered around and sat through the night gazing across the Warden's arbitrary "dead line" as though they expected to see through the great stone prison walls some part of the tragedy that was to be enacted within.

It was a beautiful night and the crowd lolled around on the grassy bluff in front of the prison, their revelries seldom broken save by a harsh cry of "halt" coming from one of Brown's armed guards when some venturesome person got on the wrong side of "the dead line." Through the windows of the Warden's house could be seen the moving forms of the men who were to witness the coming executions. About 12 o'clock the Warden was seen to pass a paper around among them, which they all signed. It was the obligation of the witnesses not to reveal anything they saw in the execution room. Soon after this paper had been passed around the company of witnesses disappeared from the main room and scattered over the house. The lights in the windows began to go out one by one and the watchers outside knew that the witnesses had sought sleep to prepare them for the ordeal in the morning.

Suddenly, as early morning came, the sharp ringing footsteps of horses were heard coming over the hill. The driver was urging them on toward the prison. With a dash they pulled up to the entrance, and a man jumped out of the vehicle with a legal paper in his hand. It was Lawyer R. J. Haire, who had come at almost the last moment to attempt to save Joseph Wood from the dreaded death. Accompanying him was George A. Hooper, who had been the lawyer for James J. Slocum. Mr. Hooper came simply as a friend of Mr. Haire, and not because of any effort to obstruct the course of justice.

At least half an hour was spent by Warden Brown and Deputy Attorney General Hogan in discussing Mr. Haire's claim of a stay by virtue of the petition he had filed in the United States Circuit Court. The petition had been presented to Judge Lacombe and papers had been asked upon it to stay the execution. Owing to the fact that Mr. Haire's name was not on the rolls of his court the Judge ordered his signature erased.

Mr. Haire, however, had a decision in the fourth Wallace United States Court reports, which he interpreted to bear the construction that the petition alone carried with it a stay of proceedings. Deputy Attorney General Hogan wanted to see this decision, but the lawyer for Wood had failed to bring the volume up with him. Finally Mr. Haire found the volume with [illegible] Deputy Attorney [illegible] took the book back to the [illegible]

termination of which Mr. Haire came forth and readily talked with the reporters who were keeping the vigil. He rehearsed the history of his efforts with Judge Lacombe. The lawyer was unable to say what would be the outcome of his argument, though he admitted on the return drive to the railroad station that his efforts he was afraid were futile.

His premonitions were correct. Before he and Mr. Hooper could leave the town the white and black flag shown from the prison staff signaled that both their clients were beyond the aid of any court in the world. Mr. Haire was much affected when told that he could do no more for Wood. He had labored for the colored man with untiring zeal, and, to use his own words, "because he was certain of the innocence of his client." He had not been satisfied with the evidence that he could gather from Wood on the trial, and the higher courts would not grant him a new trial. It is a fact that the keepers in the prison, the attendants, and the priests who visited him, were in hopes that Wood would get a stay.

Deputy Attorney General Hogan had come down from Albany to the prison to be ready on any such occasion and to interpret the law for the Warden. He did not care to see the men placed in the electric chair, and did not witness the executions. In commenting upon the visit of Mr. Haire, he afterward said that he could not see how his point was well taken, and as to the decision quoted, after the chase over Sing Sing to obtain its exact wording, to his mind there was no construction of it that could be taken to establish the claim that a stay attended the simple filing of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Lawyer Hooper, on his part, had not a word to offer in any attempt to save Slocum, and he did not even enter the prison. He said that he had written to Slocum a week ago, telling him that he could offer no hope and recommending him to give his fullest attention to the words of his spiritual advisers. Mr. Hooper had sent a petition to Gov. Hill for Executive interference which had not been heard from.

Meanwhile the four murderers were passing a restless night. They did not get a wink of sleep till after midnight and then only dozed for brief intervals. Fathers Lynch and Creedon, who spent the night in the prison, watched them, ready to administer the consolations of religion.

By 3 o'clock the prison was in a state of almost absolute quiet. The shades in the windows of the Warden's room were all drawn tightly. Not a voice was heard in the building. The guards outside discussed the events of the coming dawn in low tones. This state of quiet continued till 3:45 o'clock, when black smoke was seen rising from the big chimney over the engine room, from which the power to run the dynamo is obtained. The arrangements for secrecy were well made. Guests and witnesses were instructed by the Warden not to open the shades upon getting up. A tell-tale lamp gleamed for a second from a window and signified that those who were to witness the execution were stirring. At this time the electric lights were turned out—much earlier than usual. This gave the people on the outside their cue. They knew that the lights had been put out so that all the engine power, which runs both the lighting and the execution dynamos, might be thrown to the latter.

UP GO THE DEATH FLAGS.

It was a beautiful morning. A strong breeze was blowing down the broad valley of the Hudson. Every eye among the people outside was kept pretty steadily upon the flagstaff to catch the first glimpse of the flag that was to be the only message sent to the outside world of the first execution. The sun had just begun to show itself when the wind blowing down the river brought to the ears of the watchers the faint boom of the sunrise gun at the Peekskill Camp. As though that had been the signal, the watchers saw the halyards on the flagstaff become taut and then there ran up to its top the white flag. Slocum was dead. This was at just 4:41. There was a rush of newspaper correspondents to the telegraph offices. The work of execution had begun.

Who would be the next was the question that everybody was asking. A crowd of young fellows actually began betting on the question. Down in the other end of the prison yard the big chimney of the engine house was belching forth clouds of black smoke. The firemen were certainly not going to have it said that their neglect or duty caused failure. They were giving the executioners all the power their engines were capable of producing. The wind blew the black smoke from the chimneys directly down over the prison yard and over the roof of the death chamber.

The minutes passed quickly, and soon there was another murmur among the crowd. Almost in a moment the blue flag had been put up before the white flag was. Smiler was the second man. The blue flag was only left up a moment. There had been a lapse of thirty-three minutes between the first and the second executions.

Speculations were running rife as to what was occurring within the prison walls. Were scenes of horror that would make men's blood curdle being enacted there, or was a method of execution in operation that was more humane than past modes and as humane as its advocates claim it to be? Nobody could tell. Up went the black flag, only twenty-six and one-half minutes after the blue one had been put out. Wood, the negro, was dead. They were pushing matters right along within.

Only Jugiro was left. Why had they left him until last? Were they afraid that he would struggle? Strange stories had been told to the effect that the Jap was a perfect beast in strength and that he had made up his mind that he would fight his keepers so hard when they started to take him to the death chair they would have to kill him. Was any such struggle as that going on? The crowd had not ceased asking the question when the red flag went up the staff. It was then 6:00 o'clock, and the entire work of executing four men had been disposed of in an hour and twenty-five minutes. The next thing was to find out how well it had been done.

WITHIN THE DEATH CHAMBER.

What occurred inside the prison walls while the crowd was watching the signals outside can only be told by those who were there and by those to whom the doings were told. There was unanimity of opinion, however, among all that made a solid basis to work on, provided one was ready to accept the statements of the witnesses.

Among were Dr. A. H. Rockwell of this city, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, Dr. Southwick of Buffalo, Dr. Daniels of Buffalo, Dr. Barber of Sing Sing, Prof. Laudy of Columbia College, the Rev. S. G. Law, Dr. Samuel B. Ward of Albany, Dr. Frank Townsend of Auburn, the Rev. Father John B. Creeden, E. F. Davis, Warden Durston of Auburn Prison, G. E. Oliver, the Rev. Father Lynch, the Rev. Father Hogan, Chaplain Edgerton, E. O. Brown, Chief Keeper Connaughton, George Beckman, and keepers and electricians.

Many of these, as those familiar with the history of the electrical execution law well know, are so firmly pledged to this system of execution that they cannot be regarded entirely as unbiased witnesses. This, however, cannot apply to the clergymen or to the guards, and it was from these that the information as to what happened in the death chamber mostly came. This story of the hour and twenty-five minutes in the death chamber was obtained in the main from one of the four guards who formed the death watch for the condemned men and acted as deputies in the executions, from one of the Catholic priests, who acted as spiritual adviser to one of the condemned, and from a clergyman who was present.

The four guards of the death watch were selected to escort the condemned men from the cells to the chair and place them in position to receive the current. The guards were Kirsch, Dorenbecker, Partridge, and Baxter. One of them told a TIMES reporter the particulars of the work assigned to them. The condemned men behaved themselves well and made no trouble, he said.

"Early in the morning," he went on, "the witnesses were escorted out to where the chair was, and they looked at it and the electrical machinery very closely. We were told to bring in Slocum first, and the Warden told us about when he wanted us to be ready. It was very easy. Kirsch and Dorenbecker went to Slocum's cell and told him to get ready to come with them. When the Warden notified us that he was ready, they said to Slocum, 'Come, now,' and he replied 'All right.'

"Fathers Hogan, Lynch, and Creeden had been with him for some time. When Slocum was taken out, Father Hogan went to Wood's cell and staid there, while the others went into the death room. Principal Keeper Connaughton helped Partridge and Baxter put on the straps and fix the electrodes. They did not allow any talking after Slocum was in the chair. He sat very still and was not much excited. Electrician Davis turned on the current, and the man died at once. Pretty soon the two guards undid the straps and carried the body into the room where the autopsy was to be held.

"Kirsch and Dorenbecker brought in Sutler. Chaplain Edgerton had been talking and praying with him earlier in the morning, and he came with him into the chamber, while the two priests who had come into the room with Slocum went out into the cell room. I think they went to Wood's cell. The two guards and Mr. Connaughton put on the straps just as they did on Slocum, and Davis turned on the current. The guards carried the body into the room where the autopsy was to be held.

"When it came Wood's turn Partridge and Baxter brought him in. Father Creeden came in with him. He made no trouble, and he was strapped into the chair just as the others had been, and after the current had been turned on and he was dead, the body was carried in beside the other two.

"We expected the Jap might make trouble when we went for him, but he did not. Mr. Law was with him, and they had been having a talk on religious subjects. Mr. Law came out of the cell with him and went into the death room and up to the chair when the guards were strapping him in. Jugiro was quiet and made no objections to taking his seat and letting us fix the straps. Davis worked the electrical machinery on him as he had on all the others, and when he was dead the body was carried to the room where the others were and laid beside them, the four of them all in a row. I can't say how much current was used or go into all the fine points, because I was attending to the straps and had nothing to do with anything except to bring in the men, help strap them in, and carry them out. It wasn't a very hard job."

The story as continued by the priest and the clergyman deals more directly with the question of the success of the executions. Both declared absolutely that none of the executed men was burned or disfigured in any way, and insisted that any statement to the contrary would be amply disproved when the doctors made their report on the autopsies. Their story ran as follows:

It was a solemn procession that passed into the room where the electric chair had been placed. Indeed, the solemnity of the occasion was never for a moment marred. The Warden and Principal Keeper Connaughton led the way from Slocum's cell. Fathers Creeden and Lynch followed with the first of the quartet who were to suffer a life for a life punishment. As they passed into the room Slocum's head was bowed. He was silent and wore a fixed look upon his countenance. He was not asked if he cared to say anything and apparently he would not have done so had an invitation been given him.

He was dressed in a new black diagonal coat, with dark trousers, white [illegible] turndown collar, and black tie. He [illegible] the chair. The assistants immediately began to secure him. Straps fastened to the chair were passed across his chest and under the arms, and tightened. Other straps were placed over the arms just above the wrist. These were strongly secured so that it would be impossible for any distorting movements to result. The legs were also firmly strapped to the chair. Then around the head were carried the belts or bands across the face. One passed just over the upper lip, while another crossed the beard.

This was all done very quickly, the assistants, under the direction of Dr. MacDonald, being accurate in every movement and working with celerity. The fastening of the electrodes was observed with more attention, however, by the little company of medical men and scientists.

The condemned murderer continued very quiet as the figure 4 over his head was loosened and the final preparations made for the passing of the current of electricity through his body. The electrode was in position in front of his forehead. A wet sponge in the electrode was put in position against the forehead. The lower electrode was then fastened to the calf of the leg, a rent having been made in the trousers for that purpose.

Only one more movement of apparatus was necessary, and this was to attach the wires to the electrodes, the work of a second. The solemn moment had then arrived, and the witnesses with care watched every movement. A glance at the apparatus was sufficient for the electricians to see that all was right.

A slight movement of the head communicated the fact that all was ready to Warden Brown. The sponges had been wet with salt water, the chair and its straps had been inspected. The details had been carried out with such celerity that some witnesses did not think it took over two minutes.

Warden Brown gave one look at the chair and then dropped his handkerchief. It was a sign to Mr. Davis, the electrician, to turn on the current by means of a switch lever, and in turn to signal to the executioner in an adjacent closet to switch the current into the chair and through the body of the victim.

It was the crucial moment for the electricians and the Warden. It was the one moment upon which success or failure depended.

A current of about 1,350 volts passed through the body, and Slocum was dead. Muscular contraction had not been strong, nor had it been of such a character as to shock the eye-witness. It was not till then that those watching spoke. The time of contact was about twenty-five seconds. Dr. MacDonald has a record, but he did not make it known yesterday.

The engine room was signaled and the dynamo stopped. Gathering around the chair, the attendants unloosened the straps. The body was limp. It was taken from the chair and placed upon the operating table in the adjoining room for the autopsy.

The witnesses pronounced the execution successful, as the chair was again put in order to receive another of those to suffer death. It did not require much time for the straps to be rearranged. This time it was Smiler's turn. Physically he was the weakest of the four, and there had been some fears expressed that he would break down. His cell was close by, and at the Warden's summons he stepped out. The two Protestant clergymen came up to him and supported him as he entered the execution room, not that he needed physical support, but because of their sympathy and sorrow for him.

The wretched man came into the execution chamber with scarcely a tremor. He was singing a Salvation Army melody in a low voice. He went to the chair directly and without ado seated himself and placed his arms on the supports. He kept on singing as the straps were adjusted until that over the face was put in position. His eyes he kept on the floor, only raising them once or twice. The process of fixing the straps was the same precisely as on Slocum, and the electrodes were put into the same position, great care being taken to have the sponges thoroughly wet.

When the Warden, Dr. MacDonald, and the assistants stepped back from the chair the witnesses moved closer to see that everything was done to their satisfaction. Then they moved back a little. The signal was once more given by Dr. MacDonald. Electrician Davis again signaled to the unknown operator of the fatal lever in the closet back of the chair. In an instant Smiler's body became rigid. There was a slight convulsive shudder that passed through the frame of the victim and then his countenance, or at least as much of it as could be seen, turned pale. The current was kept on about twenty-five seconds. Smiler was dead and his death was easy. He was a man of nervous temperament and weak physique.

Smiler's body was unstrapped and taken from the chair to the dissecting tables in the adjoining autopsy room. It was announced by the experts at the time that he was dead almost the instant the current struck him.

Smiler, it is said, made a full confession to the prison officials of the crime for which he was to die a short time before he was taken from his cell. This confession wholly exonerated the other persons whom his testimony at the time of his trial and his later utterances had implicated.

A STRONGER CURRENT FOR WOOD.

The chair was next prepared for Wood. Being a negro, with a thick skull and naturally greater resistance powers, the current was run up to 1,550 volts. Wood walked into the death chamber like a man, unaided. He was muttering psalms in a low voice and continued to do so as he was strapped into the chair. He gazed around as his executioners were doing their work until the straps were put around his head and face. Then he closed his eyes and kept them closed while the experts were examining the arrangements to see that they were perfect. Once again the signal was given to the electrical director to notify the man in the closet to throw the current to the death chair. The result was exactly the same as in the two preceding cases. The current was kept on a few seconds longer, however. To all appearances his death was immediate. Wood's body, too, was taken into the dissecting room.

Jugiro was the last of the four. The powerful Japanese, whose repulsive features and uncivilized ways had put the poor wretch beyond the pale of companionship with his fellow-prisoners or his guards, was expected to make all the trouble of the afternoon, if there was to be any trouble. At the last, after he was dead and nearly every one supposed that he had died an utter pagan, without any shadow of religious instinct, a story was told that he had a spot in his tough old heart that was softer than the rest. The Rev. Mr. Law, who was once a missionary to Japan and spoke to Jugiro in his native tongue, was with him yesterday morning, and conversed with him and tried to tell him something that might comfort his soul just as he was about to die.

Jugiro was on his good behavior on his execution morning, and he talked with Mr. Law for some time in a quiet, serious way. He was sitting on the floor of his cell when the keepers and the Warden called for him and told him it was time for him to go. He made no delay. He made no resistance, but promptly rose and came out of the cell quietly and with a dignity that would have surprised his keepers a month ago. A stubby beard of several days' growth covered his face. His dress was like that of the three who had preceded him to the chair. He made no sign that he knew where he was going or that he had heard any of the death processions which had gone ahead of the one in which he was the central figure.

No pinions were put upon his arms, but the two guards went beside him each with his hand upon his shoulders. Jugiro looked at the crowd of witnesses with a face as stolid as when he had been sitting in his cell alone looking at the bare wall. He seat-

ed himself in the chair and was quiet while his arms were fastened to the chair and the electrodes adjusted. Mr. Low went to the chair and said something to him, to which he made no response by word or look. The straps were quickly buckled, and the switches turned, and death came as it had come to the others. The guards carried the body to the room adjoining.

The informants of THE TIMES on these details further said that when, after the executions were over, they went into the dissecting room and looked at the bodies of the four executed men, they appeared almost as natural as in life. They were in a natural position, and the faces looked exceedingly lifelike. The eyes were partially opened. Particular attention was given to seeing whether the flesh was burned where it had come in contact with the electrodes. It was not, except on Slocum's forehead, where there was just the faintest shadow of a discoloration.

The witnesses left the death chamber and went to the Warden's office. From there they strolled out to the lawn. As a whole they were not at all a demoralized-looking lot of men. Some of them, of course, looked badly "rattled," but considering the terrible ordeal they had just passed through they looked pretty strong. To be sure, some had not witnessed all the executions. They certainly showed no evidences of having been through such scenes as did the witnesses to the Kemmler execution, who, doctors and all, were so weak when they came out of the Auburn death room that stimulants had to be administered to most of them. All the witnesses of to-day's four executions were enjoying a hearty breakfast ~~[illegible]~~ hour after their work was done.

The success of the executions is undoubtedly due to the perfect condition of the apparatus. Everything was in the finest order, as many tests had shown. There were full 2,000 volts at hand if they were needed. Large sponges were placed under the electrodes to prevent burning, instead of small ones such as were used in the Kemmler case. Again, it is believed that a better contact was secured by placing of the electrodes at the forehead and around the leg instead of at the base of the brain and the base of the spine, as was done with Kemmler. An electrode placed in the latter position is liable to slip if the body is at all wrenched out of position.

THE AUTOPSIES.

The autopsies were begun as soon as the physicians could prepare themselves. They had breakfast after the executions, and then began the examination. The body of Jugiro, the last to die, was first placed under the knife. It was said that this was done because the conditions in a body which had been dead but a short time were somewhat different from those in a body which had been dead longer. It was also said that no burns or marks were found on the bodies at the forehead or the calf of the leg where the electrodes had been applied.

The doctors who conducted the operations were MacDonald, Rockwell, Southwick, and Daniels and Prof. Landy. Word was brought to the watchers outside that the entire day would be devoted to the examinations and it would probably be 7 o'clock before the physicians would be able to give any summary of their findings. There were hints that Dr. MacDonald would prepare a statement for publication on this point, but when their work was over, the doctor said he would not do this for the present.

The examination was minute and critical, especial attention being given to the surface of the body and to the vital parts. It was rumored that on Slocum's leg there was a burned place where the electrode had been applied, but there was no official authority for this statement.

The doctors did not require as much time as had been expected for the examination, although the work was not completed, in the sense that the examination is ended as results have been reached. MacDonald took very full notes as the work went on, and others made special notes of different conditions in various of the men. Dr. Daniels aided only in the examination of Slocum's body. Parts of the vital organs were taken for investigation under the microscope by the doctors.

The copious rough notes which were taken will be framed into a report. Much attention was paid to the effects of the current on the brain, and the physicians expect to secure valuable facts from the comparison of the effects of the same current on four men of such different types and temperaments as those which lay before them on the table yesterday. They considered the occasion one of rare interest and importance from a scientific standpoint.

AFTER THE EXECUTIONS.

Half an hour passed after the red flag had been dropped, which told that the Japanese, the last of the quartet, had been killed, before there were signs of life inside the prison. The appearance of some of the favored convicts, whose good behavior has given them positions outside the prison, had been put off until two hours later than on ordinary mornings. No whistles blew. The guards within allowed the usual hour for waking the prisoners to go by and there were no ~~[illegible]~~ except those in the office portion of the building, which had been going all night. Except for the flags nothing had been seen to indicate that anybody in the prison had been awake.

Then at length there were moving figures in the Warden's office. The window shades were raised, and the forms of men in their shirt sleeves could be seen hurrying about. Some one opened the door which leads to the little hallway at the main entrance and beckoned to the guard in front. He went within the prison and the door closed behind him. It opened in a moment and Fathers Hogan and Creedon came out. They refused to answer questions and hurried away from the place. Soon after they had gone the hall door of the prison entrance was opened to admit the morning light and air. The shades were raised, and the prison took on its usual business aspect. From out the entrance came the Rev. Silas W. Edgerton, the prison chaplain, and the Rev. S. G. Law, the Tombs chaplain, arm in arm. They started at a brisk walk across the street and up the steps leading to the bluff that overhangs the prison site.

There were many lively chases for the witnesses as they came from the prison and went to their trains. The prison carriages were used, and Warden Brown had the swiftest of his horses harnessed to them, for he wanted to get those who had witnessed the scenes in the death room away from the newspaper men as

quickly as he could. Each carriage was at the steps before the Warden allowed his guests to come into sight. A guard then escorted each of them from the door, and, hurrying him into the carriage, the driver lashed the horses to their quickest pace, and away they went in a whirl of dust. The reporters met the witnesses at the station and there got such statements from them as they could.

The witnesses would not go into the details of the scenes they had witnessed. Several of them undoubtedly had decidedly unpleasant memories of the death room, for some of the party could not nerve themselves to witness all four executions, and, after the third, had to be taken from the room to one of the Warden's rooms, where the guards threw cold water in their faces and gave them restoratives. These witnesses looked haggard and worn as if they had been through some terrible ordeal.

A change was made in the hours of the prison routine and the men were kept in their cells for an hour or two later than usual. Except for this and the constant flights from the prison door of the witnesses, as the Warden sent them spinning to their trains, the affairs about the institution gradually took on their every-day air. The lockstep gang from the old female prison on the bluff went down the hill to the shops just as usual, and the gangs inside the wall were sent to their work as they are sent every day. Business was not interrupted in the least.

Yet the prisoners were well aware of what was going on. Warden Brown had given them about as much information as he had given to the reporters. Some of them knew of the flag signals, and so they walked to their places they turned and looked at the staff to see if perhaps the red rag which told of the death of Jugiro might still be there. But it had been taken down, and the men went quietly about their work.

One incident of the morning was the arrival of a coffin for Smiler. At 7:20 o'clock a telegram, signed by the Warden, was sent to Fred Hulberg of 205 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New-York, asking him to come and take away the body. Four or five years ago Smiler worked for Hulberg, who keeps an undertaking establishment, and Mrs. Smiler had asked him to see that the body was buried. Hulberg came to Sing Sing as soon as he received the telegram. With him, he brought a plain, white-pine box containing a coffin, and this was carried at once up to the prison gate, while Hulberg presented his credentials. He was told that the convict's body would not be ready to be given up until to-morrow. He came away and the coffin was taken up to one end of the prison and a convict unloaded it and placed it on end to wait until the scientific men had completed the autopsy on the body that was finally to rest in it.

After that the hours dragged along without notable incident until well into the afternoon. The guards, with their guns, walked up and down before the prison, and from time to time some messenger, wearing the white cap of the prison official, announced that the doctors were conducting the autopsy, which they thought would last all day. It was over about 3 o'clock, and in half an hour the physicians who had been making the examinations came out in a body. They climbed into a large wagon and were driven to the railroad station.

From that time on the place had its usual uninviting aspect. The guards remained on duty. It began to rain and the watchers scattered, and visitors who came to see their friends were admitted just as they are on days when no condemned men have been put out of the world.

WARDEN BROWN IS SATISFIED.

Warden Brown sealed up his lips as tight as a drum after the autopsy was over. He would not see reporters, and there were manifest intentions on the part of the guards to keep him away from the newspaper men. At a little after 4 o'clock a TIMES reporter asked the guard at the main entrance if Mr. Brown could be seen.

"Mr. Brown is asleep in his bed," was the reply.

At that very moment Mr. Brown happened to be standing, in plain sight of everybody, at the prison door, and the guard's attention was called to this fact. He then said he would take a note to the Warden. This question was written and sent to him:

"Is it true that you are intending to make any statement of any nature to the newspaper men at any time this afternoon?"

The Warden took the note and retired to his office. He remained out of sight for three or four minutes and then sent a messenger to the guard with a telegraph blank on which was written the following:

The law prohibits me from making any statement except the fact that on this 7th day of July, 1891, the four condemned men were executed according to the law governing such cases. W. E. BROWN.

A little later a TIMES reporter went to see [illegible] pending in a [illegible] that his mission was as much for the good of the Warden as for himself brought the Warden to the door. He invited the reporter in. He was told that by surrounding his executions with so much mystery and red tape he had given some one an opportunity to send a story broadcast that the executions were a regular slaughter. This started the Warden.

"I can assure you," he said, "on my honor as a man and before God that those executions went off without a single hitch. Every witness in the death chamber expressed himself to me as more than satisfied at the way they had been conducted and at the results. I do not believe that the lives of four men were ever taken by the law in a more humane way. I am sure that the report of the doctors on the autopsy will bear me out in this, and, further, I am willing at any time, if my superiors see fit to order it, to have the lips of my witnesses unsealed and have all they saw spread before the public.

"Under the law I cannot ask for it, but if it is asked of me by my superior officers I am willing to have the matter decided by investigation. In fact, if the newspapers set me wholly wrong in this matter, I do not know but I will ask for such an investigation."

"Warden," he was asked, "were any of the condemned burned by the current?"

"They were not," he answered earnestly, "and I am willing to go on record as saying so. I must have had a traitor among my witnesses to send out such a report, or else the man who wrote it was deliberately a falsifier."

A SUCCESS, SAY THE WITNESSES.

EXPERTS SATISFIED WITH THE WORKING OF THE CURRENT.

SING SING, July 7.—Dr. A. P. Southwick and Dr. Daniels of Buffalo came from the prison entrance at 3:20 P. M., in time to catch the train for New-York ten minutes later. They had been at Auburn when Kemmler was executed, and Dr. Daniels had assisted at the autopsy then. He had since conducted a series of scientific investigations into the effects on the vital organs of this mode of taking life. Dr. Southwick, the originator of the idea of legal death by electricity, was counted as one whose opinion on the success or failure of the test would be of special value. These gentlemen greeted the newspaper men cordially.

"We wanted to come out of the prison last night to see the boys," Dr. Southwick said, "but since we reached the jail yesterday we have been practically the Warden's prisoners. We could not come out."

"Can you give us any information with reference to the executions that have just taken place?" Dr. Southwick was asked by a TIMES reporter.

"I am sorry to say that we cannot," he said. "The law must be maintained."

"You can say whether the execution was a success. Were you satisfied with the second trial of the law?"

"I was extremely well satisfied," he replied. "Everything passed off well. There was no mishap. I can say that these executions settle all doubts as to the practical working of the law. There can be no question as to its remaining on the statute books."

Dr. Daniels stood beside Dr. Southwick while this was being said. "Were the executions a success?" he was asked.

"They were emphatically successful," he replied.

When the doctor boarded his train a TIMES reporter went with him for a distance. Dr. Daniels said he did not think he would ever witness another electrical execution. He was not fond of such spectacles. He had come to this one because he was anxious to satisfy himself on certain lines suggested at the Kemmler execution.

"I have made microscopical examinations of certain parts of Kemmler's body, which I took at the autopsy," he said. "I have several theories, based on phenomena which I have thus seen, and I wished to ascertain personally if they were correct. I am not now at liberty to say just what those phenomena were, but I may some time. I have taken with me several specimens from the bodies examined to-day, which will be made subjects of further study."

"Have these executions shown any improvements in the art of killing by electricity over the original experiment at Auburn?" he was asked.

"Did you ever hear of the repetition of any great scientific experiment which did not prove to have been greatly improved?" was the reply. "I believe few objections can be made to the executions as now conducted."

"What are the changes in the methods since the Kemmler case?"

"I do not feel at liberty to answer, under the circumstances in which I find myself. Warden Brown will probably tell you what electrodes were used."

"Was death instantaneous?"

"I cannot answer you. We all did as the Warden wished."

"Is the chair the same?"

"Yes; that is, nearly the same. There was a difference in some of the wires. It was practically the same current applied in practically the same way."

"How did the victims behave?"

"They were very docile. They made no resistance. They entered the death room quietly. At once they sat down in the chair, and they died without a struggle."

Carlos F. MacDonald was counted as being better able to detail the scientific side of the execution than any other witness. When he came out of the prison in the afternoon a reporter asked him if the executions had been satisfactory from his standpoint. He replied that he was satisfied that the four men "were all dead."

"Is it true that the Jap made violent resistance?" he was asked.

"Statements to that effect are absolutely false," he replied. "There was nothing to mar the dignity of the occasion."

"Is it true that two shocks were given to the condemned men?"

"I do not precisely understand what you mean," he said.

"A report has been circulated that in each case the current was turned on twice; that when it was shut off the first time the men were breathing and in other respects behaving as Kemmler did?"

"I will not say anything as to the details of the execution. I do not think I could consistently."

"Will you say what was the duration of the current through the bodies of the men?"

"I have not my notes with me. I cannot go into details," replied the doctor.

In answer to a question as to the truth of the statement of the flesh being burned, he said: "The contact was direct and forcible and death was instantaneous."

"Eminently satisfactory," were the words of Dr. Alphonso D. Rockwell of New-York, who was one of the witnesses. He was a member of the Governor's commission which reported in favor of electricity as a method of killing condemned criminals. Dr. Rockwell returned home from Sing Sing to-day strongly grounded in the belief that the success of the new law had been demonstrated.

"I do not feel at liberty to go into details," he said, "but I am free to say that so far as speedy death is concerned and the absence of revolting and disagreeable accessories, the official acts that I witnessed this morning were completely successful."

"Is it true that in one or more of the cases the flesh of the occupant of the fatal chair was burned?" the doctor was asked.

"I will neither affirm nor deny any such statement as that," replied Dr. Rockwell, "but I am willing to say that any method of execution that would be accompanied by the burning of flesh would not be a complete success."

On the 14th of February, 1890, a letter from Dr. Rockwell was printed in THE TIMES, in which he said: "If the law must kill, let it kill decently," and also that "under the application of a deadly current of electricity a person would not suffer pain a fraction of a second." The doctor was asked whether in view of what he had witnessed in Sing Sing Prison he was prepared to reaffirm the sentiments expressed in that letter. He promptly replied:

"Yes, Sir; my observation this morning has satisfied me that the new law, as carried into effect in the cases of the four condemned murderers, meets all the requirements for killing, decently, a man sentenced to death. I am furthermore convinced that it is utterly impossible for any man to suffer pain who receives 1,500 volts of electricity."

"Did Slocum, Wood, Smiler, and Jugiro each receive at least 1,500 volts?"

"Well, to answer that question would be entering into details," responded Dr. Rockwell. "I have said that the killing was without any revolting or disagreeable features."

The doctor added that he thought the newspaper men should have received more considerate treatment. "If the weather had been stormy," said he, "the boys would have been in a pretty bad way."

The Rev. Mr. Law, Chaplain of the Tombs, and Chaplain Edgerton came from the prison together. Mr. Edgerton said that he would not then say a word with reference to the execution.

"I am pledged to secrecy," he told a TIMES reporter.

Mr. Law at first said the same.

"Were the executions a success?" he was asked.

"I cannot discuss the details," he said.

"Was death instantaneous?"

"I will say that apparently death was instantaneous and painless. I have had misgivings as to these executions," he added, "and feared a failure or a repetition of the Kemmler horror, but now I am satisfied that it was not a horror. I think it a great improvement upon the old method of taking life by hanging. During my long stay at the Tombs I have seen many executions, but this, I think, is a great step in advance and a decided improvement in the method."

The testimony of the clergymen was rated of the best if it could be had, because they were supposed to be free from any political motives, which have been attributed to some who were witnesses of the execution. Something, it was thought, could be inferred from the appearance of those who had seen the fourfold homicide as they came from the ordeal. The clergymen were the first to come out. There was nothing to indicate that they had witnessed any scenes of especial horror.

In the afternoon Chaplain Edgerton was more inclined to talk. He said to a TIMES reporter that he believed the executions should be set down as having been successfully conducted. The men had made no struggle. He said he believed it would be wise if the pledge of secrecy could be relaxed to an extent that would allow him conscientiously to give to the public some of the details of the scenes he had witnessed. He must, however, confer with the Warden first.

George E. Oliver of Albany, a personal friend of Warden Brown, was one of the witnesses, having been given an invitation by the Warden simply as an act of courtesy.

"I am pledged to secrecy," Mr. Oliver said. "I can only say that the executions were successfully conducted."

"Is it true that there were repetitions of the scene when Kemmler was executed?" he was asked.

"I am surprised to learn that such a story is in circulation," he replied.

Electrician E. F. Davis and Prof. Landy of Columbia College hurried away without wishing to talk of the executions, and contented themselves with merely stating that there was no hitch, and that they could only be termed successful.

Ex-Warden Brush drove up to the prison after the infliction of the death penalty had been accomplished. He had not wished to see the executions, but he said that there had been no doubt in his mind of the success of the methods employed. The apparatus had been left in perfect order when he left the prison. Experiments upon horses had proved its effectiveness beyond doubt.

E. A. Brown, the purchasing agent of the prison, was one of the first to come among the reporters after the last of the flags had gone up. He had been in an adjoining room during the time the executions were going on.

"What success did the Warden have?" he was asked.

"Good," he said, "as nearly as I could ascertain. The whole affair passed off quietly."

"Were there any struggles?"

"See here," he replied; "you boys know I am not allowed to talk about the killing of these men. Yesterday, however, I saw them kill a horse with the same machinery. He was stone dead as quick as lightning. He died in his tracks before he had time to fall down. It was so sudden that his eye remained open and life-like. Now, a man ought to be no harder to kill than a horse. If you can draw any inferences from the killing of that horse, you are at liberty to do so."

"Are we to infer that the men died as quickly as the horse, and that the shock was so sudden that their features had no time for distortion?"

"You may infer what you please," Mr. Brown replied. "But some people tumble down when a house falls on them."

Deputy Attorney General Hogan was within the prison during the hour and a half the men were being killed, although he was not in the death chamber.

"I am under no pledge of secrecy," he said, after it was all over, "and I can tell nothing at first hand because I did not see the execution. I came as the legal adviser of the Warden, if advice were necessary, in view of the propositions that were in sight looking to a stay of proceedings in any of the cases. I was present at the breakfast table, however, when many of the witnesses were discussing what had taken place. They talked freely, and rehearsed to some extent the proceedings in the case of each of the condemned men. From what I could gather from this conversation, everything had passed off as satisfactorily as had been anticipated.

"I gathered that all the condemned men had awaited the final moment calmly, and had given no trouble to those who had the unpleasant task of taking their lives. They went to the chair without assistance, and, without exception, were composed and quiet.

"The electrical current, as it appeared from what I heard, produced instantaneous death, and the entire proceedings went on in accordance with the programme with remarkable regularity, and without any annoyance or delay. From the tenor of what the witnesses said at breakfast, I judge that they considered the [illegible] satisfactorily conducted."

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.

DeLancey Nicoll

District Attorney.

0294

BOX:
447

FOLDER:
4119

DESCRIPTION:
Morgenweck, George

DATE:
08/10/91

4119

92 X 1023

McMayor

Witnesses:

Offr O'Connor

Counsel,

Filed 10 day of Aug 189 1

Pleads, Not guilty

THE PEOPLE

vs.

George Morgenweck

Grand Larceny Second Degree.

[Sections 528, 531 — Penal Code.]

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A True Bill.

William Woodruff

Aug 13/91 *Foreman.*

Elmira Ref.

0296

Police Court 2nd District. **Affidavit—Larceny.**

City and County of New York, } ss:

Adolph Hess

of No. 12 Maiden Lane Street, aged 39 years,

occupation Jeweler being duly sworn,

deposes and says, that on the about 14 day of July 189/ at the City of New York,

in the County of New York, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from the possession of deponent, in

the day time, the following property, viz:

The Gold filled Watches - of the Amount and Value one hundred and seventy seven dollars -

($177 00/100)

the property of Deponent

and that this deponent

has a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen and

carried away by George Morgenweck (now here)

from the following facts to wit: That the defendant was in the employ of deponent as a Salesman and Agent, and by virtue of said employment, was entrusted by deponent on the aforesaid date, at his place of business No 12 Maiden Lane - with the aforesaid property to sell and dispose for him, and was to make return to deponent on the 16th day of July 1891, the disposition of said property - if said property had been sold by the defendant to return the value thereof in money - or if not sold to return the aforesaid property to deponent - and that about the 20th day of July 1891 - deponent learning that said defendant

Sworn to before me this day of 189

Police Justice

was in Philadelphia - he not having made any return to deponent of the aforesaid property to that date - deponent on the 22nd day of July 1891 - went to Philadelphia - and there saw the defendant - who handed deponent five Pawn Tickets - representing five Watches which he had Pawned and Pledged - and deponent further says that he went to the City of Newark, State of New Jersey - to a Pawn Office represented by one of the Pawn tickets given to deponent by the defendant - and there saw and redeemed the said Watch represented by said Ticket given to him by the defendant and recognized the same as one of the Watches he had given defendant on the aforesaid date And deponent further says that he has seen one of the Watches represented by one of the Pawn Tickets given deponent by the defendant at Simpson's Pawn Office No 91 Park Row - and recognizes the same as his property and as the property he gave the defendant on the aforesaid date - Deponent therefore charges the defendant with having committed a Larceny and asks that he may be held and dealt with as the Law may direct

Sworn to before me
this 4 day of August 1891

Adolph Lees

Police Justice

0298

Sec. 198—200.

2 District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

George Morgenweck being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is h right to make a statement in relation to the charge against h; that the statement is designed to enable h if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against h that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that h waiver cannot be used against h on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. George Morgenweck

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 23 years

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. New York

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. No 550 North 11th St and Three Weeks

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Salesman

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer.

I am Guilty

George Morgenweck

Taken before me this 4 *day of* August *1891*

Police Justice.

0299

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named [illegible]

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of [illegible] *Hundred Dollars* [illegible] *and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison, of the City of New York, until he give such bail.*

Dated Aug 4 *18*91 [illegible] *Police Justice.*

I have admitted the above-named .....

to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated ..... *18* ..... *Police Justice.*

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named .....

..... *guilty of the offence within mentioned. I order h to be discharged.*

Dated ..... *18* ..... *Police Justice.*

0300

1023

Police Court--- 2 District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Adolph Hess
12 Maiden Lane

1 George Morgenweck
2
3
4

Offence Larceny

Dated August 4 1891

Hogan Magistrate.

Slauson Officer
C. O. Precinct.

Witnesses

No. Street.

No. Street.

No. Street.

$ 1000 to answer G S

Cem

BAILED.

No. 1, by

Residence Street.

No. 2, by

Residence Street.

No. 3, by

Residence Street.

No. 4, by

Residence Street

RECEIVED. AUG 1891 DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

0301

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

against

George Morgenweck

THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, by this indictment, accuse George Morgenweck of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY in the second degree committed as follows:

The said George Morgenweck, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the fourteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms,

five watches of the value of thirty-five dollars each

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one Adolph Hess 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.

De Lancey Nicoll,
District Attorney.

0302

BOX:
447

FOLDER:
4119

DESCRIPTION:
Murphy, Michael

DATE:
08/04/91

4119

32 X 988

Witnesses;

Eddy Lemotte

O J McIntyre

Counsel,

Filed 4 day of Aug 1891

Pleads,

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Michael Murphy

Grand Larceny, first Degree.
(From the Person.)
[Sections 528, 530 — Penal Code].

DE LANCEY NICOLL,
JOHN R. FELLOWS,
District Attorney.

A True Bill.

Wm Wardwell
Foreman

Aug 5/91

Frank G. Lindsay
S. P. 4 yrs.

0304

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. } ss.

Police Court—First District.

Benjamin F. Luider

of No. 98 Clinton Avenue Jersey City Street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the 28th day of July 1891 at the 6th Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, was feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away, from the person of deponent, ~~by force and violence~~ without his consent and against his will, *the following property viz:* One pocket book containing five dollars and sixty five cents good and lawful money of the United States.

of the value of Five dollars and sixty five cents Dollars, the property of deponent.

and that this deponent has a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away ~~by force and violence~~ as aforesaid, by Michael Murphy (now here) for the reason that on the above date deponent was sitting asleep on a bench in City Hall Park. When deponent sat upon said bench previous to going asleep he had said property in the right hand pocket of his trousers. Deponent was informed by Eddy Lemotte and Theodore Gwenninger that while deponent was asleep they saw the defendant approach deponent and insert his hand in deponents pocket, and take therefrom the said pocket book. Deponent is further informed by Officer Thomas McIntyre of the Park Police that he found the defendant lying down in City Hall Park and that said

Sworn to before me this 29 day of July 1891

Police Justice

pocket book was in close proximity to him Wherefore deponent charges the said Murphy with the ~~robbery~~ larceny of the aforesaid property and prays that he may be held to answer.

Benj. F. Quidor

Sworn to before me this
28th day of July 1891

[illegible]
Police Justice

0306

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Theodore Groeninger

aged 18 years, occupation None of No. Union Hill New Jersey Street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of Benjamin F. Luder and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own knowledge.

Sworn to before me, this 28 *day of* July 1896, } x Th Groeninger.

Police Justice.

(3692)

0307

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Thomas McDonnyre

aged 29 years, occupation Police Officer of No. Park Police Street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of Benjamin F. Lender and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own knowledge.

Sworn to before me, this 28 *day of* July 1890. } Thomas F. McDonnyre

Police Justice.

(3692)

0308

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Eddy Lemotte

aged 16 years, occupation None of No. 20 Home Street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of Benjamin F. Luder and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own knowledge.

Sworn to before me, this 28 *day of* July 1896, } Eddy Lamotte.

Police Justice.

(3692)

0309

Sec. 198—200.

1 District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Michael Murphy being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Michael Murphy

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 47 years

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. Ireland

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. No Home

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. None

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer. I am not guilty.

x Michael Murphy

Taken before me this 28 *day of* July, 1891

Police Justice.

0310

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named Defendant

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Three Hundred *Dollars, and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison, of the City of New York, until he give such bail.*

Dated July 28 *1891* *Police Justice.*

I have admitted the above-named

to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated *18* *Police Justice.*

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named

guilty of the offence within mentioned. I order he to be discharged.

Dated *18* *Police Justice.*

0311

988

Police Court--- 5 **District.**

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Benjamin F. Linder
98 Clinton Ave
1. Michael Murphy
2.
3.
4.

Offence Robbery
Larceny pick pocket

BAILED.

No. 1, by
Residence Street.

No. 2, by
Residence Street.

No. 3, by
Residence Street.

No. 4, by
Residence Street.

Dated July 28 1891

Divver Magistrate.

McDarby Officer.

Park Precinct.

Witnesses Eddy Lemotte
No. Street.

Theodore Gwenninger
No. Street.

Thomas McDarbye
No. Park Police Street.

$ No answer G. S.

$1.62 Witnesses committed to Thos. Detention in default $10 bail each

Committed

0312

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

POLICE COURT, 1 DISTRICT.

Thomas McIntyre

of No. Park Place Street, aged 29 years,

occupation Policeman being duly sworn deposes and says,

~~that on the~~ _____ day of _____ 188

~~at the City of New York, in the County of New York,~~

Theodore Gweninger (now here) is a material witness against Michael Murphy charged with Larceny from the person. On complainant's cause the suspect that the said Gweninger will not appear to testify when wanted he prays that the said Gweninger be held in default of One Hundred Dollars to appear when wanted.

Thomas R. McIntyre

Sworn to before me, this 28 day of July 1889

Police Justice.

0313

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

POLICE COURT, 1 DISTRICT.

Thomas McIntyre

of No. Park Police Street, aged 29 years,

occupation Policeman being duly sworn deposes and says,

that ~~on the~~ day of 188

~~at the City of~~ New York, in the County of New York,

Eddy Lemotte (now here) is a material witness against Michael Murphy charged with Larceny from the person. And as deponent has cause to believe that the said Lemotte will not appear to testify when wanted he prays that the said Lemotte be obliged to furnish bonds for his appearance.

Thomas R. McIntyre

Sworn to before me, this 29 day of July 188

Police Justice.

0314

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
against
Michael Murphy

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment accuse Michael Murphy of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY in the first ~~degree~~, committed as follows:

The said Michael Murphy

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the 28th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ~~eighty~~ ninety one, in the night time of the said day, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, one pocketbook of the value of twenty-five cents.

$5.05 one promissory note for the payment of money of the kind commonly called United States Treasury Notes, of the denomination and value of five dollars; one promissory note for the payment of money of the kind commonly called Bank Notes, of the denomination and value of five dollars; one United States Gold Certificates, of the denomination and value of five dollars; one United States Silver Certificates, of the denomination and value of five dollars;

two promissory notes for the payment of money of the kind commonly called United States Treasury Notes, of the denomination and value of two dollars each; two promissory notes for the payment of money of the kind commonly called Bank Notes, of the denomination and value of two dollars each; two United States Gold Certificates, of the denomination and value of two dollars each; two United States Silver Certificates, of the denomination and value of two dollars each;

five promissory notes for the payment of money, of the kind commonly called United States Treasury Notes, of the denomination and value of one dollar each; five promissory notes for the payment of money of the kind commonly called Bank Notes, of the denomination and value of one dollar each; five United States Gold Certificates, of the denomination and value of one dollar each; five United States Silver Certificates, of the denomination and value of one dollar each

twenty cents of a number, kind and denomination to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, of the value of five dollars & sixty five cents

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one Benjamin F. Lindor on the person of the said Benjamin F. Lindor then and there being found, from the person of the said Benjamin F. Lindor 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.

DeLancey Nicoll,
District Attorney.

0315

BOX:
447

FOLDER:
4119

DESCRIPTION:
Murphy, Thomas

DATE:
08/05/91

4119

Witnesses:

John Jantek

46/ X JBu 983

Counsel,

Filed 5 day of Aug 189 1

Pleads, Not guilty

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Thomas Murphy

Grand Larceny, Second Degree.
[Sections 528, 531, Penal Code.]

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

William Woodruff

Foreman.

Aug 10/91

Pleaded N.G. 2deg

S.P. 2½ yrs.

0317

Police Court 3 District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County of New York, } ss:

John Jantek

of No. 216 Stanton Street, aged 29 years, occupation Liquor dealer being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the 28 day of July 189 / at the City of New York, in the County of New York, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from the possession of deponent, in the day time, the following property, viz:

Good and lawful money of the United States of the Amount and value of Sixty dollars ($60.00/100)

the property of deponent

and that this deponent has a probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away by Thomas Murphy (number) from the fact that at about 11 O'clock am of said date defendant (number) and two others not yet arrested went to deponents place at the above number and said two unknown persons not yet arrested engaged deponent in conversation and while so engaged deponents saw defendant go behind the counter and take said property out of the money drawer and then all three of defendants made their escape. Deponent sa

Sworn to before me, this day of 189

Police Justice.

requested by officer Wm. J. McCormack of the 13th Precinct that he immediately thereafter be arrested defendant (name unknown) and proceed concealed upon his person said property. Defendant prays that defendant be held to answer and be dealt with as the law directs.

Sworn to before me
this 29th day of July 1891 } Jake Jantick

Police Justice

0319

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

aged ——— years, occupation Police Officer of No.

Street, being duly sworn, deposes and

says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of John Jantek

and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own knowledge.

Sworn to before me, this 29 *day of* July 1890, } William J. McCormick

Police Justice.

(3692)

0320

Sec. 198—200.

3 District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Thomas Murphy being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to enable him if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver cannot be used against him on the trial.

Question. What is your name.

Answer. Thomas Murphy

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 21 yrs

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. New York

Question. Where do you live, and how long have you resided there?

Answer. 316 ~~W~~ Houston St 6 months

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Tinsmith

Question. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation?

Answer. I am not guilty

Thomas Murphy

Taken before me this 29 *day of* [illegible] *1884*

[illegible]

Police Justice.

0321

It appearing to me by the within depositions and statements that the crime therein mentioned has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the within named Defendant

guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same and he be admitted to bail in the sum of Ten Hundred Dollars, and be committed to the Warden and Keeper of the City Prison, of the City of New York, until he give such bail.

Dated July 29 18[illegible] [signature] Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named

to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.

Dated 18 Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named

guilty of the offence within mentioned. I order h to be discharged.

Dated 18 Police Justice.

0322

983

Police Court--- 3 District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

John Jantek

vs.

1 Thomas Murphy

2

3

4

Offence Grand Larceny

BAILED,

No. 1, by

Residence Street.

No. 2, by

Residence Street.

No. 3, by

Residence Street.

No. 4, by

Residence Street

Dated July 29 1891

Duffy Magistrate.

Brennan & McCormack Officers

13 Precinct.

Witnesses Frank Elbert

No. 29 Ave C Street.

Officer McCormack

No. 13th Precinct Street.

No. Street.

$1000 to answer

Larceny

0323

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

against

Thomas Murphy

THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, by this indictment, accuse Thomas Murphy

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

The said Thomas Murphy

late of the City of New York in the County of New York aforesaid, on the 28th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, in the day time of said day, divers promissory notes for the payment of money, being then and there due and unsatisfied (and of the kind known as United States Treasury Notes), of a number and denomination to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, for the payment of and of the value of $60.00 thirty dollars; divers other promissory notes for the payment of money, being then and there due and unsatisfied (and of the kind known as Bank Notes), of a number and denomination to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, for the payment of and of the value of thirty dollars; divers United States Silver Certificates, of a number and denomination to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, of the value of thirty dollars; divers United States Gold Certificates, of a number and denomination to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, of the value of thirty dollars; divers coins of a number, kind and denomination to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, of the value of thirty dollars

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one John Jantek 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.

DE LANCEY NICOLL,
District Attorney.