

0222

**BOX:**

478

**FOLDER:**

4374

**DESCRIPTION:**

Vanignai, Dominick

**DATE:**

04/22/92



4374

0223

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

Counsel, *[Signature]*  
Filed day of April 1892  
Pleads, *[Signature]*

*[Signature]*  
Burglary in the Third Degree,  
Section 498, to wit: *[Signature]*

THE PEOPLE  
vs.  
Dominick Vagnoni

De LANCEY NICOLL,  
District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

*[Signature]*  
Foreman.

Part 3. April 28/92-  
Tried & Acquitted.

Witnesses:  
*[Signature]*  
*[Signature]*

0224

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

Police Court— District.

City and County { ss.:  
of New York,

of No. 60 1/2 Baxter

occupation... Clothier

deposes and says, that the premises No 60 1/2 Baxter

in the City and County aforesaid the said being a Store on the ground  
floor of the 5 Story brick dwelling  
and which was occupied by deponent as a Clothing Shop  
and in which there was at the time of human being, ~~by name~~

were BURGLARIOUSLY entered by means of forcibly

By using a pen  
the door leading into the back Store  
from the hallway of said premiseson the 10th day of April 1887 in the night time, and the  
following property feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away, viz:One Coat of the value of  
Four Dollars

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 bySamuel Vanignai (nowhere)  
for the reasons following, to wit: That on the night of said  
day deponent securely locked and  
fastened the door of said premises  
by means of a lock key with a  
wooden bar and deponent is informed  
by Morris Brown of 60 1/2 Baxter Street  
that about the hour of 9 o'clock p.m. on  
the night of the said day, he saw said  
defendant at the said door which was

0225

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

partially open and having his arms through  
said bar pressing said coat and that  
he caused defendant and defendant  
further says that he caught said  
defendant at said door and caused  
him to be arrested and charged him  
with the Burglary aforesaid

Sworn to before me } Jurin  
this 11th day of April 188 }  
W. W. W. }  
Police Justice

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 188  
Police Justice.

I have admitted the above named  
to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.  
Dated 188  
Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named  
guilty of the offence mentioned, I order he to be discharged.  
Dated 188  
Police Justice.

Police Court, District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,  
on the complaint of

Offence—BURGLARY.

23.

1  
2  
3  
4

Dated 188

Magistrate.

Officer.

Clerk.

Witnesses,

No. Street,

No. Street,

No. Street,

\$ to answer General Sessions.

0226

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

CITY AND COUNTY }  
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

aged 14 years, occupation

School Boy  
68<sup>th</sup> Street

of No.

Street, being duly sworn deposes and

says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of

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

Sworn to before me, this

11th  
day of April

1888

James Brown  
Police Justice.

0227

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

Sec. 198-200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.  
OF NEW YORK, }

*Lamir Vauignrai* being duly examined before the under-  
signed 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.

*Lamir Vauignrai*

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

*30 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

*Italy*

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

Answer.

*44 Mulberry Street, New York*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer.

*Labourer*

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*  
*Lamir Vauignrai*

Taken before me this

*11th*  
*1894*

Police Justice.

0228

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

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

Police Court District.

THE PEOPLE, vs.

*James Charles*  
*180 1/2 South St.*  
*Samuel Lawrence*

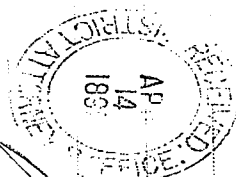
2  
3  
4  
Offense *Drunk*

Date *Sept 11* 189 *2*

*John W. Maden* Magistrate.  
*McClellan* Officer.

*Memo Green* Precinct.  
*60 1/2 Bleecker* Street.

Witness  
No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_



*James Charles*  
*180 1/2 South St.*  
*Samuel Lawrence*

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 \_\_\_\_\_

*James Charles*  
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 *Sept 11* 189 *2* *John W. Maden* Police Justice.

I have admitted the above-named \_\_\_\_\_  
to bail to answer by the undertaking hereto annexed.  
Dated, \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named \_\_\_\_\_  
guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order he to be discharged.  
Dated, \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ Police Justice.

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POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

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**Court of General Sessions of the Peace**  
**OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.**

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

*Dominick Vagnai*

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

*Dominick Vagnai*

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

The said *Dominick Vagnai*

late of the *6th* Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the  
*tenth* day of *April* in the year of our Lord one  
thousand eight hundred and ninety-*two* in the *night* time of the same day, at the  
Ward, City and County aforesaid, a certain building there situate, to wit, the *store* of  
one *Simon Jacks*

there situate, feloniously and burglariously did break into and enter, with intent to commit some  
crime therein, to wit: with intent the goods, chattels and personal property of the said *Simon*  
*Jacks* in the said *store*  
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.



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POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

SECOND COUNT—

And the Grand Jury aforesaid, by this indictment, further accuse the said

*Dominick Vamignai*  
of the CRIME OF *Petit* LARCENY committed as follows:  
The said *Dominick Vamignai*

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 said day, with force and arms,

*one coat of the value of  
four dollars*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one

*Simon Sacks*

in the

*store*

of the said

*Simon Sacks*

there situate, then and there being found, in the *store*  
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 Lancey Nicoll,  
District Attorney*

0231

**BOX:**

478

**FOLDER:**

4374

**DESCRIPTION:**

Voullaire, Alfonso

**DATE:**

04/20/92



4374

0232

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

Witnesses:

Michael Gillon

Deputy of the People

Counsel,

Filed

day of April 1892

Pleads,

28 THE PEOPLE

2443 1892  
Criminal Code

Alfonso Voulare

Forgery in the Second Degree.  
[Sections 511 and 521, Penal Code.]

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL.

Wm. A. Johnson  
Foreman.

Part 2 - Oct 18, 1892.

Guil and Corinited

2, 4, 17, 6, 1892. P

Oct. 28, 1892

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

(First is also submitted to  
Curtis by Wago Cdl)

Mr. Jones	Mr. Clark	Mr. Clark
2 2	"	Mr. Clark
3	"	Mr. Clark

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POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE,  
City and County of New York.

\*\*\*\*\*

The People,

vs.

ALFONSO VOULLAIRE.

"

"

"

"

"

"

Before,

HON. FREDERICK SMYTH,

and a Jury.

\*\*\*\*\*

Tried OCTOBER 14TH, 1892.

Indicted for FORGERY, in the SECOND DEGREE.

Indictment filed APRIL 20TH, 1892.

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APPEARANCES:

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY BARTOW S. WEEKS,

For THE PEOPLE.

WILLIAM C. REDDY, ESQUIRE,

For THE DEFENCE.  
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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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MICHEAL DILLON, called by the People, being duly sworn, testified that he kept a livery stable at 135 East 35th street. He first saw the defendant on the 24th of March. He believed the defendant was in his office once before, but he did not remember seeing him there. On the 24th of March, 1892, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the defendant sent for a carriage, from Mr. Dougan's liquor store, corner of 32nd street and Third avenue. The defendant was indebted to him for about eleven dollars for carriages, at that time. He, the witness, sent a man for the defendant, and told him to collect on the call. The defendant came back to the stable, about four o'clock, in his, the witness's, carriage, with his driver. The defendant came into the office and presented the check in evidence. He told the defendant he did not have money enough to cash the check for him. The defendant said that he had come to pay him, the witness, the bill that he owed him on the books, and asked him to cash the check for him. The defendant asked how much money he had, and he, the witness, told the defendant that probably he only had five or ten dollars. The

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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defendant said, "Well, give me ten dollars, and the balance to-morrow morning." Of course he the witness put his hand in his pocket and gave the defendant ten dollars. The defendant went away in his, the witness's, cab, and kept it out until two o'clock the next morning. He did not see the defendant endorse the check. It was endorsed when he, the witness, got it. He saw the defendant the next morning. The defendant came to his office the next morning, about nine o'clock, while he was at home at breakfast, and his, the witness's, boy told the defendant that he, the witness, was at breakfast. The defendant then came to his, the witness's, house and asked for the balance of the money. It was about nine o'clock. He told the defendant he did not have any money, as he had not had the check cashed. The defendant said he wanted the money before half-past nine o'clock, because he had to meet some people in the Hoffman House. He told the defendant he did not have the money, and then the defendant wanted to know if he couldn't get it cashed from somebody around the neighborhood. He, the witness, said to the defendant, "No;" and then he asked

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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the defendant if he, the defendant, couldn't get the check cashed by Mr. Dougan, where the defendant represented that he was going. The defendant said he did not know. He, the witness, and the defendant went to Mr. Dougan's and Mr. Dougan was not there. They had a drink, and the defendant told the bar-keeper that he had no money to pay for the drinks, and so he, the witness, put his hand in his pocket and paid for the drinks. The defendant did not ask to have the check cashed there. Then he, the witness, went up to the bank, to get the check cashed. The defendant wanted him, the witness, to go to the bank with him. He, the witness, said, no, that the defendant would stay in the office until he, the witness, went to the bank, and when he came back he would give him, the defendant, the money; because he, the witness, did not want the defendant to go. The defendant sat in the office while he, the witness, went to the Lincoln Bank, opposite the Depot in Forty-second street. He, the witness, did not put the check through the bank. He went to the book-keeper there, with whom he was acquainted, and the book-keeper telephoned to the Nassau Bank.



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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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He, the witness, was alongside of the book-keeper when he telephoned. Then he returned to his stable, and found the defendant still there. When he came in, the defendant said, "I am glad to see that you are back." He, the witness, said, "I am sorry I did not get the money; the cashier up in the bank couldn't recognize the signature; it was not plain enough, and he wants you to write it over again on a card. The defendant commenced to curse, and wrote on a card his signature again and said, "Now, I can't wait for the money; give it to Dougan when you get it." The defendant went away, and he, the witness, went back to the bank again, and presented the check and the signature that the defendant wrote on the card, to the book-keeper in the bank. The book-keeper went to the telephone again and telephoned to the Nassau Bank and spoke to him, the witness, and he, the witness, then went down to the Nassau Bank myself and presented the check to be certified. The cashier of the Nassau Bank looked at the check, and said, "I guess not," and wrote two strokes on the face of the check. He, the witness, then went to the police sta-

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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tion, which was opposite his office, and reported to the sergeant at the desk. Then he went back to his office. When he reached there the defendant was not there. He, the witness, then went with the detectives to Dougan's liquor store, but did not find the defendant there. He next saw the defendant two weeks afterwards, when the defendant was arrested. He met him coming down from Mr. Dougan's place, between 36th and 37th streets, with two policemen and Mr. Dougan. He, the witness, had no conversation with the defendant then. He, the witness, went to the police court the same day, and made a complaint against the defendant. In the police station the defendant was searched, and another check was found on him. He, the witness, couldn't swear to the other check. In the Police Court he, the witness, supposed the defendant said that he got the check from a man of the name of Slade, the signer of the check, as the Judge gave the defendant permission to go down and try to get the man Slade. The Judge told the officer to take the defendant to find the man Slade. He, the witness, and the detective and the defendant went downtown, to a saloon in Stanton

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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street. He, the witness, did not know the number of the saloon. The defendant said his valise and papers were at the saloon. The defendant went down stairs in the saloon in Stanton street, and got his valise. They then went to the "World" office. After leaving the "World" office they went to the "Herald" office, looking for the man Slade. They did not find Slade. They returned to the Police Court. The detective then produced the check which had been found on the defendant, and the magistrate asked the detective why he had not presented it at the hearing in the morning. The detective said that he did not think it was necessary, he thought the first check, the check that he presented to him, the witness, was enough. The defendant was examined in the Police Court.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he had had his livery stable at 155 East 35th street after the 16th of December, 1891. When the defendant paid him, the witness, the check, the defendant owed him about eleven dollars. The eleven dollars had not been standing on the books for more than two or three days. At the time of the trial the defendant

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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owed him about \$22.50. The day after he, the witness, cashed the check for the defendant, he received a postal-card from the defendant. The postal-card had been mailed somewhere in New Jersey. The postal-card had been destroyed. The card stated that the defendant would be back on Monday. The defendant did not tell him, the witness, that he had just come from the bank when he gave him the check; and he, the witness, had not told any one that the defendant said that to him. His, the witness's, cab-driver told him the following day that he had been to the bank with the defendant, after closing up hours. He, the witness, did not ask the defendant what the check was given to him for, nor did he ask who Slade was. The defendant gave him, the witness, an order on the World, for the amount of the check, but the order had not been paid. A reporter of the Herald had offered to give him, the witness, the face value for the order, but he, the witness, would not accept the reporter's offer. The order was for seventy-five dollars.

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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OFFICER DENNIS McCARTHY, being duly sworn, testified that he was attached to the 14th precinct. In April, 1892, he was attached to the 21st precinct. On Sunday, the 10th of April, 1892, he left the station house to arrest the defendant. He found the defendant on Third avenue near 36th street, in the street. There was an officer taking the defendant to the station house at the time. He, the witness, then took the defendant into his custody, and took the defendant to the station house. The defendant was searched in the station house, and the check in evidence was found in the defendant's possession. He, the witness, saw the defendant in the Police Court on the following Monday morning. The defendant said in the Police Court that he got the check from a man of the name of Slade. By the direction of Justice Hogan, he, the witness, took the defendant to the Nassau National Bank, in Nassau street. He went to the assistant book-keeper in the Nassau Bank, whose name was Young. The book-keeper took the check, and looked over the books of the bank. The book-keeper then returned and told him, the witness, in the presence of the defendant, that no such party had an ac-

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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count there. The defendant did not say anything when the book-keeper said that. From the Nassau Bank, he, the witness, took the defendant to the "World" Building, top floor. He went to the World Building at the request of the defendant. The defendant said that some one in the World Building owed him some money, and he wanted to get the money, to pay the complainant. He took the defendant to the city editor of the "World". The city editor had a conversation with the defendant. The city editor promised to pay the defendant a sum of money when he produced a certain article, but he, the witness, did not know what the article was about. After leaving the "World" Building, they went to the "Herald" office, at the defendant's request. The defendant said that a man in the "Herald" office, of the name of Slade, owed him some money, and that it was Slade who had given him the check in evidence. They went up to the editorial rooms in the "Herald" office. The defendant asked some one for Mr. Slade, and some one told him that Mr. Slade would be in at a certain time, he, the witness, thought about five or six o'clock. He took the defendant from the "Herald" of-

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POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

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fice to a saloon in Stanton street. The defendant had told the Judge in the Police Court that he would like to get some things from his satchel, which was in Stanton street, and he, the witness, took the defendant there. After the defendant had secured the things out of his satchel, he, the witness, took the defendant back to the Police station. He took the defendant to the Police Court a few days later. In the Police Court he, the witness, saw the defendant sign his statement. The defendant wrote with his left hand. He, the witness, took the defendant down town at the direction of Justice Hogan.

CHARLES H. YOUNG, being duly sworn, testified that he was the assistant book-keeper in the Nassau Bank. He had been connected with the bank four years. He knew the various accounts in the bank. On the 24th of March, 1892, there was no account in that bank of T. S. Slade, nor had there been any such account for three years previous. There was no one who had any account in the bank by the name of Louis Leader; and no one had an account there who signed his name Louis Leader. There were fifteen hundred names in the bank.

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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OTTO STOLTZ, being duly sworn, testified that he was a bar-keeper. On the 28th of February, 1892, he, the witness, cashed a check for the defendant. The witness identified the check. The check was apparently drawn by Edward A. Mosely. The defendant showed him, the witness, a type-written letter, saying that enclosed he, the defendant, would find a check for thirty-five dollars to his, the defendant's, order. On the 29th of February he, the witness, gave the check to some one else to cash for him; and got the money from Mr. Campbell and gave the defendant the balance. He gave the defendant five dollars on account, and put the check in his, the witness's, pocket. He told the defendant he would give him the balance the next day. The defendant came the next day and he, the witness, got the check cashed, and when the defendant came gave him the balance. He, the witness, kept what was due him, and gave the defendant the rest. About six or seven days after, the check came back to him, the witness, from the bank on which it was drawn, in Georgetown, D. C., protested. He, the witness, knew that the defendant had some other checks of Mosely's cashed,



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POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

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besides the one the defendant gave him. The defendant said that he was employed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, of Washington, but after that he, the witness, found out that the defendant was not in the employ of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of which Mosely was secretary. When the check came back he, the witness, found that this was no so, by writing to Mr. Mosely. The defendant owed him, the witness, money for drinks. It was fourteen or sixteen dollars and some odd cents. When the check came back he, the witness, had to make it good. He did nothing, but kept the check in his possession. After the defendant was arrested, he, the witness, made a complaint against the defendant.

CHARLES F. BEACH, being duly sworn, testified that he was an attorney and counsellor at law. He knew Edward A? Mosely, Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of Washington, and he was a client of his. He had known Mr. Mosely for about four or five years. He had seen Mr. Mosely writing, and knew his signature. The signature to the check, purporting to be drawn by

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POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

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Mr. Mosely, was not Mr. Mosely's signature, he was sure.

JAMES F. VALLELY, being duly sworn, testified that he was a detective sergeant, attached to the Central Office. He first saw the defendant in the Tombs, about five months before the trial. At the first interview that he, the witness, had with the defendant, he did not say anything about the alleged forgery, the subject of this action. He, the witness, was accompanied by a Mr. Tilden. He, the witness, asked the defendant about certain papers, which had been taken from the Erie Railroad and West Shore Railroad offices. The defendant said to him, the witness, "This is a bad place to talk; I am arrested here, charged with forgery. Mr. Weeks has charge of my case. If you will go down to see Mr. Weeks I will talk the matter over with you there. At that interview the man Slade was talked about, and he, the witness, said to the defendant, "Tell me where he is, and I may find him." The defendant told him that Slade could be found at the Herald office. The defendant told him that he had made

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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a deal with a man in the "Herald" office to give him a story. Slade claimed to him, the defendant, that he represented the Atlanta "Constitution." He, the witness, received a letter from the defendant. He identified the letter and envelope shown to him by the District Attorney as the one he had received from the defendant. After receiving the letter from the defendant, he submitted the letter to the Chief Inspector of Police. He, the witness, received instructions from the Chief Inspector of Police to call on the defendant. The defendant was called down, and he, the witness, had a conversation with the defendant, back of "Murderers' Row." The first thing the defendant said to him was, "Well, how about my case?" He, the witness, asked the defendant if that were all he wanted him for." The defendant said, "No." He, the witness, said, "If that is what you sent for me for, I have no use to talk to you at all; I want to go away." The defendant said to him, "Well, I have some information that may be of benefit to you, and I will tell you what it is. The Chief Inspector may do something for me if he can use this information that I give you."

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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He, the witness, said to the defendant, "All right; go ahead." The defendant then said, "I can give you information about the man who murdered a letter carrier, corner of Spring and Hudson street." He said to the defendant, "How do you know? You got your information from somebody locked up here?" The defendant said, "Yes, it would be necessary for me to be out to do it. I could get this man to have a conversation with me, and you could be at a certain place where you could overhear the conversation. He said to the defendant, "Well, that wouldn't be a very good idea for you to get out on." The defendant said, "Well, I know where there is eight hundred dollars in that meerschau pipe stuff; O'brien and McAuley were in that case, and I can tell where the stuff is." He said to the defendant, "You got your information in that case in the same way as in the other one?" The defendant said, "Yes." After this conversation the defendant said to him, "I am going to ask you one question, Vallely: Is Mosely coming here?" He, the witness, said, "No, he is not." The defendant said, "Am I going to be tried on Mosely's check?" He, the wit-

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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ness, said, "No, you are not; you are going to be tried on the Slade check." The defendant said, "Well, if that is the case, I can produce Slade. I knew that check was a bad check when I got it." He said to the defendant, "You must be a fool to tell me anything like that, to tell me that you knew that check was a bad check, and after you passed it." The defendant said, "Well, I can produce that man that gave it to me." He, the witness, said, "Well, even if you do, you have given the evidence that will convict you yourself." He, the witness, then told the defendant that he would see the Chief Inspector and tell him all that the defendant had said to him, and if the Chief Inspector thought well of it, he would send for it. He, the witness, saw the Chief Inspector, and the Chief Inspector told him he would not pay any attention to it. After the defendant told him, the witness, about Mr. Slade, of the Atlanta "Constitution," being in the Herald building, he, the witness, went to the "Herald" building, but did not find any one of the name of Slade. He found a man of the name of Slaght, who was a reporter on the "Herald." Slaght was the only man

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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in the "Herald" building with a name at all similar to that of Slade. He, the witness, searched for the man who represented the Atlanta "Constitution," and found him; his name was Flynn. He, the witness, searched the New York City directories for the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, but could not find the name of T. S. Slade in any of them.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he first went to the Tombs to see the defendant for the purpose of recovering some papers which had been stolen from the railroad companies. The defendant gave him an order, with which he recovered part of the property. Mr. Weeks was present when the defendant gave him, the witness, the order for the property. He, the witness, had never made any agreement with the defendant that if he, the defendant, would surrender the books of the railroad companies which he had, the present charge would be pigeon-holed or withdrawn. The defendant surrendered the books of the railroad companies without any consideration whatever. The order for the books had been made by the defendant, in the District Attorney's office. He, the witness, did

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not know whether Mr. Todd, of the West Shore Railroad, was present at the time the order was written. Mr. Todd never called on the defendant in the Tombs in his, the witness's, company. He, the witness, had had three conversations with the defendant. He, the witness, wanted to recover the railroad property; he had nothing to do with the forgery case. He, the witness, had been a detective sergeant since 1884. He knew that there had been no reward offered for the securing of the railroad papers. The day after receiving the papers he, the witness, by orders of Chief Inspector Steers, delivered them to Mr. Asbel Green, the counsel of the West Shore Railroad. He received the papers in the house of a woman of the name of Kitty Welsh, 327 West 40th street.

JOHN J. FLYNN, being duly sworn, testified that he was the New York representative of several papers. He had represented the Atlanta "Constitution" from October, 1885, until March, 1891. Subsequent to March, 1891, he had been familiar with the representatives of the Atlanta "Constitution" in the city of New York. He had also

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been a stock-holder in the Atlanta "Constitution."  
He had never known any one of the name of T. S. Slade  
to be in any way connected with the Atlanta "Constitu-  
tion.

In cross-examination the witness testified  
that he was an advertising agent, but that was not all  
of his business. He was the general agent of the  
paper. He had sometimes corresponded for the paper.  
He thought he had been familiar with most of the peo-  
ple in the City of New York who wrote letters to the  
Atlanta "Constitution," during the time he represented  
that paper; but he might not have known all of them.

In re-direct examination the witness testified  
that he knew all the regular correspondents of the  
Atlanta "Constitution," during the time that he was  
engaged with that paper; and after that time he had  
known all who had been permanently engaged with the  
paper.

JAMES EDWARD HORNER, being duly sworn, testified that he was a  
driver, in the employ of Mr. Dillon, the complainant.  
He was so engaged on the 24th of March, 1892. At



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quarter past two in the afternoon of that day, he saw the defendant at Dougan's saloon, 37th street and Third avenue. The defendant asked him if he could get down to the Nassau Bank before three o'clock; he said to the defendant to get in the cab and he would do his utmost. The defendant got in the cab, with two women. He, the witness, then drove to the Nassau Bank, at Nassau street and Beekman. He got to the bank at ten minutes to three o'clock; he looked at the clock in the "Tribune" building when he passed there, and knew that it was that time. The defendant jumped out of the cab and ran into the bank. The defendant came out of the bank again and said to him, the witness, "That's all right; drive up and we'll get a drink somewhere." He, the witness, stopped at the Windsor Hotel, 37 Bowery. The defendant and the two women went in and had a drink, and he, the witness, also had a drink. He, the witness, then went outside and waited until the defendant and the women went out. The defendant told him to drive up to the stable. He, the witness, said that he couldn't do that, with women in the cab. The women left the cab at 32nd street and

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Lexington avenue. He, the witness, then drove up to the stable, with the defendant; the defendant went into the office of the stable, and the complainant called him, the witness, into the office, to find out what the defendant owed. The defendant gave the complainant a check, and the complainant gave the defendant ten dollars. The defendant then invited him, the witness, and the complainant to go to have a drink. They went and had a drink, and the defendant said, "I am going to have a good time to-day, and then I will settle down to business." The complainant then went back to the stable. He, the witness, then drove the defendant to where he had left the two women, and the defendant met the two women again. He then drove the defendant and the women to Kelly's saloon, in Sixth avenue. He, the witness, did not know the names of either of the women. He finally left the defendant at a quarter after one o'clock the next morning, at the Kenwood House, in the Bowery. Before the defendant left him, the defendant inquired about the time at which the complainant arrived at his place of business in the morning. He, the witness, told the defendant that the

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complainant usually arrived about six or seven o'clock. He, the witness, went to the stable the next morning, at a quarter after eight o'clock. As he walked into the stable the defendant was sitting at the door. He, the witness, did not have any conversation with the defendant at the time. The defendant only remained a few minutes after he, the witness, arrived. He, the witness, did not hear the defendant talking to anybody in front of the stable.

In cross-examination the witness testified that the complainant had never said a word to him about the case, after the service of the subpoena. He, the witness, had driven the defendant on the 23rd of March. When he, the witness, returned to the stable he told the complainant that he had driven the defendant down to the Nassau Bank and back again. The defendant had asked him what time the complainant would be at his office in the morning, so that he, the defendant, could get the balance of the money on the check. He, the witness, had not talked with anybody in regard to the testimony he was to give in the case. He did not know that the case was being tried until

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the Friday preceding his examination.

DAVID N. CARVALHO, being duly sworn, testified that he was an examiner of hand-writing and inks, and also a photographer. He had devoted himself to the examination of hand-writings and inks for sixteen years. He had testified in courts of record over five hundred times. He had testified in fourteen different States of the Union, both in civil and criminal courts, and in most of the prominent cases. He, the witness, had seen before what were admitted to be the hand-writings of the defendant, and had examined them. He had also examined the hand-writing on People's Exhibit 1, with a view to giving expert testimony. He, the witness, was of opinion that the hand-writing appearing on People's Exhibits 3, 4 and 5 was the hand-writing of the same person who wrote People's Exhibit 1. The witness gave the following reasons for his opinion: "I take up first the method of making the 'A. Voullaire.' People, in writing either their signatures or other words many times, form certain habits, unconscious habits, of writing, which, notwithstanding one

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I may desire to disguise, those things are imported into that hand-writing, and remain. For instance, in the admitted signatures of Mr. Voullaire, will be found, between the capital "A." and the capital "V." of "Voullaire," a period mark, a dot. That same thing appears throughout all the A. Voullaire signatures. In respect to the method of pen pressure, I found the same. I find also that the hand-writing that appears on the face of People's Exhibit 1, while it is not of the same slope or angle as the other hand-writings in the admitted signatures, nevertheless the same movement is there, the same swing of hand, and the same general make-up, in respect to the letters. There is something peculiar about the hand-writing. It is what you might term "push" hand-writing; it is not the same as natural hand-writing: One is hand-writing made with the fingers, called the "finger movement," and the other hand-writing is the forearm movement, the pen being held very steadily and the fore-arm pressed down on the table, and writing by what we call the "fore-arm," or Spencerian movement. And the hand-writing of Mr. Voullaire is characterized by what

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might be called the fore-arm movement; but there is something wrong about the way the arm is held. Instead of being a down stroke, it seems to be an up stroke all the time. It is not what we might call normal fore-arm hand-writing. I should say that Mr. Voullaire writes with his left-hand; I should say that it was left-handed writing. The dot between the "A" and the "v" is high above the base line."

In cross-examination the witness testified that he derived his income from the practice of his profession as an expert in hand-writing, and from photographing. The photographing was done exclusively in connection with his business as an expert in hand-writing. He did not testify except for a fee. He, the witness, had had the checks in his possession three times, but had not subjected them to a photographic examination. The cases which had depended upon his testimony had generally been decided in accordance with his testimony. He only testified from comparisons. He could not testify positively as to the correctness of several signatures shown to him by counsel for the defence until he had made a microscopic ex-

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amination. In his, the witness's, opinion, which was given off-hand, the three signatures on the paper shown to him by the counsel for the defence (Defendant's Exhibit 6, for identification) might have been written by the same person -- he thought they were all written by the same person, but could not testify positively without making a microscopic examination.

FOR THE DEFENCE, ROBERT L. CAULKINS, being duly sworn, testified that he was chief of the claim department of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. He had held that position seven years. He knew the defendant. The defendant had at one time been in the employ of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, in the department of which he, the witness, was the chief. The defendant had been employed as claim investigator and corresponding clerk. He had known the defendant for about three months. He knew other persons who knew the defendant. The defendant's general reputation for honesty and integrity was bad. At the time the defendant left the employ of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad his character was apparently

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good, and he, the witness, gave the defendant the letter of recommendation shown to him by the defendant's counsel. He, the witness, knew a man of the name of John Mason; Mason had been employed in his department

THEODORE KEYES, being duly sworn, testified that he was the cashier of the Merchant's Despatch Transportation Company, at 335 Broadway. He recognized the defendant. The defendant was at one time employed by the company of which he was cashier. A. D. Penfold was general auditor of the Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company, but at the time of the trial Mr. Penfold was out of town. He, the witness, recognized the writing in a letter shown to him by counsel for the defendant as being Mr. Penfold's writing, with which he was familiar.

PERCY R. TODD, being duly sworn, testified that he knew the defendant. He first saw the defendant in the Tombs, at which time he, the witness, was in the company of Mr. Caulkins. He afterwards saw the defendant in the District Attorney's office, in the custody of Detective Sergeant Vallely. He accompanied the defendant and



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Vallely to the Tombs, for the purpose of getting some papers which the defendant had. He, the witness, did not recollect any proposition having been made that he, the witness, should become bail for the defendant, in consideration of which the defendant was to surrender certain papers which he had.

ALFONSO VOULLAIRE, THE DEFENDANT, being duly sworn, testified that he was twenty-eight years of age and was born in St. Louis. After arriving at the age of twenty-one, his occupation had been railroad clerk. He had worked for a number of railroad companies, all over the United States. He had worked in St. Louis for the Wabash and Missouri Pacific; in Chicago for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Illinois Central; in Fort Worth, Texas, for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; in Dallas, Texas, for the T. & P.; in New Orleans for the same company; in San Francisco for the Southern Pacific; in New York City for the D., L. & W., the New York, Lake Erie & Western, the New York Central & Hudson River, and the West Shore. The last railroad

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company for which he had worked was the Baltimore & Ohio, in Baltimore; he left Baltimore on the 15th of September, 1891. He had been employed by the various railroad companies at making rates and investigating and handling claims for rebates paid to shippers. After leaving Baltimore he went to work for Mr. Edward A. Mosely, the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in Washington. He entered the employ of Mr. Mosely some time between the 1st and 15th of October, 1891. He was employed by Mr. Mosely to obtain information relative to violations of the Interstate Commerce law. He remained in the employ of Mr. Mosely up to the 1st of February, 1892, at which date he was discharged, for drunkenness. He, the defendant, had a family. When he went to Washington, to work for Mr. Mosely, his family went to live in Philadelphia. His family consisted of his wife, mother-in-law, and three children; and they were supported by him, the defendant. After leaving the employ of the Interstate Commerce Commission, he came to New York. In looking over the files of the Chicago Tribune of March 7th to 11th he noticed several columns of viola-

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tions of the Interstate Commerce law, on the Western Railroads, which had not been supplemented by positive proof; there was no positive proof. He, the defendant, wrote to the Chicago Tribune and offered to give them the evidence that they would require to finish their story. He, the defendant, then went to the City Editor of the New York World, Mr. Morrill Goddard, and arranged with Mr. Goddard to give him information showing violations on the part of shippers from the New York Railroad companies. Mr. Goddard agreed to pay him, the defendant, one hundred dollars for the information. He, the defendant spent ten days in the company of a Mr. White, one of the reporters, giving him information, showing books, &c. After the story was finished Mr. Goddard told him, the defendant, that he would have to investigate it and find out whether it was true or not before he could pay him, the defendant, for it; and also that it was the rule of the paper that they would not pay for any information or anything that was given to them until it was published. Mr. Goddard had at that time paid him twenty-five dollars on account of the story. He, the defendant, had

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furnished articles to other newspapers, relating to Interstate Commerce affairs --the Philadelphia Press, the Chicago Tribune, the Fort Worth Gazette, and, as he presumed, to the Atlanta Constitution and the Cincinnati Inquirer. In two cases he furnished the articles directly, in five cases indirectly --- through a young voucher clerk, of the name of J. Mason, who had worked for the New York Central Railroad. He, the defendant, wrote the information, but Mason told it to him.. He, the defendant, received the Mosely check, (People's Exhibit No. 4) at 312 West 40th street, through the United States mail. He, the defendant, gave the envelope and the letter which he received with the check to Mr. Beach, who had been a witness in the case, at Mr. Beach's request. He, the defendant, did not write the body of the check, nor did he write the signature of Edward A. Mosely to the check. The check was in consideration of of information which he had given to Mr. Mosely, in regard to Rebates which were being paid to Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. He, the defendant, did not know that it was a forged check when he

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received it. A man of the name of Otto Stoltz cashed the check for him. Stoltz had taken him, the defendant, a telegram, in the morning of the day on which he received the check, stating that the letter was on its way. After Mr. Stoltz had cashed the check, he, the defendant, had never had any complaint from him about its being a forgery. He, the defendant, saw Edward A. Mosely write the paper marked Defendant's Exhibit 1 for identification, which paper was written by Mr. Mosely on January 2, 1892.

JAMES W. SLAGHT, CALLED BY THE PEOPLE, being duly sworn, testified that he was a reporter, employed on the New York Herald. He had been connected with the Herald about three years. The rooms occupied by the reportorial staff of the Herald were on the third floor, front, of the Herald building, with an entrance on Broadway. He, the witness, did not know any one of the name of Slade, or anything similar to Slade, who had been connected with the Herald, or had offices in those rooms, during the three years he had been connected with the paper. He did not know any one of the name of Slade

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ORIGINAL

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who had been in the habit of visiting those rooms. He, the witness, was in the habit of returning to the Herald office about five o'clock in the afternoon.

In cross-examination the witness testified that the floor in the Herald building beneath that on which he, the witness, was, was occupied by the editorial staff. He, the witness, did not know all the people who visited the rooms. To the best of his knowledge, neither the City Press Association, the Press Association or the Associated Press had an office in the Herald building. He knew a man of the name of Inslee. Mr. Inslee represented the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Inslee's hours were from five o'clock in the evening until about two o'clock in the morning.

ALFONSO VOULLAIRE, THE DEFENDANT, the direct examination being continued, testified that he did not sign the name of Slade to the check in evidence; he did not forge that check. He, the defendant, received the check from Mr. Mason, at 555 Third avenue. He did not know that the check was forged. He received the check for a story he had written, giving information to the Atlanta Con-

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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stitution. He had previously had a conversation in regard to furnishing the information, with Mr. Slade, as he presumed. He went down to the Herald office to see the city editor, to sell the story to the Herald; he wanted one hundred dollars for the story, and the city editor told him he would have to see the Sunday editor, as it was special business. He, the witness, went up three flights of stairs; he saw two men talking there and one of them asked him what he had; he told the man he had information as to violations of the Interstate Commerce law. The man asked him, the defendant, how much he wanted for it, and he told him. The man asked him if he couldn't sell him a portion of it, enough for two or three columns, and the defendant said, "Yes, for fifty dollars." The man asked him when he could have it, and he, the defendant, said to the man, "As soon as my friend and I can write it up." His friend was Mr. Mason. He, the defendant, was at that time engaged in writing a story for the Chicago Tribune, and he did not have time to deliver the story personally to Mr. Slade. He made arrangements with Mr. Slade to call at the Kenwood

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**POOR QUALITY  
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House, corner of Bayard street and the Bowery, to get the stuff from Mr. Mason. Mason subsequently went to him, the defendant, at 555 Third avenue, where he was having the photographs for the Chicago Tribune made. Mason said, "Here is a check for you from the Atlanta Constitution." He, the defendant, left Mason at the photographer's, and went to the complainant's stable. He got a cab at the complainant's, and went down to the bank. He was driven to the bank by the witness Horner. It was after three o'clock when he arrived at the bank. The doors of the bank were open, but the janitor was sweeping up. He, the defendant, did not stay in the bank a minute. He entered the cab again, and told the driver to drive up-town. On the way up-town they stopped at a saloon on the corner of 32nd street and Lexington avenue, and had a drink. They then went to the complainant's stable. He, the defendant, then asked the complainant if he could cash the check for him. The complainant asked how much the check was for. He showed the check to the complainant. He said to the complainant, "I have just been down to the bank, and the bank is closed." The com-



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plainant called in the cab-driver and asked the cab-driver if he had been down to the bank. The cab-driver said, "Yes; but the bank was closed." The complainant said to him, the defendant, "I will give you ten dollars now, and the rest to-morrow morning." He, the defendant, said, "All right; that will do." He went around to the complainant's office the next morning between nine and ten o'clock, and the complainant's son told him, the defendant, that the complainant was at home. He, the defendant did not intentionally go to the complainant's office before ten o'clock. He had been to the Hoffman House that morning, and saw a man of the name of Patterson, managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, and Patterson told him, the defendant, that they wanted the photographs that day, without fail. He, the defendant, said, "Well, I will go right over there now, and get the balance of them." On the way over he stopped at the complainant's place, to get the balance of the money which was due to him. After the complainant's son told him the complainant was at home, he, the defendant, went to the complainant's house; he said to the complainant that he wanted to go

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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up to the bank; the complainant said, "No, wait in the office for me." He waited in the office of the livery stable until the complainant returned. The complainant said that they could not make out the signature at the bank. He, the defendant, wrote the name of Slade down on a card. He then told the complainant that he was in a hurry to go to the photographer's, to get the pictures, and that he would be back in the afternoon. He told the complainant to leave the balance of the money in Dougan's saloon for him. The complainant asked where Dougan's saloon was, and he, the defendant, took the complainant to Dougan's saloon, and they had a drink. Mr. Dougan was not there, but the complainant said to the bartender, "I will leave \$17.50 here for Mr. Voullaire, this young man." After going to the photograph gallery, he, the defendant, went to his room, in 13th street. He found a letter from his wife in his room. On account of the sickness of his wife he went to Philadelphia, and stayed there several days. He then received a telegram from the Chicago Tribune. In consequence of the telegram he went to Chicago, and stayed in Chicago from the 28th of March

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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until the 9th of April. On his way to Philadelphia, at Jersey City, he wrote to the complainant, saying that he would be back in a day or two, as he did not think his wife's illness would amount to anything, and he would be able to return in that time. He arrived in New York on April 9th, about half-past eleven, and went up to the complainant's livery stable, but the stable was closed. He then went and stopped at 14 Stanton street, which was a song and dance house. From the dance house he went to 321 West 40th street, to the wake of a Mr. Alimony. Mr. Alimony's funeral took place the next morning, and he, the defendant, attended the funeral. After the funeral he told the cab-driver to take him to Dougan's saloon. He entered Dougan's saloon, and while he was in there he was arrested. He had not known the witness Slaght before his arrest. Subsequent to his arrest Slaght had called on him, and he had sold Slaght a story. He, the defendant, had never been convicted of any crime before, nor arrested on any criminal charge. He, the defendant, had last seen his friend Mason on the night of the 9th of April, at 14 Stanton street; Mason came

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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from Philadelphia with him, the defendant.

In cross-examination the defendant testified that the two ladies were not present when he received the check, in the photograph gallery; they were down stairs in Dougan's saloon. He, the defendant, did not know the names of either of the women who accompanied him to the Nassau Bank. He, the defendant, spent the night of the 23rd of March, 1892, in the Eighth Avenue Hotel, in the company of a woman he had brought from Newark. The woman was not his wife; her name was not Kitty Welsh. Kitty Welsh was a song and dance artist; he was in the habit of meeting her at several places. One night when he, the defendant, was drinking he gave Kitty Welsh some papers, in regard to violations of the Interstate Commerce law, and asked her to keep them for him until the next morning. He never gave any books to Kitty Welsh. The papers he gave her were copies of vouchers -- but some of them were originals. At that time he, the defendant, had some letter books belonging to the railroad companies in his possession. He knew the books belonged to the railroad companies.

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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He, the defendant, got the books from Mr. Mason, voucher clerk of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. He, the defendant, paid for the books, for the purpose of giving information to the Interstate Commerce Commission. He, the defendant, had never seen Slade's signature before he saw it on the check. He, the defendant, did not tell Detective Sergeant Vallyely that he had received the check from Slade in the Herald building. He, the defendant, went to the Herald building with Detective McCarthy. He did not tell McCarthy anything about receiving the check from Mr. John Mason; Mason was not with him at the time of his arrest. Mason was at the funeral with him. When he, the defendant, was arrested he was not notified that he was arrested for forging the check in question. He was notified when he got to the police station. He knew that Mason was then on his way to the funeral, but he did not tell anybody at all that Mason gave him the check. When he, the defendant, asked the complainant to cash the check, he, the defendant, had one hundred dollars in his pocket, in cash.

In re-direct examination the defendant testi-

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POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

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fied that he did not tell Sergeant Vallely, in the station house, that he knew that the check in question was a forged check. When he, the defendant, was in the Tombs, he wrote to Mr. Weeks, and also to the District Attorney, Mr. Nicoll, asking for a trial. Mr. Weeks told him that he would keep him six months in jail, whether he was guilty or not, and he would spend ten thousand dollars to convict him, the defendant, if he did not give up the books of the railroad companies. He, the defendant, did not tell Sergeant Vallely in the Tombs that he knew the check was a bad check. When he, the defendant, went to the Nassau Bank, the small glass windows were closed, but the clerks were behind the windows. He, the defendant wrote the word "Voullaire" in the second signature on Defendant's Exhibit 6 for identification; he did not know who wrote the "A."

WILLIAM C. REDDY, DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL, being duly sworn, testified that he saw the first signature on Defendant's Exhibit No. 6 for identification written by Frank W. Clark, in the court-room, with a copy before him, on the first

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**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

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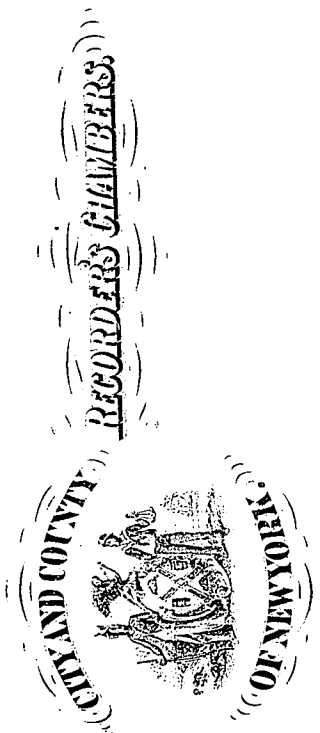
day of the trial. He, the witness, understood that Clark was a convicted forger, in the Tombs; he did not know him personally. The "A." in the second signature was also written by Clark, who then threw down the pen saying that he was too nervous to hold it any longer. The "Voullaire" in the second signature was written by the defendant, several days later, at his, the witness's, request. The third signature was written by him, the witness, and was an attempted imitation of the others.

In cross-examination the witness testified that he had not practiced before writing the third signature. No one advised him, the witness, to employ Clark to make the signatures. After he, the witness, had been told that Clark was a very expert forger, Clark suggested to submit the question to the handwriting expert of the prosecution, Mr. Carvalho, so as to determine whether he, Clark, was expert or not.

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POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

Robert  
Pallone }





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POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

I have not written by the  
day

DW Clark

(2 pages handwritten by  
ref. Cal)

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POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

Cor. Nassau & Beekman Sts.

No. 177 New York, Apr. 9<sup>th</sup> 1893

**The Nassau Bank** *Per*

Pay to the order of *A. Youles* Dollars

*Fifty*

\$50<sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

*Louis Seader*

HENRY SEIDERT & BRO. CO. 12 & 14 WARREN ST. N.Y.

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POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

Cor. Nassau & Beekman Sts.

No. 157 New York Apr. 9<sup>th</sup> 1892

**The Nassau Bank** *Recd*

Pay to the order of *A. Youllaire* Dollars

*Fifty*

*\$50.00*

*Louis Seader*

HENRY SEIDERT & BRO CO 12 & 14 WARREN ST. N.Y.

0281

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

This one I got in  
his ~~hand~~

0282

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

This one I got in  
his [unclear]

0283

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

No. 323

GEORGETOWN, D.C.

Feb 29 1892

The Farmers & Merchants National Bank

Reor 44

Pay to A. Toullave

Forest & Deane

Thirty Five

Dollars

\$35.00

Edw. A. Mosley

37 42

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

ASH CHECKS  
MAR 5 1892

**FOR DEPOSIT IN  
THE HOME BANK,**

Washburn

TO THE CREDIT OF  
CAMPBELL & GILSON  
Agents

0285

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

[2]

Endorsed:

10/92 carbon act  
\$ 25.00

*Percey*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, to wit:

BE IT KNOWN, That on the *Seventh* day of *March*, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, I, ALFRED B. BRIGGS, Notary Public, residing in the said District, duly commissioned and sworn, at the request of the NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK of Washington, presented the original check hereto attached at the Farmers & Mechanics Nat. Bank of Georgetown D.C. and demanded payment thereof, whereunto I was answered by a Teller, "We have no such account."

THEREFORE, I, the said NOTARY, at the request aforesaid, HAVE PROTESTED, and by these presents do SOLEMNLY PROTEST, against the Drawer and Endorsers of the said check and all others whom it may or doth concern, for all costs, exchange, charges, damages, and interest suffered and to be suffered for want of payment thereof. And on the same day, I mailed NOTICE OF PROTEST TO the drawers and each endorser, viz.:

Notice for	<i>Edw. R. Mowley</i>	Directed to
Do.	<i>R. Thontrine</i>	Do.
Do.	<i>W. Stolz</i>	Do.
Do.	<i>Campbell &amp; Fiddler, Agents</i>	Do.
Do.	<i>The Home Bank, New York</i>	Do.
Do.	<i>A. Thompson, Cashier</i>	Do.
Do.	<i>Geo. A. Nickol, Cashier</i>	Do.

*Nat. Park Bank,  
New York City, N.Y.*

*delivered* *Edw. R. Mowley (duplicate)* at the office of the United States Commerce Commission, Washington D.C.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal of Office, the day and year aforesaid.

Protesting..... \$1 75  
Notices..... 70  
Postage..... .02

*2.47*  
Recorded, book *6*, page *66*

*Alfred B. Briggs*  
Notary Public.

*37.62*



0286

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

Marshall Field  
J.V. Farwell and  
L.C. & W. =

20.  
25

35  
4  
6  
15  
35  
16.50  
24.00  
50

46

35  
15  
6.50  
28.00  
84.50

Expenses of  
Money  
sent me  
1.45  
85.95

30 =

85  
40  
45.95

Post 1/2  
to  
L.C. & W.

The sum of Eighty five 95 handed me  
today is as follows - 15 salary to finish at  
Jan 4. 35 salary to 15 Jan 92 ~~at~~ 6.50 fare  
to New York - 28 - Living up to ~~Sunday~~ Saturday  
night Jan 92 - 92. It is 1.45 expenses  
shady funds. It is agreed that I am  
to incur no expense of any kind ~~to~~  
unless authorized to do so. and that  
I am to look up C.B. of N.Y. L.C. & W. and  
Marshall Field and J.V. Farwell with N.Y. L.C. & W.  
also any one I can pick up on my way

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

2. Approved

4 15 amp bulb.  
Handy for use in  
dark places.

16.000  
14.000  
20.000

19

3000

200

1951

3

Sept 12 1904

385  
10-11-1944

104

65

57

Richard D. King

152

10

57 58

0288

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

*(Lb) et Voullam*  
*(2) 1/2 et Voullam*  
*et Voullam* *(Lb) 1/2*

0289

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

Cor. Nassau & Beekman Sts.	No. 2932	New York	Mar 24 <sup>th</sup> 1892
	The Nassau Bank		
	Pay to the order of A. Van Allen		
	Fifty Dollars		
	\$50.00	T. J. Deane	

HENRY SILBERT & SONS CO. 12 & 14 WALL ST. N.Y.

0290

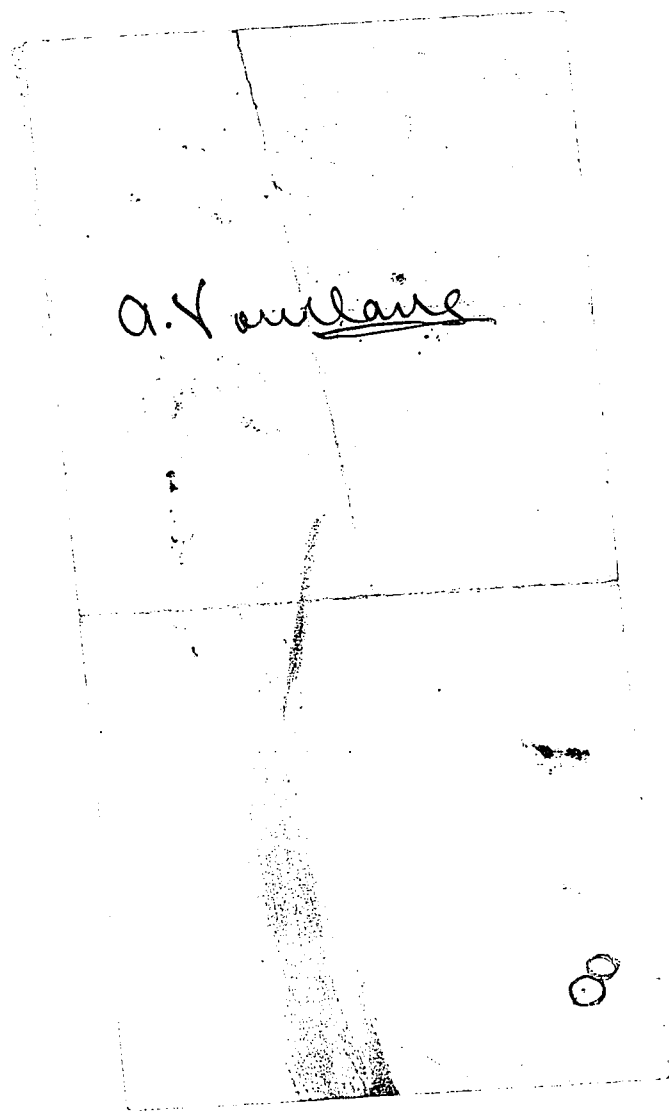
POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

Cor. Nassau & Beekman Sts.	No. 2932	New York	Mar 24 <sup>th</sup> 1892
	The Nassau Bank		
	Pay to the order of A. Voillere		
	Fifty Dollars		
	\$50.00	T. D. Deane	

HENRY SILBERT & BRO. CO. 12 & 14 WALL ST. N.Y.

0291

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL



0292

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

A. V. oullaire

0293

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

No. 20.

April 12/92

L Precinct.

The Coroner is notified to hold an  
Inquest on the body of

John Walker

Aged 35 yrs

Native of England

At this Station

Please State Full Particulars.

Killed during a fight at 23  
Muttbury & by Wm Burns

Jacob Walker 6 Chatham Square

Louis Cantuino 16 Bayle

William Blayie 9 Muttbury

Otto Deyler 6 Chatham Square

Henry Fersch 18 Rue

Vincenzo Canina 61 Bayle

W. J. Burns

Wm Burns  
Officer Geo Walker  
C. J. Burns



0294

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

0294

Dear Sir,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above matter.  
I am sorry to hear that you are unable to do so.  
I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours truly,  
A. H. H. H.

0295

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINALCITY AND COUNTY }  
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Charles H. Young  
 aged 72 years, occupation book-keeper of No. 414 East 86 ? Street, being duly sworn, deposes and  
 says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of Michael Dillon  
 and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own  
 knowledge.

Sworn to before me, this 11 day of April 1892, } Charles H. Young

[Signature]  
 Police Justice.

(3692)

CITY AND COUNTY }  
OF NEW YORK, } ss.POLICE COURT, 4 DISTRICT.

Dennis M. McCarthy  
 of No. 21 E. 3rd Street, aged — years,  
 occupation Police Officer being duly sworn deposes and says,  
 that on the 10 day of April 1892  
 at the City of New York, in the County of New York, he arrested  
Alfred Voullaire (known) on Complaint  
 of Michael Dillon, charged with passing a  
 worthless check. That, on searching said  
 Voullaire, deponent found in his possession  
 the check dated April 9, 1892, named in  
 the within Complaint and hereto annexed.

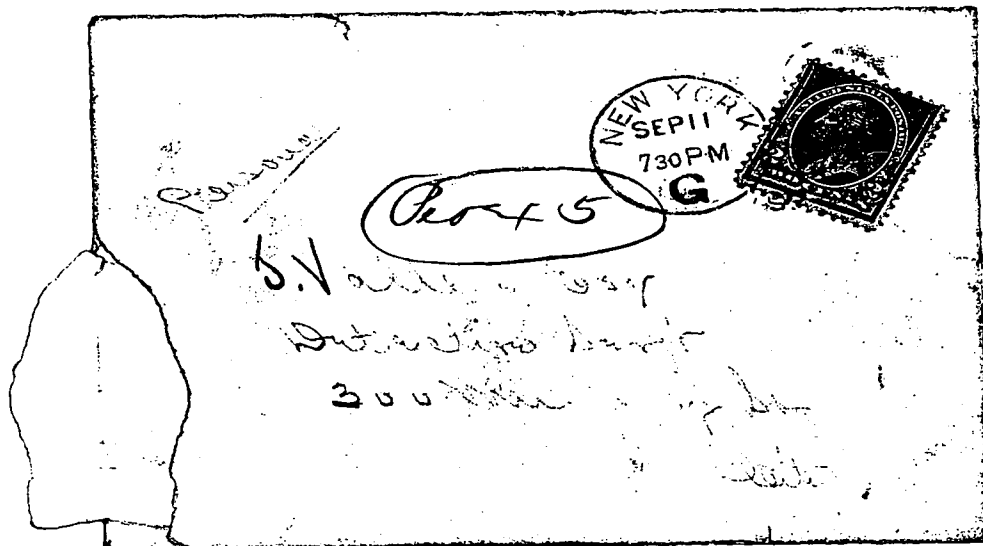
Dennis M. McCarthy

Sworn to before me, this  
11 day of April 1892

[Signature]  
 Police Justice

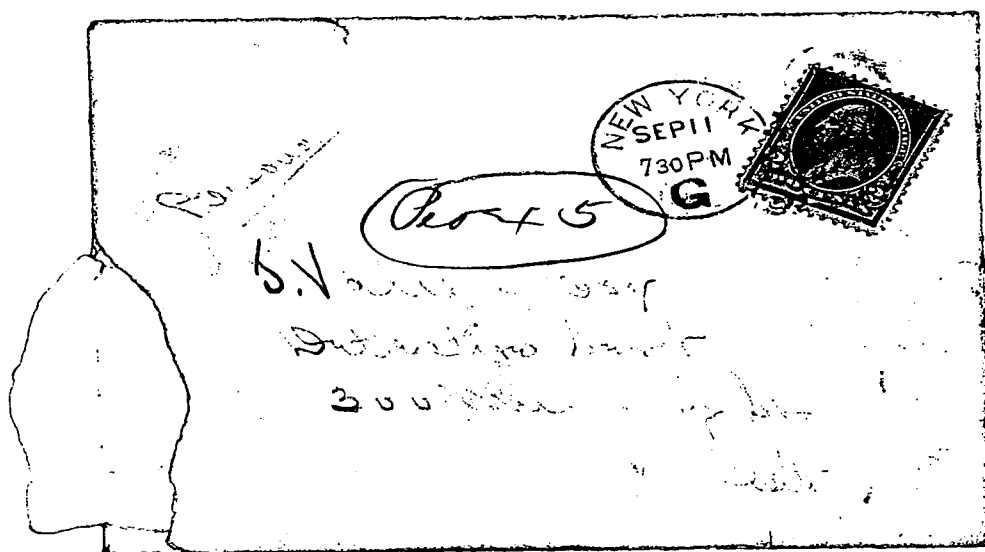
0296

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL



0297

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL



0298

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINALPolice Court *4* District.City and County } ss.  
of New York.

of No. *210* *East 3rd* Street, aged *45* years,  
 occupation *livery stable keeper* being duly sworn, deposes and says,  
 that on the *24* day of *March* 189*2*, at the City of New  
 York, in the County of New York,

*Michael Dillon*

*Alfonso Voullaine* (now here)  
 violated the provisions of Section 511 of the  
 Penal Code of the State of New York, by passing  
 a worthless check, hereto annexed, in the  
 manner following, to wit: That, on said date,  
 defendant came to deponent's place of business  
*155 East 35 Street*, and presented in pay-  
 ment of a bill due to deponent said check,  
 purporting to be drawn to the order of *A.*  
*Voullaine*, on the *Nassau Bank*, dated *March*  
*24*, 1892, by one *T. S. Slade* for *Fifty-Dollars*,  
*(50<sup>00</sup>%)*. That deponent advanced to defendant  
 the sum of *Ten Dollars*, on said check, and  
 took said check to said *Nassau Bank*, where  
 deponent was informed by the paying-teller of said  
 bank that the check was of no account and  
 no value, <sup>and</sup> that the said *Slade* had not on  
 the date said check was dated nor at any  
 time previous thereto any account in said  
*Bank*. Deponent further says that when said  
 defendant was arrested he saw Officer *McCarthy*  
 take from defendant's possession another check,  
 hereto annexed, dated *April 9*, 1892, purporting  
 to be drawn by one *Louis Leader*, on the *Nassau*  
*Bank*, for *Fifty-Dollars* (*50<sup>00</sup>%)*. That deponent  
 is informed by *Charles H. Young*, the assistant  
 book-keeper of said *Nassau Bank*, that  
 on *April 9*, 1892, nor for at least three  
 years prior thereto, said *Leader* did not  
 have an account at said *Bank*.  
 Deponent further says that he believes the hand-  
 writing and signatures on the herein named  
 checks were written by the same person  
 and accuses defendant of forging said checks.

0299

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

And prays that he may be dealt with according  
to Law.

Sworn to before me this } Michael E Dillon  
11<sup>th</sup> day of April 1892 }  
*[Signature]*  
Police Justice

Michael E Dillon

Police Court, District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,	
vs. ON THE COMPLAINT OF	
1	Offense.
2	
3	
4	

Dated	189
Magistrate,	
Officer,	
Clerk,	
Witnesses,	
No.	Street.
No.	Street.
No.	Street.
No.	to answer Sessions.

0300

POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL

(1835)

Sec. 198-200.

X

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK ss.

*Alfonso Voullaire* 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. *Alfonso Voullaire*

Question. How old are you?

Answer. *31 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. *United States*

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

Answer. *No 2443 Lyburt St. Phila - 4 months*

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 am not guilty -*  
*A. Voullaire*

*Per 23*

Taken before me this *11* day of *April* 189*4*

Police Justice. *[Signature]*

0301

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

April 14, 1892

Police Court...

District.

433

J. P. M.

April 14, 1892

BAILIED,

No. 1, by

Residence

Street

No. 2, by

Residence

Street

No. 3, by

Residence

Street

No. 4, by

Residence

Street

THE PEOPLE, vs.,  
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Michael Allan

218 East 37th St  
New York

Offense

Dated, April 11, 1892

M. J. Magistrate

M. J. Magistrate, Officer

C. O. Magistrate

Witnesses

No. 1, by

Residence

No. 2, by

Residence

No. 3, by

Residence

No. 4, by

Residence

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 Michael Allan

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

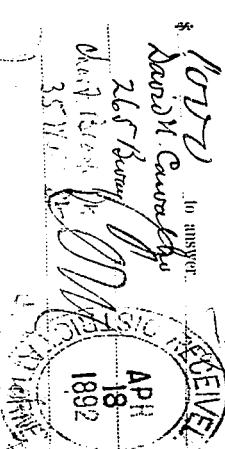
Dated, April 14, 1892 Police Justice.

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

Dated, April 14, 1892 Police Justice.

There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named Michael Allan guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order he to be discharged.

Dated, April 14, 1892 Police Justice.





0302

POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL

518

Court of General Sessions of the Peace  
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

*Alfonso Voullaire*

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

*Alfonso Voullaire*  
of the CRIME OF FORGERY IN THE SECOND DEGREE, committed as follows:

The said *Alfonso Voullaire*,

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *24th*  
day of *March* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
ninety-*two*, at the City and County aforesaid, with intent to defraud, feloniously did  
forge a certain instrument and writing, which said forged instrument and writing is as follows, that  
is to say:

*No. 2932* *New York, Mar 24<sup>th</sup> 1892*  
*The Nassau Bank*

*Pay to the order of A. Voullaire*  
*Fifty* \_\_\_\_\_ *-dollars*  
*\$50.00* *J. S. Slader*  
*Secy*

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.

0303

**POOR QUALITY  
ORIGINAL**

SECOND COUNT.

And the Grand Jury aforesaid, by this indictment, further accuse the said

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

The said *Alfonso Toullaure*

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 intent to defraud, did feloniously utter, dispose of and put off as true, a certain forged instrument and writing, which said forged instrument and writing is as follows, that is to say:

No. 2932 New York, Mar 24<sup>th</sup> 1892

The Nassau Bank

Pay to the order of R. Voullaine

Fifty \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars

~~\$50.00~~

T. S. Slade  
Secy

the said

Alfonso Toullaire

then and there well knowing the same to be forged, 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.*