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BOX:

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DESCRIPTION:

Laffan, William M.

DATE:

08/04/91



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0009

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 M. Laffan

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

Indictment accuse

William M. Laffan 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. Hocum and Schuhoke
Jagers, each of whom has been heretofore
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

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and there inflicted upon the said Joseph Wood, Harris A. Smiler, James J. Hlocum and Schibick Jagers 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 William M. Laffan 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 Sun~~" 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. Hlocum and Schibick Jagers 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:

JUST AS KEMMLER DIED

Two Shocks for Each of the Four Murderers at Sing Sing.

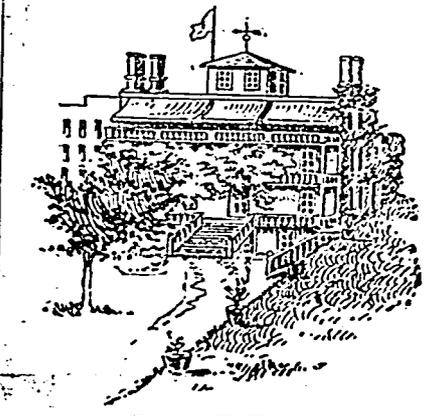
EACH BREATHED AFTER THE FIRST

And All Were Burned by the Electric Fluid.

Conflicting Testimony of the Witnesses as to Whether the Victims Were Tortured or Not—Interesting Revelation by the Rev. Mr. Law—Account by an Eyewitness—Ex-Warden Brown Says It Was "a Barbarous Success"—Smiler Makes a Confession—Slocum, Wood, and Even the Excitable Jugiro Go Quietly to the Death Chair—All Four Killed Within an Hour and a Half—Wood's Death Nothing Less than a Legal Murder, Says Lawyer Haire—Gov. Hill Thinks Electrical Executions Have Come to Stay—Failure of the Warden Brown Plan of Keeping the News Out of the Papers.

SING SING, July 7.—The awful tragedy, the legal taking of the lives of four human beings, is finished. Joseph Wood, Harris A. Smiler, James Slocum, and Shibuya Jugiro followed Kemmler this morning to the death chair, and thus suffered the greatest penalty the law inflicts. They did not suffer as Kemmler suf-

fered. There were none of the horror, the roasting alive, that were witnessed at the Auburn execution. Says Dr. Carlos McDonald, the physician in charge: "The men came in calmly and placidly, and were placed in the chair without excitement or anything to mar the dignity of the occasion. Unconsciousness was instantaneous." Another witness adds: "It was like the snapping of a twig—death overtook them instantly."



THE DEATH SIGNAL.

Warden Brown tried with all his might to keep information concerning the executions from the representatives of the press. As on previous days, he had the prison surrounded by his minions armed with their Winchesters. Every man who witnessed the execution was practically sworn to secrecy. They arrived at the prison Monday night. Dr. Southwick says: "From the time we got there until long after the executions were over we were practically prisoners." These men, these physicians of repute, were actually compelled to sign a paper pledging themselves not to tell anything that they saw. Why they submitted no one can imagine, unless it was that the Warden threatened not to allow them to witness the killings. He had no authority under the law to make such threats or to pledge any one to

secretly. Warden Brown carried his attempts to keep the news from the reporters to the extent of keeping his witnesses fast in his stronghold behind his armed guard until there was just time left for them to catch the trains by which they wished to leave town. Then he bundled them into prison wagons driven by prison guards, and hunted them to the station.

A fact gathered here, another there, with great difficulty enables THE SUN to present this morning the story of the executions. Morning broke gray and sombre. The crowd of villagers that had gathered on the bluffs opposite the prison on Monday, intending to maintain positions there until after the murderers had met their doom, had long since tided. A group of reporters, who had kept their weary vigil day and night since Sunday, lolled on the grass at the foot of the bluff. The little house on the hill, where the keepers in the big prison live, was tightly closed. There was not a sign of life about the prison except the armed guards, who tramped up and down the walk like trained soldiers.

Hardly a breath of air stirred, but what did point the arrow of the weather vane on the cupola on the roof of the prison like a finger of fate straight at the flag pole on which were to be displayed flags announcing the death of the criminals as they were executed.

Suddenly the lights in the great prison, except those in the living apartments, went out. Then a thick cloud of black smoke wound up lazily from the tall chimney in the north end of the yard. It was then 3:45 o'clock. The prison lights do not usually go out until 4. It was a weary wait of an hour. Then the guards began to look at their watches. The air seemed to be laden with suppressed excitement. The stillness was oppressive. Finally the halliards on the flagpole were whipped aside and held there for a moment, then slowly there appeared above the corner of the cupola a small white flag. It sent a thrill through the little crowd. The guards turned and looked. For a moment not a word was spoken. Then one of the reporters exclaimed:

"See! see! there it is!"

The man had been taken so by surprise that they actually didn't understand for a moment what was happening. Then every one of them started on a half-mile run to the depot to hurry the news to this city.

Blacum had Leon killed.

The white flag was the signal previously agreed upon to announce the death of the wife murderer. It was 4:17:45 when that signal went up. The execution had taken place five minutes before. The white flag hung limply. A ray of sunshine showed on the bluff and the sky in the east became pink.

In two minutes the signal was hauled down. Then there was an anxious wait of half an hour. Again the halliards were pulled taut and again a flag appeared. This time it was a navy blue; Smiler had paid the penalty.

As soon as the Warden and his guests had completed the quadruple butchery in the

secret death chamber, they returned to the Warden's pleasant home and ate a comfortable breakfast. They appeared a little later at the windows and doorway, and regarded the crowd of newspaper men across the street under the guns of the prison guards with every appearance of curiosity and pleasure. Some of them were smoking black cigars with evident satisfaction, and those in the doorway wore their hats jauntily as if in feeble imitation of their host. They did not imitate the graceful tilt of his cigar probably because the attempt would be palpably foolish. Young Mr. Brown appeared among the guests in the doorway presently with his hat also slightly tipped, and chatted pleasantly with the rest.

It made a pleasant picture—the spacious home, with its cupola, covered front, broad windows, comfortable porch, and well-kept lawns. It looks amazingly like a club house. Any way, it viewed as detached from the forbidding prison structures which adjoin it on either side. Now the illusion was perfect for the easy crowd of well-dressed men in the doorway, in postures suggestive of careless comfort, was a counterpart of the crowd in the doorway of any well-to-do country club. Beside there were other well-dressed men lolled in the windows or leaning back in comfortable chairs, with their hats tipped forward and their weeds tipped up. Nearly all of these idle smokers, who regarded the newspaper men with expressions of such evident entertainment, were personal friends of the Warden from Newburgh and elsewhere, as was afterward learned. The doctors and scientific men from New York and Buffalo kept themselves hidden from the crowd. A glimpse of the dignified form of Dr. Daniels was seen for only a moment at an upper window. He appeared to be cleaning surgical instruments with a cloth.

about a week this scene was completely changed by the arrival of the New York newspapers. These were brought to the prison in a great bundle by a guard. Then the men who had taken such a lazy interest in viewing the reporters jumped up and greedily seized the papers and fell to reading them earnestly. It was not long before there were distinct evidences of a sensation in the crowd. The well-dressed men looked at each other, pointed out and read aloud passages here and there and talked together earnestly. They did not seem to like what some of the newspapers had said about their friend the Warden. There was a moving about and by and by nearly all went inside. The guards in front and around the prison, but particularly in front of it, were relieved soon afterward by other men. These men scowled at the reporters the minute they came out, and one of them roughly ordered back a reporter who had carelessly stepped to a point near the middle of the road. It was learned afterward from a prison official beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Warden, enraged by what the newspapers said of his Hessians, had given violent orders to this relief guard. The Warden struck his hat on the back of his head and cursed the newspapers, one and all, roundly.

When the guard assembled he ordered them to be more exacting in their treatment of the reporters than ever before. He walked up and down in front of the line and made remarks which would not look well in print. Finally he said:

"My orders are. Don't let one of those God damned _____ come anywhere near this place."

The effect of the Warden's instructions upon the guards was apparent from the moment they came out. Up to this time the reporters, rather than get into any discussion with these petty tyrants, had yielded to their orders without a word of reply. Now there was something like a rupture. A guard roughly ordered back a reporter who was near the middle of the street, but nearer the opposite curb than the prison. He did not hear, as he was talking, and the guard advanced threateningly. His action aroused another reporter, who called out, mockingly:

"Don't shoot!"

"You keep back there," shouted the guard insolently, "or I'll make you keep back. Don't you come a step further."

Several reporters retorted and advanced into the road a step or two. A hunchbacked guard now ran up and shouted:

"You will keep back, or—"

"Or what?" asked a newspaper man. The hunchback uttered a suppressed exclamation and ran across the road and brought out a heavy piece of hose. This he attached to a hydrant, and after laying the nozzle down on the grass so that it pointed at the reporters, folded his arms and snarled grimly and menacingly. The other guard also struck an attitude and smiled. Some of the reporters grew red in the face and began to taunt the men, but presently better counsels prevailed and things settled down again.

The guards continued their insolent aggressiveness all day, but the reporters took no further notice of them. The scene in front of the prison at 8 o'clock was singular and animated. There must have been sixty newspaper men standing in front of the prison eagerly awaiting the departure of the witnesses of the execution. They had a number of carriages in readiness, and several had harness with fast horses attached in readiness for a chase if necessary. There was a constant departure and arrival of carriages as the reporters darted off upon errands or in search of news and back again.

Opposite this body of newsgatherers stood the armed guard, facing them and alert. The hose lay in position, aimed at the crowd. There was some strange piece of ammunition. Behind this defence line stood a number of witnesses and doctors and young Mr. Brown in a white straw hat, a stranger, ignorant of the situation, might have supposed that the newspaper men were a mob seeking the lives of a dozen defenceless men who had run to the prison for safety and called out the guards for protection.

A little after 8 o'clock Dr. Macdonald came out of the prison smiling and got into a carriage which had come up with a uniformed driver in the seat. Reporters started to speak to him, but the guards hoarsely shouted to stand back. The newspaper men retired. Dr. Macdonald looked at them with a quiet smile. One reporter shouted:

"When can we see you, Doctor?"

There was no reply, but the smile on the Doctor's face broadened. It was a very exasperating smile.

"Can we get any account of this execution?" shouted another reporter.

The smile broadened, but there was no reply.

"Will you not at least speak to us?" called another.

"No reply, but more smile."

"Is this a bigger roasting than Kemmler's?" at length called out a reporter with a very big voice.

"A bigger newspaper roasting," replied Dr. Macdonald.

He was unable to conceal his merriment, and laughed aloud. Mr. Brown's friends in the prison door also laughed loudly, and the guards grinned at the reporters, and kept on spinning for five minutes.

The reporters did not wait longer. They jumped into their carriages and drove to the railroad station, for there they conjectured that Dr. Macdonald was going. This proved true. He appeared a few minutes later, and was at once surrounded by reporters and questioned. Dr. Macdonald took the questions very calmly. He continued his smile.

"I have nothing to say," he said. "At a proper time Warden Brown will doubtless see you all and tell you what he considers it proper to make public."

"Were the executions successful?" was asked. "What is your opinion?"

"Well—but no, I have nothing to say at present. I may tell you later in the day, but you must look to the Warden for your facts."

Again the reporters started for the telegraph office. The signal had appeared at 5:10. Smiler had fled at 5:12.

"Did you get the time on that?" called a guard across the street to the newspaper

men who were left to watch. He took a notebook from his pocket and carefully noted the figures. A freight train passed through the tunnel in front of the prison. It slowed down at the prison proper, and directly there appeared a hearse above the level. The man waved his hand at a guard, who answered with a nod. The hearse disappeared and the news of the execution travelled down the river front by freight.

The time between the second and third signals was shorter than between the first and second and it was taken up with speculation. "Would Wood die? Had his indefatigable counsel saved his life when the very shadow of death was hanging over him?" The question was soon answered. The black flag went up. Wood was dead. A third time the reporters started for the telegraph office. This time they carried a message that brought tears to the eyes of a strong man. Wood's counsel wept and Wood was the only man of the four whose death was mourned. He was, perhaps, the poorest and most friendless, too. All eyes turned on the pole a fourth time. It would be a long time, the little group of spectators predicted, before the red flag that would signal the death of Juro the burly Jap, appeared.

"The Jap, he'll fight," they all predicted. The Jap's ugly mood and his determination to fight to be killed before he went to the chair had come straight from a prison official, the night before. It must be true, and the red flag will be delayed until he is subdued. The sun, the blue and pink sky disappeared. Heavy grey clouds spread over the whole blun and over the river, and they cast an appropriate gloom over the scene and over the assemblage.

A little whiff of black smoke from the stack again, and then a cloud of steam from the engine room directly beneath it, where the condensing current was being made. Had one been near the prison wall outside that engine room he would have heard an electric bell tinkle five times. The Jap was in the chair. It could not have taken much work to have got him there. Only twenty minutes had elapsed from the time the black flag had appeared. Then the man by the prison wall would have heard the bell strike once and he could have heard the engine lever thrown over and dynamo began to buzz. The Jap was ready. Some scientific man in the execution room had signalled for the current to be turned. Then there were two bells.

The indicator in the dynamo room and the lights had not shown sufficient power. The

Jap was sturdy and tough. He must get all that the dynamo can give.

One, two, three bells. The work is done; the Jap is dead. The engineer throws back his lever, and slowly the machinery comes to a halt. It had taken its first four lives. This time but four minutes elapsed when the signal shoots up to the top of the pole.

"Did ye catch the time o' that?" again asks the guard.

It was 6:10. Juro had died at 6:04. Inside the little execution room the scene had been hardly more than outside.

The twenty-seven witnesses had slept soundly until 3 o'clock. When a guard had gone from room to room and awakened them half an hour later they were gathered in the dining room on the first floor with the Warden at their head.

He opened the door to the covered passage way from the house direct to the execution room. There were Dr. Alphonse Lockwell, Dr. McDonald, Dr. Daniels, Dr. Southwick, Dr. Barber, Prof. Landy, Chairman Law of the Tomba, Chaplain Edgerton of the prison, The Rev. Fathers Croedon and Lynch, Dr. Frank Townsend, George Beckwell of Newburgh, C. G. Oliver, an organist of Albany, Warden Durston of Auburn, E. A. Brown, Principal Keeper Connaughton. The rest of the witnesses were prison guards and keepers, with the exception of two whose names are not known. There was only one thing in that room—the death chair. A snake-like wire with a leather and sponge and copper arrangement on the end came up out of the floor in front. Underneath, in the rear, there was another wire longer than the first with a similar capping. The witnesses ranged themselves around the room, the scientists gathered about the switchboard and gave the signals for the engine to start. The current was turned into the switchboard, the lamps lit up, and the indicator registered 1,600 volts, that was 100 less than was expected. It was enough, however, to kill any living thing that it came in contact with. As the bolt in the iron door that separated the execution room from the room where the cells of the condemned men were confined, slid back with a click that sounded very loud in the deathlike stillness it sent a shiver over the frames of some of these witnesses, and even the faces of the cold-blooded doctors paled a little. What must the feeling be of the men who knew their time had come. Up to that moment none of them knew which was to be the first to meet his doom. The men were all up and dressed. The priests and ministers walked into the room and talked with them and told them they had but few more minutes to live.

A guard opened the door of Slocum's cell, they almost whispered their command. "Come," a priest held a crucifix in front of him as Slocum walked slowly out. It was only a few paces to the death chair. Slocum saw it for the first time. He walked to it and took his seat without flinching, and sat down resting his arms on the chair. Arms in proper position. When he had been strapped in his chair and the electrodes had been fastened to his head and leg and the sponges wet and clasped tightly. When the scientific men had stood before the switchboard and measured the volume and force of the current and tested it by its power to light incandescent lamps; when, having satisfied themselves upon these points and it took but a moment, and having switched the current from the meters and the closet within which the executioner stood, when they had decided upon the length of time the

current must be applied, when they and the electrician and Warden Brown and the deputies had finally examined every uncanny detail and had concluded that all was ready then the signal was given and the executioner pulled down the lever that held the current from the chair.

Bloom was in the midst of a prayer. The eyes of every man in the room were upon him. He was uttering a word. The shock came; the hands, the only part of the body which were free, flew up from the wrist and quivered an instant.

A quiver went through the body. The word, the syllable he was uttering was cut in two. There was but that one quiver, and all was over. At the instant the shock was given the metre showed 1,450 volts. The current was left on a few seconds only. The electrodes were removed. On the face of the dead man was as peaceful an expression as he had ever worn. His eyes had been closed in prayer when the shock came. He looked for all the world as though he were only sleeping.

His body was lifted out of the chair and carried to the other of the two rooms which are in the execution house and was laid there on the floor. The witnesses could hardly realize that it had all been done so quickly.

A man started from the corner of the room with the white flag which was displayed on the pole. A very little time was lost, perhaps ten minutes, perhaps less, while the witnesses were recovering from the shock the killing had given to them, peaceful as the death had been, it had its effect on the lay part of the audience. Again the heavy bolt in the iron door clicked. What must have been the feeling of those men waiting the final signal, what must have been their feeling during the twenty odd number when they knew that their companion in misery was being done to his death. The guards opened the door of Smiller's cell and beckoned him. He stepped out and with his spiritual advisers walked through the room past the cells of Wood and Jugiro to the execution room. He was even merry, apparently, but when his eyes caught sight of the death chair, one witness says, his face paled, and his knees smote together.

He, like Bloom, took his seat unaided and arranged himself in position to receive the fatal shock. He prayed loudly while the electrodes were being fastened to his forehead and to his right leg, near the calf.

His trousers had been rolled up for the purpose. The scientific men made the same tests, and while Smiller, like Bloom, was offering up a petition to his God for forgiveness, the signal was given, and again the executioner pulled the fatal lever.

Without a struggle, a witness says, as the snapping of a wire, the life went out. The same quiver passed through the body. There was the contraction of the muscles that jerked up the loose hands, and it was over.

The voltage that ended his life as indicated was 1,400. His body was taken off the chair and laid beside Bloom, and the signal man seized the blue flag and started with it for the room.

Another rest of a few minutes was had and the guards started for Wood. Wood knew he was to be the next. Some one had told him the Jap would be the last. He was very nervous, but he went to his death like a man. The test was made a third time. Because he was colored and because he had a thick skull it was thought best to give 100 extra bolts to him, and when the fatal lever was pulled, the indicated voltage was 1,500.

He died as the others did with only a tremor. His body was quickly moved to the rear room. The witnesses were beginning to feel tired and sickly, but they stood it out well.

Trouble was expected with Jugiro by all but his keepers, as he had been silent and docile. The men who watched over him were men of whom he was afraid. When they opened the door he was in the further end of his cell, where he glared at them.

Keeper Davis held up his right hand, and crooked his forefinger. In the surprise of everybody, the Jap came out as calm as a kitten, so the keepers and the Warden say.

He needed no assistance to the chair; he walked with a buoyant step, as though he did not know what was going to happen. He made no resistance when he was being buckled into the chair.

The same sign indicated his death as had that of the others. He was left sealed in the chair, and the witnesses went out heartily glad that it was over.

When the 8:30 train from New York arrived a young man got out with a case of instrument and joined Dr. Macdonald, who drove back to the prison. In the same carriage came from the prison soon afterward an old man of mild appearance and white beard. He was the Rev. Mr. Law of West Brighton, S. I., who had been invited as one of Smiller's religious comforters. Mr. Law had first visited the Salvation Army murderers in the Tombs, and had won his confidence. He continued his visits after Smiller came to Sing Sing. He said to the reporters:

"The executions were immensely successful as far as I, an unscientific man, could judge. The condemned all died painlessly and instantly. Smiller's death was very peaceful, and, I am sure, painless."

"Did not the Jap struggle?"
"There was no struggle. All went calmly and quietly. Now, I must say that I am converted to this electric death method. It is only since I saw to-day's executions that I believed in it, for I was much opposed to it before. I thought the method barbarous. It was no improvement over the old method. I thought, 'It smacked of the gallows.' I was prejudiced, but now I am converted."

Mr. Law refused positively to tell a single detail of the happenings inside the prison. He seemed worried for fear, as he expressed it, that he had already spoken too freely. That occasioned questionings as to the nature of the pledges exacted of the witnesses by Warden Brown. He refused to say that he had signed a paper, but he did say that the Warden pledged everybody to complete silence.

While the reporters were talking to Dr. Macdonald and Mr. Law a man slipped quietly into the station and jumped aboard an up train.

No one of the newspaper men recognized him, but it was afterward learned that he was Davis, the electrical engineer who had put in the plant for the State, and who had charge of the electrical part of the execution.

Then the reporters got into their carriages and drove rapidly back to the prison, arriving there nearly as soon as Dr. McDonald. The road to the prison shoots rapidly northward up a steep hill from the railroad station to nearly its top, and then turns abruptly southward and skirts the edge of a bluff until the prison is reached. It was a shady road, but heavy with dust, and the long line of rapidly moving carriages were almost enveloped in its rolling clouds.

Never once a day, from 8 o'clock in the morning, did the dust in that road lie undisturbed from end to end. During the absence of the main body the reporters had not left the prison gates unguarded. Fully twenty-five of them remained, alive to all that passed meantime.

When the hosts had again gathered the situation took upon itself the same features as

before, and thus, indeed, it remained for nearly all of the day. About 9 o'clock another flurry was caused by the leaving of another witness.

He was a well-built man of medium stature, wearing a business suit, a beard, and a jaunty manner. He tipped his derby a little, and all the morning had evidently been much entertained at the efforts of the reporters to obtain facts.

This man came out with a consequential air, and in his hand a smallatchet. He looked at the crowd before him and leisurely entered the carriage.

Several carriages filled with reporters at once set out to the station in his wake. Arriving there, they asked the man whether the execution was a success in his opinion.

"Why do you know that I saw the executions?" he asked with an amused smile.

He parried other questions in a similar manner and seemed to be enjoying himself.

"Why, I only went to the prison to see a rich friend," said he.

Finally he said: "Yes, I saw the executions, but I'm not going to tell you anything about them. My name is Mr. Oliver, G. L. Oliver." I live in Albany. Good day. Here's my train."

It was learned later that the affable Mr. Oliver was a warm personal friend of the Warden. He is a church organist in Albany.

The reporters returned and then was a wearisome wait until nearly noon.

All were waiting for the scientific men.

Meantime the reporters went away in small reliefs and got breakfast. None of them had had anything more palatable and encouraging than sandwiches made the night before so far, and nearly all of them had been out from 8 o'clock in the morning.

DRS. DANIELS AND SOUTHWICK.
Dr. Daniels and Dr. A. P. Southwick of Buffalo left the prison just in time to catch the 12:21 train to New York. The newspaper men were looking on them eagerly, for they were both identified with the Auburn execution, where they were leading spirits.

Dr. Daniels had assisted at the Kemmler autopsy, having made examinations of the brain and spinal column. Dr. Southwick was



Journal.

the originator of the idea which culminated in the electric death. The reporters hoped that these men would be able to throw some light upon the killing which others less closely identified with science and the law, who had been interviewed before, appeared unwilling or too timid to do. The bearing of the two men as they stood in the prison yard behind the guard with his Winchester on his shoulder waiting for the carriage to take them to the railroad station was not encouraging, however. They seemed to avoid the eyes of the reporters, who stood in a body on the opposite side of the road, watching them anxiously. Warden Brown was also in front of the prison, and several of the other guests stood in the doorway.

Several of the reporters who were acquainted with the two men from Buffalo stepped a little forward as though to speak to them, but immediately the guard, who was eyeing the crowd omnibusly, dropped his Winchester from his shoulder and walked out toward the carriage.

The newspaper men, who were not courting unnecessary insult, stepped back. There was a general getting into carriages, and at once half a dozen teams whisked down the road and up over the dusty hill leading to the station.

The carriages containing the witnesses presently followed, and when the two doctors stepped upon the platform they were met by at least twenty reporters. They immediately shook hands heartily with several of the reporters, but looked at them uneasily.

"We were coming out in town last night," said Dr. Southwick to one, "but we couldn't very well do it. The fact is we have been practically the Warden's prisoners ever since we came here."

"Can you give me some information about these executions?" was asked.

"We can't, I am sorry to say," said Dr. Southwick, "for the law must be maintained, you know."

"You can, at least tell us," said a Sux re-

porter, "whether in your opinion the executions were a success. Were you, as the father of the law, satisfied with its second execution?"

Dr. Southwick earnestly, "Everything passed off well. There was no mishap. I can say that these executions settle all doubts as to the propriety of the new law. There can now be no question of its remaining with us."

"Meantime, Dr. Daniels was smilingly shaking his head.

"I am very sorry, gentlemen," said he, "but I can say nothing whatever about these executions, however much I would like to oblige you."

"Did you sign a paper agreeing not to speak?" was asked.

"I feel obliged not to speak," said he, smiling.

"But were the executions a success?"

"They were emphatically successful."

When the train came, a Sun reporter accompanied the two Buffalo men a part of the way to New York.

"I hardly think I will see another execution," said Dr. Daniels. "I am far from fond of them as spectacles. I attended this one because I wanted to satisfy myself in certain lines of investigation suggested to me by the Kemmler execution."

"At that time, as you know, I helped perform the autopsy, and afterward made microscopical examinations of certain portions of the victim's body. I came to have several theories based upon phenomena thus seen. I do not feel at liberty to tell you my idea at the present time, but I may sometime inform the medical world upon them. I have taken away several portions of the bodies of these men. I have them with me."

Dr. Daniels had with him a small satchel. He was associated with a New York physician in performing the autopsy on Smiler's body.

"Have these executions shown any marked improvement on the original experiment at Auburn?" was asked.

"I can answer that best," said the Doctor cautiously, "by asking you a question. Did you ever hear of a repetition of a great scientific experiment which did not prove to be greatly bettered by the first experience? I believe that few objections can be made to executions by electricity as now applied."

"What was the difference in the electrodes in this case as compared with those used on Kemmler? For other particulars being identical, it would appear that the improvement in the result comes from the changed pattern of the electrodes."

"That is a question," said Dr. Daniels, "which I do not feel myself at liberty to answer under the circumstances in which I find myself. Warden Brown will undoubtedly tell you what electrodes were used."

"Was death instantaneous?"

"There, again, you ask me a question that I can not answer you. The Warden knows that, too, and I have no doubt he will tell you."

Dr. Daniels chatted pleasantly about his trip, but was uncommunicative about the executions.



SMILER.

Dr. Southwick was a very different man from Dr. Southwick of Auburn. He was uncommunicative on any subject, and apparently inclined to talk. He courteously answered all the questions put to him, however, within the bounds of what he considered his liberty.

"We all did just as the Warden told us to," said he, in answer to one question. "We let him have his own way all through. It is the chief the same in character as that in which Kemmler was executed."

"Yes," said Dr. Southwick, hesitatingly, "that is, it is nearly the same. There was a difference of some wires, I believe. It was practically the same current, practically the same way."

"How did the condemned men take their death?"

"They were very docile—very docile," said he, brightly. "There was no resistance on the part of any of them. They entered the room quietly, sat quietly down, and died without noticeable struggle. These executions vindicate the system perfectly."

"Did not Warden Brown require you all last night to sign a paper to the effect that you would not give out the details of the execution?"

"We talked it over last night," was the reply. Dr. Southwick and Dr. Daniels expected to remain in the city during the afternoon only, and to leave for Buffalo by an evening train. It was conjectured that they went to the city to give Commodore Gerry a detailed account of the executions.

During the long afternoon the same scenes were enacted over and over again. The occasional appearance of Dr. McDonald at the prison windows aroused hope, which was as often cast down. The Warden did not appear and it was learned that he was sleeping.

Town folks gathered in some numbers on the brow of the hill, above, and watched the strange scene below, and villagers drove past on a show of business, but out of evident curiosity.

Early in the day Dr. Rockwell's departure had been the sign of another grand rush for the station. He did not stay for the autopsies after having witnessed the executions. He was very dignified and courteous in reply to the questions put to him, but he gave no information.

He said that all the executions had passed off in a perfectly satisfactory manner. But he could say no more, for he had been requested not to speak. Asked about Jugiro's conduct, as to which rumors of tumult and battle had gathered, he replied: "Everything passed off perfectly satisfactory." When asked about the electrodes used in the executions, he said: "That I decline to speak of."

All the witnesses, particularly the experts, seemed to be particularly cautious about speaking of the electrodes, although their description was not in any sense a part of the news of the executions.

The electrodes were merely a do-all of the death mechanism which at no time was regarded as secret, for Warden Brush invited the New York reporters to come and view the mechanism last April, and only a few days ago Warden Brown permitted a Sun reporter to examine them and even to have himself strapped in the death chair. On neither occasion, however, was the new form of electrodes exhibited or mentioned. It would be interesting to know the cause of the secrecy upon this particular point.

Toward night the prison and the territory in front of it became quiet, the busy hucksters lay down in their straw to rest for the first time in three days, and the witnesses relaxed into their accustomed quiet.

The night grew dark and it rained. The lights in the prison corridors punctured the gray walls with spots of brightness, but the windows of the condemned prison were dark.

FROM AN EYEWITNESS.

There was one man who saw the execution and who has since made known something of the story. He is no doubt as well able to give an accurate account of everything that occurred during the last hours of the victims as any one of the twenty-seven men who witnessed the judicial killing. He is one of the men who have acted as the spiritual advisers of the condemned men. He was with great difficulty induced to say as much as he did, and, though he does not go into details, his story, as he told it was graphic. It can be relied upon at every point. He agrees with all the witnesses of the affair who have spoken of it that it was remarkably successful. The condemned wretches, he says, were unusually calm.

There was even a quiet heroism in the unfinished manner in which they went to the fearful death which it can never be said they met, for it came to them from behind and overtook them in a way they could not understand. Slocum and Wood, this man says, were attended as usual by the priests, Fathers Creedon and Lynch. Smiler found religious consolation at the hands of Chaplain Edgerton. With the chaplain was the Rev. Mr. Law, chaplain of the Tombs prison.

Before he was taken out to the death chamber Smiler made his spiritual adviser a full and free confession of his crime. He said that all



SLOCUM.

the stories of the crime which he had hitherto told, and all the sensation which he had made at the time of his trial were false and without foundation. He exonerated everybody who had ever been accused of being in any way his accomplice, or of whom it has been said that they had a guilty knowledge of the crime for which he was convicted. Smiler said that he had thus relieved himself of a fearful burden, and one which had been weighing him down for days. He alone, he said, was guilty of the crime.

He felt fully the meaning of the scene which was about to be enacted, and he said that he was willing and prepared to undergo the ordeal. He felt that he was ready to go, and he believed that his sincere repentance and his sure belief in the teachings of his spiritual adviser made it sure that religious consolation had not been offered in vain.

While Smiler, Slocum, and Wood were thus attended by men of God, the pagan Japanese was left alone with his own thoughts.

He had repulsed the friendly efforts of the priests, and at the last and supreme crisis of his life he was left without the administrations of the men who preach peace and repentance.

The man who told these facts to-day said that no representative of any newspaper or news association was present at the execution, and that any claim that such was the case was absolutely and completely false.

He himself is personally acquainted with every man who was present at the execution except the guards and keepers. Every man present, he said, was either one of those required by the law to be present or he was a man of science whose presence was necessary to the successful completion of the execution and to the performance of the required autopsies. It was positively impossi-



WOOD.

ble for any man in any way connected with any press association to be present at the execution, and the statement that any such man was so present, he denounces as a wilful and causeless lie, not up from whole cloth in the effort to foist upon the public a fraudulent and false account of the execution.

LAST HOURS OF SLOCUM AND WOOD.

The condemned men spent their last hours of waking in prayer with their spiritual advisers, the Rev. Fathers Creedon, Lynch and Hogan, the Rev. Mr. Edgarton, and the Rev. Mr. Lavy, chaplain of the Tombs. They knew at 6 o'clock Monday night that they would die at sunrise the next morning. The news was broken to them by the ministers. It did not seem to surprise them. They knew something of the anxiety of the prison officials to get them out of the way, and they really had been surprised that they had been permitted to live the day out.

When the news was broken to Slocum he seemed not to hear it, he began at once to talk about something else. Father Hogan was with him.

"Father," he said, "are you sure that such a wicked man as I will be saved?"

"Sure of it," said the priest. "Why, there is no doubt of it." And then he told a story of two women. One led a pure life and gave to charity liberally. She was a hypocrite in some things. She died without repentance and was lost. The other woman was a harlot. Oh, she was one of the worst women that ever lived. She cared not the snap of her finger for religion. She cared for nothing that was good. She was simply wicked. She was taken sick, and on her deathbed she came to a realizing sense of her sins. She repented and she was saved.

This seemed to comfort Slocum very much, and his face brightened up, but his spirits wavered.

"It is not that I fear death," he said; "so miserable a fellow as I better dread than alive, and I have the courage to face death, but it is the courage to face Heaven that I lack."

Slocum was not wrong when he said he had the courage to face death. As the time approached he became more and more wrapped up in the contemplation of the Heavenly future, and when summoned by the keepers to pass under the fatal doorway his hands were clasped and his face wore a wrapt and exalted expression. He obeyed the directions of those in the execution room and spoke intelligently, but his thoughts seemed far away. He died with scarcely a struggle.

Wood was of a different make. His nature was more so subject to fluctuation than Slocum's. When he accepted religion he became a serious man. Religion became almost his only thought.

It was natural, therefore, that his last hours should be widely different from Slocum's. There was no such exaltation in his case. Similarly there were no such moments of depression.

Wood never doubted when once he became a Christian. As the time approached he talked calmly with the priest. Their talk was of Heaven. As the priest painted its joys, Wood gradually grew into a higher state of faith and expectation and it was with joy almost evident that he walked into the death chamber and seated

himself in the chair which was to be the means of his attainment of his highest happiness.

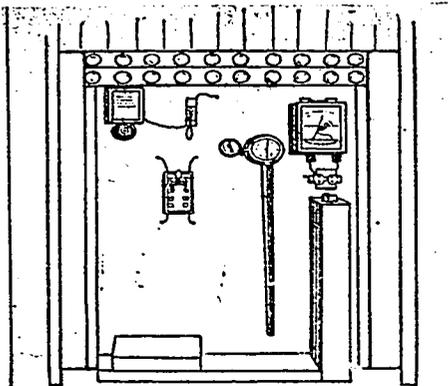
JUNRO AS QUIET AS THE OTHERS.

Father Hogan questioned several of the guards and others about the actions of the condemned men when the last moment for each arrived. They were called from their cells by a motion of the hand. They responded at once and walked out of their cells and readily submitted to be bound and strapped into the chair. Father Hogan says that Junro, the Jan, of whom it was feared that he had determined to make one last desperate struggle, went as quietly to his fate as any of the others.

Father Hogan was asked if it was not true that Junro had been drugged, and that some narcotic had been placed in his food for the purpose of rendering him tractable.

The father had not heard of any such precaution being taken. The Japanese prodigiously, Father Hogan said, and at his supper last night disposed of more food than all the others together.

Just before the execution took place this morning, Father Hogan says, a test of the cur-



THE SWITCHBOARD.

rent was made with water. A large bucket of water was brought into the room and both electrodes were introduced into it. Then the current was turned on and the water fairly boiled. This was the last test made of the power of the machinery of death. Yesterday afternoon, however, a more significant test was made. This was the killing of a horse. A current of 800 volts, Father Hogan says, was sent through the beast, and it died instantly. There was simply the one convulsive shudder, and that was all.

According to Father Hogan, Fathers Cruden and Lynch were with the condemned men all night. Bloccum and Wood went to bed about midnight, but they did not sleep. They had all been told yesterday that they were to die this morning.

The scientific men who talked with Father Hogan while he was in the prison this morning were unanimous, he says, in their expressions of satisfaction with the "perfect and complete success" of the executions. Several of them said that this method of inflicting the death penalty had come to stay. Father Hogan was told that there was no commotion and no unpleasant incident among the witnesses.

The unhorrible spectacle of the fainting away of a man, which occurred at the killing of Kemmler at Auburn last August was not repeated here. It had been intimated that it would require one hour and twenty minutes to accomplish the killing, and the actual time occupied exceeded that estimate but three or four minutes.

Father Hogan said that when he reached the prison this morning Warden Brown was in a very nervous state of mind. His hands were still visibly trembling, and he appeared like a man who was just recovering from a terrible nervous strain.

JUGIRO'S ALLEGED STRUGGLE.

There were all sorts of rumors to the effect that Jugiro had made a fearful struggle when the keepers attempted to take him from his cell to lead him to the execution room. These were started by the statement of a keeper to the effect that he had fought tooth and nail and was subjected only by force. It is the unanimous expression of a number of persons who saw the execution and of people closely connected with the prison that there was a sensational report, without foundation. It was generally believed, however.

THE SUN has told how he resisted approach on a former occasion, and of the fear of the prison authorities that he would do so again. A SUN reporter asked a man connected with the prison, who knew nothing of Jugiro's doings, how it could be possible for him to make such a fearful struggle in the prison and then enter the execution room and seat himself in the chair calmly, as was proved afterward that he did.

"Perhaps they threw some of that stuff in his face," said the official.

"What stuff is that?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, that's something they have on hand in case of certain emergencies," said the man.

"They use it occasionally and it never fails."

But Jugiro went to the death chair a subdued man. Whatever may have been his intention, when the fatal moment came Jugiro quailed. Three keepers, whom the convicts knew well, went to his cell to conduct him to the death seat. They were Corrigan, Clancey, and Davis. Corrigan is the biggest guard in the prison, and his hand is heavy for the riotous. Clancey is the man who nearly killed the murderer McDivine when he broke into rage a few months ago and fought like a tiger; and Jugiro knew Davis, for he it was who boldly attacked him when the Jap tore his furniture to pieces for weapons, and almost unaided beat him into submission.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. McDONALD.

Dr. McDonald left the prison shortly after 3 o'clock. He said that the autopsies were finished by 5 o'clock, as far as the work at the prison was concerned.

He was assisted by Drs. Woods and Daniels, Prof. Landry of Columbia College and Dr. Blesser of Greenpoint. Dr. McDonald said that he could make no announcement of the results for several days.

He was asked what truth there was in the story that there had been trouble with Jugiro when his time came.

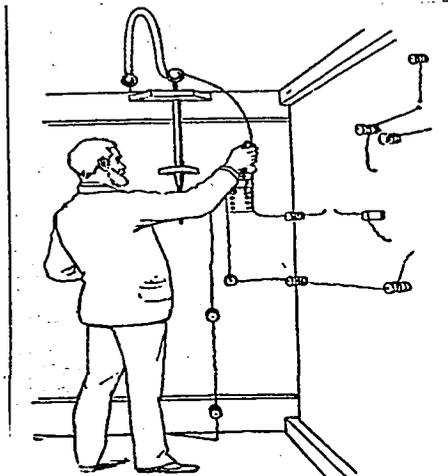
"Not one particle of truth in the whole story," he said. "It is false, absolutely. Nothing whatever occurred to mar in any way the dignity of the occasion."

"Well, Dr. McDonald, is there any truth in the story that each of the condemned men received two shocks?"

"I do not understand you," replied the doctor.

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that the story is told on the authority, it is claimed, of an eye witness, that the



THE INTERIOR OF THE BOX.

current was turned on and remained turned on for fifteen or twenty or twenty-five seconds, and then it was turned off.

That after it was turned off the victims in each case breathed, that a frothy substance came from the mouth, that sighs and groans came from the victims, and that there was muscular contraction, and that in all these respects the Kommler case was repeated and its horror even intensified; and I want to know from you if that story is true.

Dr. McDonald hesitated and seemed uncertain whether to answer or not and what to say.

"You know doctor," continued his questioner, "that you can set all these stories at

rest if they are untrue by simply denying them.

"I can't go into those details at all," was Dr. McDonald's reply. "I don't think I could do it consistently with my honor."

He was then questioned as to the duration of the shock which each man received. "No, I can't say as that," answered the Doctor. "I have not my notes with me; if I had I do not know that I could make such use of them."

There is still another story, Doctor, that the electrodes burned out and that the sponges were consumed so that the flesh was burned. Will you deny that story?

"I tell you that I cannot go into those details consistently with my honor. I will say the men came in calmly and placidly, and were placed in the chair with excitement. Unconsciousness was instantaneous."

INTERVIEW WITH FATHER HOGAN.

Father Hogan said this morning that he was not present at the time of the executions. He went to the prison last night and talked with the condemned men for a time. He went back to the rectory for the night.

He told Fathers Creedon and Lynch of the arrangements the Warden had made about time, and conveyed to them Warden Brown's request to come at once to the prison. The two senior priests did so and remained all night.

Father Hogan did not again visit the prison until 10 o'clock this morning. At that hour he says the scientific men were just beginning the autopsy on Jugiro. Father Hogan was admitted to the death chamber and to the autopsy room.

The body of the Jap lay upon an operating table in the death chamber, but the bodies of the other three men had been removed to the adjoining room, which has been called the autopsy room. Father Hogan examined all the bodies very thoroughly. He at one time taught electricity in the school, and he is an enthusiast on the study of the subject.

First he noted carefully their attitude. He says that they looked as if in sleep. Their eyes were almost wholly closed, just a faint little rim of the white of the eye being discernible under the slightly raised lids.

There was not a mark, he says, on any one of the four bodies, not the slightest indication that there had been any burning or the singeing of the hair or discoloration of the skin. As far as he could see by a most particular examination there was every evidence that the affair had been conducted with perfect success.

He was also unable to discover any mark on any part of the bodies which would indicate that there had been the slightest slip in any of the arrangements.

WARDEN BROWN SAYS IT WAS A SUCCESS.

"I will swear to you as a man," said Warden Brown to a Sun reporter, "and will say before my God that every one of these executions passed off without a hitch or accident."

There were no burnings, no horrors of any kind whatever. The man in the chair after each execution looked as if he had simply fallen asleep—their heads had dropped into the chair and with their heads back were sleeping peacefully. I am sure that if the greatest fanatic on execution by electricity had been present he would have seen everything that he could possibly have desired. Now this is all that I can say according to law and I have no right to give permission to any one else here to say anything more. I would be violating the law as much as if I told it myself.

Every man there was satisfied with the execution, and satisfied that this was far ahead of the old system of capital punishment. They all shook hands with me, and congratulated me on my great success.

The warden spoke about the armed guard he had kept in front of the prison to keep the newspaper men away. He apologized for their actions and unkind treatment. The men had been up twenty-four hours and running, he said, and were played out and irritable. Regarding Jugro's conduct at the last moment, he said:

"If anybody says that he was ugly or made trouble this morning it is a fabrication. He, like all the other men, walked out of his cell when called and placed his arms and hands on the chair arms. He was dead in an instant. None of the men showed any contrition for his crimes. I am perfectly satisfied that electric killing has come to stay, and that it will in the future be the method of capital punishment that will be used everywhere."

WHAT A GUARD SAID.

That the guards in the prison fear the despotic will of their master as they fear no other no other man is amply evidenced by the remarkable taciturnity which they have developed since his accession to the throne of Sing Sing.

Those of them who were selected to carry Winchester rifles along the public highway in order to prevent its occupation by honest men for legitimate purposes, were so particularly impressed with their own greatness that they refused to say anything to anybody except a command to "git off that road."

But there was one old guard to-day who believes that his time is about up as a wearer of Sing Sing's brass buttons, and who was willing to tell what he knew. The source of his own information was Partridge, one of the guards who was on the death watch.

This guard said that the guards who helped Principal Keeper Connaughton through the executions of the four murderers, were Partridge and Baxter, and Kirsch and Durnbecker. They worked in pairs—Partridge and Baxter working together, while Kirsch and Durnbecker were partners. According to this guard, Partridge and Baxter led Siocum from his cell to the death chair.

There they assisted Principal Keeper Connaughton to bind him and to strap him into the chair. Some of the scientific men arranged the electrodes. Dr. McDonald dropped the handkerchief and Electrician Davis turned on the current. When Siocum was pronounced dead, Partridge and Baxter removed the straps and carried the body out into the autopsy room and laid it upon an operating table. Fathers Lynch and Croden took care in from the cell with Siocum.

As soon as Siocum's body was carried away Kirsch and Durnbecker led Kemmler, who was accompanied by Chaplain Edgerton and the Rev. Mr. Law, chaplain of the Tombs.

Wood was then brought in by Partridge and Baxter, and after he had been disposed of Kirsch and Durnbecker brought in the Jap. This, according to Partridge's statement to his brother guard, is the work performed by the guards who assisted Principal Keeper Connaughton.

THE AUTOPSIES.

The autopsies on the bodies were begun by Drs. McDonald, Ward, Daniels, Southwick, and Prof. Landy, after breakfast. Drs. Daniels and Southwick did not stay very long. The work was not completed, it is said. Dr. McDonald said, when he went away that when it was done an official report would be made.

NO MIDNIGHT BURIAL.

It had been supposed that the bodies of the murderers would be buried in the dead of night, as Kemmler was. So great was the interest of the townfolks to-night that a crowd gathered on the hill in the rain and watched for the coffins to be carried out. They went home disappointed.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ELECTRODES.

The electrodes used yesterday differed widely from those used in the execution of Kemmler. It will be remembered that a cup and wet sponge were fastened to the top of Kemmler's head, and a similar cup and wet sponge were applied to the base of his spine. The wet sponges were used to facilitate contact. It will also be remembered that the scene of Kemmler's death was one of awful horror. With the first shock he wriggled away from the electrode at the base of his spine, but not far enough away to break the current. The result was that an arc was formed between the metal cup, now dried of its water, and the person of Kemmler. The room was instantly filled with the stench of burning flesh, and its smoke dimmed the light. It was to prevent a similar catastrophe that these new electrodes were designed.

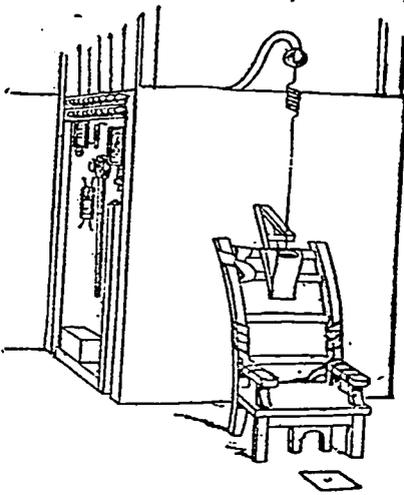
Instead of a cup and sponge for the head electrode the heads of yesterday's victims were bound tightly with a broad leather belt through the back of which a steel bar was held immovably to the back of the head, surrounded at point of contact by wet sponges. This would prevent any rupture of contact between head and electrode, no matter how the victim might squirm. The electrode at the base of the spinal cord was abandoned altogether, as the natural movement of the human body in case of shock from behind is to hunch up. This is how Kemmler got away from the contact and became "arced," as the electricians say. In place of this the negative electrode was applied to one leg, since that limb could be bound immovably. This was done by affixing another broad belt around the leg, through which a steel bar extended similar to that of the head electrode. It is manifest that no struggle could detach the electrode from the leg of the victim. The experimental part of this device did not lie in the device itself, but in the course the current would take in passing through the body. It was thought by the scientists who plotted the course of the current in the first place that it was highly necessary to have the circuit pass through the spinal cord. This was insured by the arrangement of electrodes in Kemmler's case. That this was an unnecessary precaution is proved by the result of today's executions with a current passing through the body from head to leg.

DESCRIPTION OF DEATH ROOM.

The room where this legal butchery was accomplished is a common frame structure of pine boards built up against the prison where the condemned men have been confined since they were first sent to Sing Sing underground. This condemned prison is in the south end of the prison enclosure behind the main work building and is between the east wall and the old shaft. The death chamber is 20 by 24 feet in size, and adjoining it, under the same roof, is a smaller room, where the autopsies were performed. It was visited by a Sun reporter a few days before the execution. It is a bare and suggestively gruesome place. There are three plain pine walls about fifteen feet high, and one brick wall, which you soon discover to be the outside wall of the condemned prison, against the side of which the death chamber is built. A large steel door is in the middle of

this brick wall. This leads into the condemned prison. The metal is painted dark green, and the door is swung in a setting of great square limestone blocks, giving it a substantial and firm-like look, in strong contrast to the flimsy character of the rest of the building. The opposite wall of the death chamber is cut by eight long narrow windows, which are set high up and are covered with thin muslin so that no one can be seen inside from without. There are four more of these windows, besides the entrance door in the east end of the room. The many windows, however shaded as they are, admit very little light on a dull day, and light the place but dimly at best.

The death chair and the electrical apparatus occupy the west end of the room. The chair faces the east and stands upon a square of rubber carpeting in front of a closet about five feet square, which will stand the man who throws the fatal switch. The chair is similar to that used at Auburn in the execution of Kemmer. It is made of oak, and has a head rest on the back consisting of a hollow box covered with sheet rubber. Into this rubber the back of the head sinks, and is bound fast by a strap which catches the face securely about the chin and above the forehead, shading the eyes from observation. The accompanying picture accurately describes the chair.



THE DEATH CHAIR IN FRONT OF THE BOX.

The figure four above the head rest held the positive electrode, which was connected with the battery by a wire running up to a bracket projecting above the closet in the rear, in which stood the man who turned the patent switch. There were also other straps which bound the arms of the condemned men firmly to the back of the chair and their forearms to the chair arms. This left only the hands of the victims free, and during the excruciations their hands clenched tightly when the current struck them. This was the only movement allowed. This permitted for the bodies were fastened tight by straps passing backward and forward of the hips and by other straps binding the thighs and legs.

THE SWITCHBOARD AND VOLT METER.

The switchboard is on the west side of the closet in which is the fatal switch. It is 5 feet wide by 3 feet high, and consists of a plane of polished cherry upon which are fastened various devices for the measurement and regulation of the electric current. It is covered by a sliding door when not in use, but during the executions will be opened in the death chamber, where the scientific men, and indeed all the witnesses, can examine it. The long upright

cherry box which is seen in the lower right hand corner of the switchboard in the picture is the resistance coil, which equalizes the current as it comes from the dynamo. The square box just above this is an Edison ampere meter, which measures the current in amperes, that is, measures its quantity. The apparatus next by, which looks like a nickel alarm clock fastened on the end of a broomstick, is the volt meter which measures the force of the electric current. In the upper left hand corner is seen an electric push button, which communicates with a bell in the dynamo room at the north end of the prison yard, and will be used to convey orders to the convicts or others who operate the dynamo there. Adjoining this push button is this signal code:

Five bells—All ready.
 One bell—Turn on current.
 Two bells—More current.
 Three bells—Less current.
 One bell—Shut off current.
 Six bells—All through.

Above the switchboard will be noticed twenty little circles in the picture. They represent so many electric lights, each of which stands for 100 volts. The current is turned into these by a switch, and they act as a test of the power of the current. The other things seen on the board are switches by which the current can be turned into any of the measuring devices at will.

There is a switch to the left of the volt meter. When the electrician yesterday threw this he turned the current into the wires leading into the closet, so that only the fatal switch within had to be turned to throw the current into the death chair. The closet is entered by a door from an adjoining room. It is only large enough to allow the executioner to stand and work comfortably. Heavy insulated wires penetrate from the switchboard outside. One of them passes through the wall into the death chamber and connects with the negative electrode in the seat of the death chair. The other travels upward, and follows a bracket to the positive death chamber to connect with the positive electrode. Both wires, however, are broken in this closet. This break is the culminating point of the entire electrical apparatus. It occurs on the wall of the closet at about the height of a man's shoulder. Here the gap is bridged, and the bridge is the death switch. In this closet stands the executioner.

The dynamo used to send the current through this complicated machinery is far away in the extreme north end of the prison enclosure. It is of the Westinghouse pattern, one of the three which Harold P. Brown, when the State employed him to provide apparatus for the execution rooms, bought on the spot.

The prison where the murderers were confined before their execution is a brick extension 55 feet wide and about 15 feet long, attached to the old dark cell prison. Half of it was built at first with four cells, but the large number of prisoners made it necessary to double it last year. There was a passage leading from this prison directly into the death chamber, and through this the four condemned men were taken as fast as needed in the gray of this morning.

THE SALVATIONIST AND THE JAP.

Smiler, the Salvation Army man did not spend his last hours with less comfort than his Catholic brethren. Chaplain Sigert of the prison and the Rev. Mr. Law of Staten Island, ministers to his religious happiness.

Mr. Law found a confident man when he entered the prisoner's cell. Smiler had been spending his last two days in prayer, and he was singing and praying up to the end. Like many people who become Salvationists Smiler was of a volatile passionate nature. When his faith flagged, a song rallied it, and as the last hour approached he lived in a state of ever increasing religious interest. His bearing was calm, with a suggestion of exaltation. But little sleep attended the rest of the condemned. The keepers say their night was largely spent in prayer. It was doubtless that in the near presence of death which brought up their physical as well as their mental power. While three of the four condemned were thus happy at the approach of their entrance to a better existence, Jugiro, the Jap, sat silent, moody, and alone in the adjoining cell. He must have heard the songs, and prayers and talk in the adjoining cells, and though he did not know the words he must have known that the hymns were joyous, that the prayers were happy and the talk hopeful. There was no companionship either for him, and who shall say that the ruffian Jap, who had always shunned companionship and insulted sympathy, did not suffer an awful longing during the night preceding that hour which he knew was to be his last.

Who can say that unexpected weakness and submission at the fatal hour were not the sign of an awful break-up of a sturdy and untamed spirit during that night? The Jap was wholly alone. Friends whom he had shunned and insulted repeatedly approached him again and again, but he repelled them with a fierceness that he had never shown before. To the keepers this increased ferocity was an indication of a coming storm at the early hour when he should be summoned to his death. That, indeed, was the reason why his execution was the last, for up till then Warden Brown had designated him as the first of the four.

BREATHE AFTER THE FIRST SHOCK.

A Seabed Shock Needed to Kill the Victims of the Electric Law—The Skia Burns and Smokes as Did Kemmler's.

By the Associated Press.

SING SING, July 7.—James M. Slocum, Harris A. Smiler, Joseph Wood and Schliok Jugiro were sent to their doom at the prison here today by means of electricity. The approximate time of the turning on of the current in each case was: Slocum, 4:10; Smiler, 5:10; Wood, 5:30, and Jugiro, 6:05.

The prisoners had received some intimation beforehand that the executions were to take place this morning, and they were prepared for them. They went to the execution chair bravely and met their fate without a struggle. They offered no resistance, but rather assisted the keepers when they were bound to the chair. The testing apparatus showed a satisfactory strength of current and the electrician advised the Warden of this fact. The warden went to one of the great iron doors at which stood one of the assistants whom he had appointed under warrant of law, and it was opened to permit him to pass through. He

was gone only a couple of minutes. In that time he had notified Head Keeper Connaughton, who was in the condemned cell room, that the chair was ready for the first of the condemned men.

The death warrant was not read to the condemned men in the cell, as was done in the case of Kemmler. The Warden said he did not know anything in the law compelling him to read the death warrant. As a precautionary measure he would read it, but not at the time of the execution—some time before, if possible. It was his wish to prevent the other men from knowing that the first man had been taken from his cell, if possible, and so the exit from the cell room was made as quietly as possible. The Warden and the head keeper walked ahead; then the condemned man, between the two priests, Father Greeden and Father Lynch, and then the two guards. When the iron door had been closed behind the party Slocum stood silent and stolid. He showed no deep interest. The Warden did not ask the prisoner if he had anything to say, and Slocum did not volunteer anything. He walked quietly to the chair and sat down. Through all of these preliminaries the witnesses stood at a respectful distance, their eyes fixed on the prisoner. The Warden had clad Slocum in a new suit of cheap black diagonal cloth, trousers of a dark pattern, a white shirt, turn-down collar, and black cravat.

As the prisoner seated himself in the chair and leaned back the Warden's assistants stepped forward and drew across his chest and under his arms heavy straps which were securely fastened to the back of the chair. Then about his wrists and over his arms they drew other straps, which they buckled closely, so that no straining under the influence of the current of electricity could throw the body into ugly contortions or move it from the posture in which the two electrodes pressed against it and formed the circuit through which the current from the dynamos would be playing. His legs were quickly strapped to the legs of the chair. In all of these preparations the witnesses showed a great interest. Warden Durston particularly, as the first who had superintended an electrical execution, watched every movement of the Warden's assistants with interest. Dr. McDonald superintended the adjustment of all the straps. Warden Brown told the correspondent two days before that he would leave all the arrangements in the hands of the scientific men present.

The last straps to be put in place were the ones across the face. They were belts rather than straps. One was drawn across the beard of the prisoner and partly over his mouth, but not so far as to prevent speech. The other was fastened over his eyes, and pressed down over his nose. When the straps were all in place the "figure 4" above his head was loosened and brought down so that the electrode fastened to the end of it at the base of a coil spring hung in front of his forehead. When the sponge

in the electrode was adjusted, the "figure 4" was clamped in place, and the electrode was fastened by a strap passing about the head. Then the second electrode was put in place. It was very like the first—a convex brass band, with a sponge attached to the under side. The right leg of the prisoner's trousers had been split up the side so that the electrode could be bound to the calf of the leg. It was fastened in place.

The wire representing the negative pole was attached to it at the back by a small thumb-screw of brass. This wire ran down through the floor and into the executioner's closet, to the wall of which it was fastened. The wire from the "figure 4" hung from a curved rod extending over the top of the closet and hanging above the prisoner's head. The prisoner made no sound during these preparations, but went through them stolidly, giving the deputy wardens such assistance as he could by placing his arms and legs in the desired places, as they were indicated. Dr. McDonald, who was in full charge of the scientific features of the execution, stood directly behind the chair as the preparations were completed. One of the attendant doctors took a can of salt water in his hand. It was a long-necked can with a handle on the side, such as is used by engineers for oiling. With it he wet the sponges at the two electrodes. The preparations consumed only two or three minutes. When everything was in place Dr. Daniel and Dr. Southwick looked over the straps. Warden Durston also gave a glance at them.

On the afternoon of yesterday, when the apparatus was being tried, he had inspected the details of the machinery of death very carefully, and had helped to adjust to the chair several persons who were bound in it for experimental purposes, as he had helped to bind Kemmler to the chair of death in Auburn. But to-day he stood beside the chair as a spectator and took no part in the event. While the doctors were looking over the straps Warden Brown stood aside, a mere on-looker. The law required him to be present, but he regretted the necessity. When the doctors had finished their inspection they nodded,

to Dr. McDonald. It was he who, in concert with Dr. Spitzer, had agreed upon the time which the current should pass through Kemmler's body. He stood just behind the chair, a stop watch in one hand, a white handkerchief in the other.

The handkerchief fell from his hand and fluttered to the ground. Three feet away from him stood Electrician Davis with his hand on the switch bar. The falling of the handkerchief was the signal for the shifting of the switch bar, which threw 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. He stood with his right hand on the switch bar waiting for the signal. Almost simultaneously with the turning of the current into the execution chamber a second intervened before the executioner shifted the switch.

The body in the chair stiffened against the straps perfectly rigid. Every muscle was firmly set as though some awful effort to escape from the bands that held it tight had turned them into springs of tempered steel. The straps strained with the peculiar sound of stretching leather. Their edges pressed deep into the victim's flesh 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 leaden color. Spectators drew about the chair, standing on the rubber mats for safety, and the physicians compared notes on the physical phenomena presented.

Dr. McDonald fixed his eyes on the stop watch in his hand and watched it tick off fractions of seconds. When it marked 20 seconds he nodded to Electrician Davis, who stood with his hands still on the switch waiting for the signal. It had been decided that to wait for the executioner in the closet to respond to a signal to stop would mean a loss of time which would make the duration of the current uncertain and destroy some of the scientific value of the experiment. So the electrical apparatus had been so constructed that when the current was turned on the chair circuit it could be thrown out of both the chair and the executioner's closet by the operation of Electrician Davis's lever. When, therefore, Dr. McDonald nodded to the electrician he threw the switch bar across the board, and the current ceased to flow through the apparatus of death. The effect on the body of Slocum was almost instantaneous. From a posture of great muscular rigidity it suddenly subsided into collapse. Instead of straining against the straps it hung against them, limp and unsteady. A moment of uncertainty followed. Would the dead man appear to revive as Kemmler had done? Would his chest heave and his lips give forth the sound of breathing? The experts at Auburn had said that the current turned on Kemmler was too weak and that it had been turned off too soon. Through this body a steady current of 1,800 volts, twice the strength of the average current that passed through Kemmler's body, had been running for twenty seconds, five seconds longer than the current in the Kemmler case. Would the man move? The sickening suggestion of returning life that had horrified the spectators at Auburn? The seconds passed slowly, how many of them is not known, but in less than a minute the same came between the lips of the now pallid face hanging in the death harness a rush of air which whistled between the half-clinched 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 announced. Dr. McDonald has the record of it. The stop watch did not regulate the length of the contact this time. The same horrifying thing that occurred at the Kemmler execution occurred again here. The skin and flesh of the leg, and almost immediately afterward the skin of the forehead, began to smoke. Dr. McDonald signalled 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 and motionless in the straps. Slocum was dead. The electrician signalled the engineer, the dynamo stopped, and the whirring sound of machinery ceased for a time.

The Warden's assistants stepped forward and loosened the electrodes. One by one the straps which confined the body to the chair were unbuckled. Unlike those of Kemmler, Slocum's remains were so limp that they would have slipped from the chair as the last strap was unfastened, had not the attendants held them in place. Kemmler's ghastly remains sat upright in the chair when the straps were removed. His eyes glared at the wall of the chamber while the witnesses went to breakfast. From the chair Slocum's remains were carried to the adjoining apartment where they were laid out on one of the long tables there for the autopsy.

While the body was being removed the witnesses discussed earnestly the similarity which this execution bore to the Kemmler case, a similarity which seemed to relieve the first electrocution of the odium of bungling failure from which it had suffered in the minds of many since its details were published to the world. Very little time was spent in making preparations for the next execution.

The second of the condemned men chosen was Smiler, the Salvation Army bigamist, who murdered one of his wives. He had been attended by Chaplain Edgerton of the State prison ever since his confinement, and this morning the Rev. Mr. Law attended him in company with the chaplain. His cell was on the loft of the passage, through which Warden Brown passed from the execution chamber, and it was next to the cell of Jugiro. To summon Slocum the Warden had to pass the cell of Wood, but in front of all the condemned men's cells iron screens had been drawn, so that none of them knew before his time which of the others had been summoned. The Warden passed around the screen which shut in Jugiro's cell and summoned Smiler. He came with calm step and courageously, app-

ported by Mr. Edgerton on one side and Mr. Lay on the other. He betrayed no fear as he faced the curious eyes of the witnesses in the execution chamber and looked for the first time upon the death chair. Like his predecessor, Slocum, he stepped forward without summons and seated himself, placing his hands on the arms of the chair and waiting for the attendants to bind him. He did not utter a word or make any final speech. Unlike Kemmler, none of the four men made any final remarks.

The attendants busied themselves with the straps again. Smiler sat calmly looking ahead until the bandage was drawn across his eyes. Again the straps and buckles were inspected, and 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 (with perhaps some almost inappreciable variation) was 30 seconds. The current measured about 1,500 volts. The current was turned on 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 was the third to be executed. He came willingly, accompanied by the two priests, and went through the ordeal bravely, with substantially the same result. The only difference in the arrangement in 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, and was continued until the flesh was singed to satisfy the priests 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 electrodes were not well wetted. In all four cases the sponges were wetted constantly, and still the body was burned. The reason for this result will have to be sought elsewhere.

The fourth man to meet death was the Japanese, Jugiro. It had been expected that if any of the prisoners made resistance to being placed in the chair it would be he. The brute

nature which broke out in violence many times during the course of his confinement might have been expected to make a supreme effort at the last to thwart the law or annoy and injure its administrators, but the long term of his confinement had bowed Jugiro into tame submission. When the Warden and the keepers came to his cell he was seated on the floor. There was not a bed in his room. He has always preferred to sleep and sit on the floor. At the sight of the Warden he sprang up as though he met the summons gladly, and he followed his guards quietly. His was perhaps the most repulsive face that had stared at the women from the execution chair. It was distinctly brutal. The long beard which used to hide some of his features had been cut off and a stubble of some days' growth covered his chin and gave his face a dirty, untidy appearance. He was dressed, like the others, in a black coat and vest, dark trousers, white collar, and black tie. 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, and with like results. The first contact did not destroy all appearance of life, and the second burned the flesh. There was no doubt of the death of the Jap when he was taken from the chair.

With the conclusion of the fourth execution Warden Brown led the witnesses back to his house, where, after an hour's wait, a second breakfast, more elaborate than the first, was served to them.

The following is an authentic story of the execution of Slocum, Smiler, Wood, and Jugiro:

The approximate time of the turning on of the current in each case was: Slocum, 4:40; Smiler, 5:10; Wood, 5:30; Jugiro, 6:05. The prisoners had received some intimation beforehand that the executions were to take place this morning, and they were prepared for them. They went to the execution chair bravely, and met their fate without a struggle. They offered no resistance, but rather assisted the keepers when they were bound down in the chair. The electrodes were not applied as in the Kemmler case to the top of the skull and the base of the spine, but were bound to the foreheads of the condemned men and the calves of their legs. The current was turned on in each case for twenty seconds. The voltage was about 1,500 or 1,600. In each case there were apparent evidences of revival, as in the Kemmler case, and in each of these four cases the current was turned on a second time. In spite of the fact that the sponges were kept constantly wet all of the executed men were burned by the current, and especially about the calves of the legs. The medical men present agree that death came on first contact, and that the seeming revival was merely a reflex muscular action. None of the witnesses was overcome, and all of them who have spoken have made the statement that the electrodes were successful, and that death in all cases was instantaneous and painless.

At 12 o'clock Dr. Southwick and Daniels and Deputy Attorney-General Hogan left for the West. None of them would talk. Dr. Barber, the physician of the prison, came out shortly afterward and said autopsies had been completed. Dr. McDonald conducted the autopsies.

E. A. Brown, the purchasing agent of the State prison, said there was no doubt that the executions were absolutely painless.

The horse killed yesterday in the final test of the machinery, he said, "was dead before it fell. His eyeballs were as natural as in life after death, and that was the condition of the man put to death this morning. Each walked calmly to death and there was not a struggle or hitch at any stage of the proceedings. When the current was turned into a man's body, he died so quickly that it was difficult to realize that death had occurred."

The Rev. Mr. Law, the Tombs chaplain, who was a witness, said he was pledged to secrecy, but he was willing to say that death had come instantaneously and painlessly. "I was fully convinced," he added, "that the killing of murderers by electricity was a failure, but I am now convinced to the contrary. Every one of the men went to the chair calmly, and died easily and without pain or contortion. Death was instantaneous. I am bound to secrecy and can say no more."

George Edward Oliver of Albany, a witness, said: "I came here because I am a personal friend of Warden Brown. I can say nothing about the execution because, together with all the witnesses, I signed a paper last night at 10 o'clock pledging myself to secrecy."

Asked by a reporter if the execution was a success, he nodded assent. He was asked if Dr. Law's assertions concerning the quiet manner of the victims and their instantaneous deaths were true, and he said they were. So far as he could judge as a layman, the executions were a success.

Ex-Warden Brush, under whose administration the apparatus was erected, drove through the grounds on his way to the depot. Asked concerning the apparatus, he said:

"Everything was in perfect order when I left it, and I have no doubt that the apparatus was used just as I planned it, because we had it in the best of working order. The applications were made to the head and calves of the legs, but absolute connection with the spinal cord was obtained. We killed a horse with it."

I think that it was possible successfully to kill a man every two minutes in this way. It took about a year to fix the buildings and construct the apparatus. Everything was done in the most thorough manner, and I don't think the present Warden had to chance a thing."

The ex-Warden added that he did not approve of execution by electricity. He thought it was barbarous, and not deterrent.

Deputy Attorney-General Hogan refused to talk about the execution itself, as he had undertaken not to speak, but he did talk about the appeal in Wood's case. He said that Mr. Haire's appeal of last night for Wood was exactly the same as the one made before the Attorney-General, and which the Attorney-General had declared of no use and not binding. He considered that the course of the Warden in this matter was in perfect harmony with the law. All that he would say of the execution was that it was a success.

There is an interesting fact connected with the experiment made yesterday in the presence of the witnesses of to-day's electrical executions which has a bearing on the seeming inefficiency of the single contact. A horse was brought in to be killed. The dynamo was run up to the high speed which would generate from 1,500 to 1,600 volts, the force of the current which it had been determined would be turned into the body of the condemned man to-day. The first contact, on account of the greater resistance of the animal, was 28 seconds. It did not kill the animal. It seemed to have stunned the horse, and a second current, a third, were turned on before the work was completed. The necessity of two contacts in each of the electrical executions of to-day finds its excuse, if not its explanation, in the experience with the horse at yesterday's experiment.

At 12 o'clock Dr. Southwick, Dr. Daniels, and Deputy Attorney-General Hogan came out, got into a carriage, and drove to the station. Caught there by a reporter, Dr. Daniels and Dr. Southwick both practically asserted that they had been kept prisoners by the Warden, and that they could not divulge anything because of an iron-bound contract with the Warden. They did say, and in a very significant way, that each of the executions was similar to that of Kemmler. Kemmler was shocked twice. Asked if they meant that those men had been twice shocked, they said they did not care to talk any further on the subject.

Deputy Attorney-General Hogan said very tersely that he had been told that the man had been killed instantly at the first contact. He was not a witness.

The autopsy was begun at about 10 1/2 o'clock, and the first body operated upon was that of Slocum. Dr. McDonald was in charge, and was assisted by Dr. Ward, Dr. Townsend, and Dr. Southwick. The same force will continue on the other bodies, except Dr. Southwick, who has gone, and whose place will be taken by a New York physician.

At 12:30 o'clock Mr. E. A. Brown, the State prison purchasing agent, said: "I think they have just got through with the body of Slocum and are now at work on another. The law requires that each body shall be autopsied and reported upon. They will not finish to-day, and Dr. McDonald's official statement may not be given out for some days. The autopsy of Slocum was confined mostly to the brain and heart to find out how the strong current had affected them. The brain of Slocum was congested, and at every place where the contact was made the tissues were burned and destroyed."

Another Account by the Associated Press.

SIRO SING, July 7.—Slocum, Smiler, Wood, and Jugiro this morning paid the penalty of their crimes in the death chair in the order named. So far as can now be learned death was instantaneous. The men were shocked to death, not roasted, as Kemmler was. Slocum was the first to go. At 4:15 this morning he was placed in the death chair. He was firmly strapped down, and at 4:30 the current of electricity was turned on. It is said that 3,000 volts were used. Slocum's death is reported to have been immediate. The first shock killed him. At 4:41 the waiting crowd outside saw a white flag hoisted to the top of the flagstaff on the Warden's house. This showed that Slocum had paid the death penalty. A hush fell upon the crowd. A human life had been taken by the law. The crowd kept growing larger, and each person in it watched the flagstaff with painful intensity. The minutes passed but still no further signals were given. It was precisely thirty-eight minutes later when a second flag was raised on the staff. At 5:19 a blue flag was flying from the top of the staff.

on the warden's house, which, by reference to the signal card, was found to mean that Smiler had been killed.

There was a faint murmur through the crowd, which gradually died away. Then followed moments of more suspense. The third death came sooner than the second. Just 2½ minutes after Smiler was killed Wood's signal was hoisted. It was a black flag, and was raised at just 5:45½. Its appearance caused another sensation in the waiting crowd, and then all became quiet again, waiting for the fourth death. This was announced at exactly 6:09. It was a red flag, and told the death of Jugiro.

After the flag had been flying for some time the crowd began to scatter until only a small portion of it remained.

At 4 o'clock Slocum walked into the death room, accompanied by Father Creeden. He

seemed to be making an effort to keep his composure. He had received Father Creeden's last offices and had declared himself ready to die. He was firmly strapped into the chair and the death current applied. Death was instantaneous. There was a contraction of the muscles and then all was over. Smiler followed next. Rev. Mr. Ebersten choked him up. Before Smiler had time to think, he was strapped to the chair and an instant later the current was sent through him.

Next to follow was Wood, the negro. He had been worked up to a state of religious enthusiasm, and it was while in this frame of mind that he was fastened into the chair and killed by the fatal shock.

Jugiro was stubborn to the last. There was the usual ferocious ugly look on his face. He was closely guarded. Short work was made of him.

There was no apparent hitch in the four executions, and they were pronounced a success. The death of the four men appeared to the observer to be painless. Death came like a flash. It was one awful shock and then oblivion. The doctors took charge of the four bodies immediately after death and began an autopsy to discover as far as possible how rapid had been the killing and the precise effect produced.

All information from the inside was absolutely denied. The wildest current rumors were afloat on the exterior of the prison, and a good many of these were telegraphed as facts. This account was obtained from a friend of one of the people who witnessed the execution. The witness told his friend about it, and he in turn informed a reporter, under condition that his name should not be used. Each witness was besieged by reporters as soon as he left the prison. Each refused to say anything, however, except that the executions had passed off without any hitch, and had been a success from a scientific standpoint.

Warden Brown had laid a strict injunction of secrecy upon the men, and had evidently made such an impression on their minds that they were loath to talk. All looked thoroughly used up and exhausted. They had been through a terrible ordeal, and the effects were plainly visible upon their faces.

Account of the Killing from Another Source.

The witnesses and experts formed in double column beyond the cell of Jugiro, who was to be brought out last. Then one of the guards stepped to Slocum's cell and opened the door. Slocum was near it at the time waiting for the door to be swung back. His eyes were fixed on the floor when the door was opened, but he raised them and gazed unflinchingly in the face of his keeper. He betrayed no nervousness whatever.

"Come, Slocum," said the keeper, and with a firm tread Slocum walked from his cell and into the corridor. He gazed curiously at those who were gathered there, and then gave his attention to the Warden as the latter read the death warrant.

Then he turned to Father Creeden, who prayed with him until the last moment. At the same time Father Lynch was preparing Wood to the same end. Warden Brown headed the little procession, which moved slowly down the corridor, around the corner, and into the execution room. They were to act as witnesses grouped themselves around the chair, with the experts and physicians in front. Two hundred feet away the dynamo was going at a high rate of speed, generating the fluid as high as 1,600 volts. It was between that and 1,400 volts all the time of the execution.

Slocum halted when he entered the execution room, but did not at that moment look at the chair. The Warden told him to be seated, and without any hesitation whatever he seated himself in the chair. He hitched once or twice and did not lean back then, but did so when he was about to be strapped. His hands and head were strapped, and then the Warden turned away for an instant.

Slocum closed his eyes; a second later a slight shudder went through his body. The physicians bent over him and examined the features closely.

It was with something of a shock that those present received the statement that the man in the chair was dead. They could not believe it because death had come so swiftly. For five minutes the current was allowed to remain on, and then the switch was turned again, shutting off the current.

The straps and buckles were unfastened and the physicians made a careful examination. It was not needed, except to convince the doubters that Slocum was dead and not asleep. For the features wore the same expression as

when in slumber.

Four convicts entered the room, placed the body on a stretcher, and carried it to the room in which the autopsies were to be held subsequently.

The twitch which denoted death in Slocum was observed at 4:42 1/2 o'clock.

Again the procession was formed, and again were the same forms gone through with only this time it was Smiler who was to be done away with. He seated himself in the same chair from which the dead body of Slocum had been removed only a few moments ago. The straps were adjusted, again the switch was swung around, and again was seen that slight, convulsive shudder. That was all.

After the current had been on for five minutes, the remains of Smiler were placed beside those of Slocum. Death had come to both instantaneously.

The next to be led out was Wood, the negro. He muttered psalms as he was strapped in the chair, and continued to murmur until the switch was turned, with exactly the same result as before. His body too, was placed with the others.

Then came the time when the prison officers became nervous. They were to bring out Jugiro, the Jap, and in the doing of it they feared many things. The Jap had sworn that he would never be killed in the chair. He was known as a ferocious fellow, strong as an ox. He had many times expressed his intention to commit some deed for which he would be killed by a guard. He wanted to be killed in any manner except that proscribed by law. On that account the officers thought a hard time was before them. But they went up to the Jap's cell and asked him to come out.

Without so much as a murmur or even a sullen glance, Jugiro stepped quietly into the corridor and waited for the others to move. The keepers and others watched him narrowly, for they expected no such meekness as that. Every man of them declared subsequently that the Jap had not been drugged in order to keep him quiet. Quietly he submitted to having the straps bandaged, and for the last time the switch was turned.

Jugiro's death was a repetition of the others, differing from them in no respect. When the bodies had all been laid side by side a minute examination of them was made.

Particularly was an examination made at the spots where the electrodes had been applied, said one of the witnesses. "Nowhere was a burn or mark discovered," this man said. "The hair was carefully examined, too, but it had not even been singed. After that the autopsies were begun.

CHAPLAIN LAW SAW THREE DIE

The Tremendous Scene in the Death Chamber as He Witnessed It.

Chaplain Law of the Tomb, who was Smiler's spiritual adviser, returned yesterday to his home in West New Brighton. He complained of severe nervous exhaustion. He said that he was obliged by Warden Brown to promise not to divulge the proceedings in the death chamber. He would not say whether he had signed a written agreement, sworn an oath, or pledged his word merely. That, too, was to be hid in silence.

"I don't understand," continued Chaplain Law, "how you reporters know so much of what happened in the prison, and what surprises me most, is that the reports with one or two exceptions, are substantially correct. It is reported in the papers that I was prejudiced against electricity as a means of death. That is true. I think it removes the stigma of the gallows, and I thought death came as quickly by hanging as by the electrical method. But from a merciful point of view I must say that I am converted entirely to the new method."

"What, then, was the cause of your nervousness?" asked the reporter.

"Well, it was a tremendous scene, and the strain was very great. Every time the current was turned on there was a contraction of the

muscles of the man in the chair, and the lips closed almost simultaneously."

"How often was the current turned on in each or in one case?"

"Well, several times."

"Can you say how many times?"

"That's a secret, and I don't like to say. I will say, however, that it was kept on a few seconds each time."

"Would you deny that it was turned on half a dozen times in any one case?"

"I wouldn't deny that it was turned on twice or even three times," was the reply. This was all he would say on that point.

"Did Warden Brown assist in the execution of any of the men?"

"You know I am not to give secrets," said the chaplain with a smile. "I will say, however, that he did not leave the death chamber all the time, and that he gave the directions in person to the executioner. The Warden treated me very courteously, and I believe he tried to do his duty. Of course, he is a new man at the work, and a new man will do things the first time which he would not repeat."

Of course this was not divulging anything, but it takes no great stretch of the imagination to understand the rest.

The chaplain was then asked if he saw nothing in the executions that would cause him to have a horror of using electricity again.

In one case, he said, "I saw smoke arising from the calf of the leg of the prisoner, but I did not see any burnt flesh."

"Did you examine to see if the mesh was burned?"

"No, I did not; that was the doctors' business."

It is also said that the hair of one of the men was burned on his head. Is that true?"

"No, not as far as I saw. I would not contradict it, because I did not examine."

Chaplain Law then referred to a report to the effect that one of the victims showed signs of apparent revival after the current passed through him. He said this was not so, but the reporter learned that he saw only the death of the last three of the victims. He also doubted the reports that one of the men assisted the officers of the prison in strapping him to the death chair.

"How was the night spent in the prison?"

was asked.

"I stayed with Smiler all yesterday afternoon. He had made up his mind to meet death in a Christian and courageous manner, and continued so till the last. It was not so with Juziro. The priests told me that he used anything but Sunday school language to them, and drove them away every time they approached him. At last they had to decide to let him alone. He was quiet, however, and offered no resistance to his execution. We went to sleep at an early hour and were aroused at 3:30 A. M. Before we began the work of execution we ate some sandwiches and drank some coffee. In the night Smiler was very devout and seemed desirous of praying as much as the time would allow. It was easy to see that he was excited, fearfully excited, during those two torturous days that preceded the killing. Frequently he would stop me in the middle of a prayer and say, 'But it's a terrible way to die. It's a terrible way to die.' I succeeded in calming him, and by Tuesday morning he was perfectly resigned."

"Bloom, the first of the murderers to die, was put to death without my knowledge while I was in the cell with Smiler. The first I know of it was when the guards came to the cell door to get the victim. I did not expect or desire to witness the execution, but at the earnest pleading of Smiler I accompanied him into the death chamber. When we were there there were no signs of the execution that had just taken place. The chair, of course, was empty and the straps and electrodes were in readiness. Here came by far the worst part of the ordeal—the strapping of the victim in the chair. It was not that he was refractory, for Smiler did not offer the slightest resistance. It was the suspense. It seemed as if the minutes were hours, and that the attendants were making a terrible botch of their work, though everything went with perfect precision. In spite of all that has been said about the calmness of those present, I will venture to say that they were sorely tried at that moment. Finally, after what appeared an age of time, Smiler was firmly strapped in the chair and the electrodes were adjusted. He was bound so that he could not move a muscle except those of his lips. These he did move as if about to speak when the signal was given to turn on the current. I looked on with horror, expecting in a vague way to see something of the dreadful scenes that accompanied the execution of Kemmer. But I was greatly surprised. The instant the signal was given Smiler's lips ceased to move, and that was the only visible effect of the powerful current. After a brief interval the signal was again given, and the body received another shock to make assurance doubly sure. The body was then unstrapped and handed over to the doctors. The colored man Wood, was as calm as his predecessor, and gave the keepers no trouble. There was never a doubt, the instant the current was turned on, that the man had met his death without pain. Juziro surprised us by his demeanor. He was as submissive as the others when he was brought into the chamber, but it was easy to see that he lacked the spiritual grace that had been such a comfort to the others. His brows were contracted, and it was evident that he was in great dread."

"Now, of course, if I were permitted to enter into the details, there could be quite a story given. The object of the law, however, is to avoid this. I coincide with the object of the law, only I think that if reporters had been admitted and allowed to give their own story, after it had been examined by the prison authorities, it would have been much better than to have shut them out. The reports would have been more correct. If such things are to be reported they should be reported correctly, and representatives of the press ought to be admitted. I don't think the authorities should treat reporters as if they were a hostile army. There is a difference between arresting men and shooting men."

DR. ROCKWELL'S REPORT

"There was No Hitch or Break in Any of the Proceedings."

Dr. Alphonso D. Rockwell, who witnessed the executions of the four murderers, returned from Sing Sing to his office at 113 West Thirty-fourth street about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. When questioned about the manner the four criminals met their death he said it would be impossible for him to give any details of the occurrence.

"All that I can say—and you may quote me to that effect," replied the doctor, "is that the executions of the four men were thoroughly successful in all respects. There was no hitch or break in any of the proceedings. Neither were there any evidences of pain or suffering other than the sudden contraction of the muscles of the body at the instant the current was turned on."

As a member of the Governor's Commission I stated my views in favor of electricity as a method of administering capital punishment, and the scenes I have just witnessed give me no reason to change my former opinions."

Dr. Rockwell said he did not know the exact number of volts used, but the voltage did not exceed 3,000, and perhaps was a little less. No

new appliances were used that he knew of. When asked how the different men acted as they sat down in the fatal chair and whether Jugire made any struggles, as anticipated, he said: "I can only say that there were no difficulties in fulfilling the law, and everything passed off in a thoroughly successful and satisfactory manner."

CARRIED OUT WITH DIGNITY,

Dr. Macdonald Says—He Will Not Tell Whether Slocum's Flesh Was Burned.

ALBANY, July 7.—Dr. Carlos T. Macdonald was found by Dr. Ward on his arrival here and taken from the Stanwix Hotel to Dr. Ward's residence, strict orders being given that no one should be informed of his presence in the city. He was questioned by a SUN reporter as to his part in the execution.

Dr. Macdonald said that in accordance with Warden Brown's arrangement each witness took his station and acted the part assigned him.

The prisoners were brought in one by one in charge of a single officer, unpinioned and unrestrained. They came in without resistance, or remonstrance and there was nothing that could be called an unpleasant scene. The condemned men took their places in the fatal chair voluntarily, and no force was employed on any of them, Jugire being particularly tractable. There was not a break in the plan laid down, and

everything from the entrance of the doomed men, was an unqualified success, and was carried out in a dignified way, as the law contemplated. There was no fainting of witnesses nor any resistance on the part of the subjects when the straps were buckled about them.

Dr. Macdonald was questioned more than once as to the burning of any of the victims' flesh, but each time he evaded the queries, nor could he be induced to say whether there was or was not any burning of hair or flesh. He said that after the executions post-mortem examinations were made, but what they revealed he refused to say, excusing himself on the ground that only rough notes had been made of the evidences of death, and excitement, he could not be expected to write out conclusions before the issue of the official report.

Dr. Macdonald and Dr. Ward united in the declaration that the men were painlessly and instantaneously killed from the instant the initial contact was made and the full voltage of the electric current sent through their bodies.

A BARBAROUS SUCCESS.

So Says Ex-Warden Brush, who Arranged the Details of the Apparatus.

BRNO BRNO, July 7.—The man who is responsible more than any other for the success of the execution is ex-Warden Brush. He was Warden when the Kemmler execution occurred at Auburn. He said then that if ever an execution occurred at Sing Sing the scene of horror should not be repeated, and he and Principal Keeper Connaughton set themselves to work to perfect the machinery and execution houses that were used to-day. The ex-Warden was not present to witness the success of his plans. He was in Sing Sing, however, visiting his relatives. He drove over the hill and down the road that has been kept closed by Warden Brown's men with their Winchesters. He stopped when he came to a crowd of reporters standing without the death line.

"Well, boys," he said, "is it over?" "It is," replied THE SUN man.

"Was it a success?" asked the Warden, somewhat anxiously. "According to all reports," said the reporter.

The Warden clapped his hands on his knees and exclaimed, "I knew it would be." Then he talked at length about the machinery and the work it had taken to get it in place and in perfect order. "Mr. Connaughton and myself," he said, "worked very hard and studied plan after plan before we came across the one that to-day has vindicated our selection. I think we had things just about as perfect as they could possibly be. Of course I don't know anything about the machinery itself. It was purchased by experts who were supposed to know all about it. But the placing of it and the wire connections, the placing of the chair, the switchboard, and the executioner's place, the system of signals by which it was absolutely impossible for anyone outside the execution house to turn on a current before the proper time, the little instruments that were arranged to prevent any current in the death chair even if such an accident did happen, were all details worked out by us.

"Everything was of the simplest possible nature. A child could understand it all and could perform an execution if told only once how to do it. If the execution had been bungled this morning it would have been because someone was paid to bungler it, or at best had done it intentionally for some reason. I congratulate Warden Brown, Mr. Connaughton, and myself on the success. It couldn't possibly have been more satisfactory; and now I want to say that I am opposed not only to electrical execution, but to all capital punishment. Killing men has reached a science. It is simply a snap of the finger and life is gone. Men who are wicked enough to commit the crime of murder hardly dread that. That sort of punishment is no longer a deterrent and is of no use to the community."

GOV. HILL CONTENT.

He Says He Believes that Electrical Executions Have Come to Stay.

Gov. Hill said to a group of reporters at the Hoffman House last night:

"The system of electrical executions has come to stay."

He had come down from Albany with Col. John S. McEwan, Assistant Adjutant-General and a clerk from the executive chamber. They are to join a yachting party for a few days' steaming. Another member of the party who met the Governor at the hotel was Major J. W. Hinckley.

The Governor was disposed to confine his talk in relation to the executions to the sentence above quoted, but he was so eagerly questioned that he ended by talking quite freely. He said that he knew nothing concerning the occurrences of the day at Sing Sing except what he had learned from a despatch received from Warden Brown and from the Associated Press despatches in an Albany evening paper. The telegram from Warden Brown was handed to him when he got up in the morning and was an announcement that the executions had taken place and that they were successful and satisfactorily conducted. He could not remember the exact wording of the announcement, but that was the purport of it, and what he had read in the Albany newspaper seemed to bear out the statement.

At the Kemmler execution, the first under the new law, it was considered advisable to have an official report, and Dr. McDonald as a State officer had made one. It turned out to be an important document. A demand for copies came from all over the world and more had to be printed to supply it. But whether any such report would be made in this case the Governor could not say. It might be found advisable, but it was not required by the law.

The Governor based his opinion of the importance of the official report on the Kemmler case on the fact that there was a discrepancy among the medical men as to what had actually happened there.

And the first reports that were published would not stand investigation," added the Governor. "Men went in there who were not accustomed to seeing executions, and, indeed, may not even ever have seen a man die a natural death.

They were very much affected, and they invested the chair and all the accessories of the execution with horror. The same thing could be done in a story about a dentist's chair. I consider the new system an improvement. Hanging is a barbarous method of execution. All of its accessories were horrible and brutalizing. The Sheriff's cries and other spectators were too numerous under the best regulations, and in some instances the occasion was made a gala day for the people of a county."

On questions concerning the details the Governor would not answer. When asked whether he thought Warden Brown had any right to impose his sense of the obligation of secrecy upon others whose responsibility was scarcely second to his, the Governor simply said that there was no law against it.

THAT PLEDGE OF SECRECY.

It Burdens, at Present, the Souls of the Witnesses from Albany.

ALBANY, July 7.—The train arriving here at 8:05 P. M. from New York brought the Albany witnesses to Warden Brown's private execution at Sing Sing this morning. All of them slunk in, oppressed by the autocratic Warden's extra-legal flat of secrecy, and instead of going to their homes they sought clubs and hotels. Deputy Attorney-General John Hogan, who came in on this night train, although he left Sing Sing at 10 A. M., says he was not a witness of the execution, and all that he knew of the execution was hearsay, and that was simply that there had been no struggling on the part of the condemned, nor burning of flesh or hair, nor drying out of the electrodes. Mr. Hogan furthermore stated that he was not the bearer of death warrants, but had only gone to Sing Sing to act as legal adviser for Warden Brown in case Counsellor Haire or some other lawyer should appear and try to bluff the Warden into believing that a stay had been granted in the case of Wood.

Dr. S. L. Ward, who was one of the witnesses, was met at the train with Dr. Franklin Townsend, also of this city, but neither of them would say more at that time than that the execution had been "a great and decided success," without hitch in programme or struggle on the part of the condemned, and that the autopsy had revealed that death had been instantaneous. They would like to say more, they said, but Warden Brown had pledged them to solemn secrecy before leaving, and they could not violate their agreement.

George Edgar Oliver, a music teacher and friend of Warden Brown, who was invited to the Sing Sing executions, when asked to describe the scene wrung his hands and declared:

"It's no use. I can't say a word. I dare not. You know, because we had to sign a paper not to."

LAWYER HAIRE'S LAST EFFORT.

Wood Is Dead, but the Fight Over the Stay Is Still On, Mr. Haire Says.

SING SING, July 7.—Deputy Attorney-General Hoigan was met at the station by a crowd of reporters, with whom he refused for a long time to talk. A friend among the newspaper men singled him out finally, and to him he said:

"I was asked to come here as a representative of the State or a counsel to the Warden. It was expected that the counsel of some of the condemned men would appear at the last moment with some sort of an appeal; they would call a stay, and it was necessary that some State representative of the law should be on hand to advise about them. I did not see the executions. I slept soundly while they were going on, and only know that they had taken place on awakening for breakfast. From a scientific point of view they were matters of no interest to me, for I am no scientist, and as for seeing any kind of an execution at all I would go a long way to avoid it. I did not sign any paper not to talk, and I did not see any such paper. I am under no sort of a pledge. I heard a great deal at the breakfast table.

"The doctors talked, and what they all said was that all of the executions were successful in every way. The current was only applied once, and was not continued more than twenty seconds. Two of the men were praying aloud as they sat in the chair and the fatal shock came. There was a convulsive scripping of the hands, a contraction of the muscles, and all was over. Their voices were cut short at the moment. They died with unaltered words on their lips. Their death was like the snapping of a twig."

About the alleged stay for Wood, the colored man, Mr. Hoigan said: "Lawyer Haire, the man's counsel, came racing in after midnight and gave a paper to the Warden. It was simply a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. There was no proof of citation, and not even a clerk's certificate attached. The Warden handed it to me. I said to Mr. Haire: 'Why, this is not a stay.'"

"It acts as one," he said.
 "... You are mistaken," said I.
 "... No, I am not," he said. "Why, don't you remember the case in fourth Wallace, a case similar in many ways to this, where just such a paper as this acted as a stay?" I told him I did not remember any such case, and that he would have to produce his law books to back up what he said. Then he went off to the village, and, after a lot of trouble, found and woke up a town lawyer who had the book in which he said the case was. He brought it to the prison and read a case that was in no wise similar to this case. "This case," I said to him, "can have no reference to the Wood case. The same principles are not involved, and they are totally different."

"I know it," he said; "I know it, but I think this should act as a stay."
 "Well, this is not a stay," I said, and then I told the Warden that he should not recognize it as such. Mr. Haire said he wanted a stay because Wood killed a man in self-defense, and it was a matter of justice. I told him we could not recognize any such proceeding, and he went away.

There was but one mourner over the death of the man. It was Lawyer Haire. He mourned for Wood, whose life he had fought for for more than a year. To his friends who rebuked him for troubling himself about a man who had not a cent and to whom he had done his duty as the law directed, he would say: "I will fight for him to the last because he is an innocent man. He killed that man in self-defense. If Wood's case had been, none probably he could have been saved, but he suffered from the misfortune of being connected with Miller and Slocum and Justice. He was convicted at about the time they were convicted, and his case, though it may have had merit, went up or down as the others went, though the cases were commonplace murders by men undeserving of sympathy. At his trial not a witness testified in his favor. Since then half a dozen have come forward who assert positively that Hurl the man he killed was armed with a knife when Wood shot him, and that he had drawn it and had prepared to use it."

Lawyer Haire after his effort at the prison to effect a stay failed went to the station. There was no train until about the time the execution took place. Two reporters came running down the street to the telegraph office with the news that Slocum had been killed. He asked eagerly, "Is he dead," referring to Wood. In a few minutes the reporters came running up again, and he asked the same question. "It's Miller," said the reporters. They finished their despatches and returned to the prison. The third time they came with the news of the death of Wood.

The lawyer was across the street getting something to strengthen his nerves. He had had practically no sleep since Friday night, and was nearly broken down. One of the reporters told him Wood was dead. Tears came into the lawyer's eyes. He stood silent a moment, and then, snatching one set down in the other, he exclaimed: "Somebody will suffer for this."

"I have two good grounds," he said, "for proceeding against Judge Lacombe, and I shall certainly fight this thing now to the bitter end. It can't do that poor boy any good, but I propose to see this thing through."
 In the first place, United States Circuit Court Judges have no right to neglect their business by refusing a stay in this case. Then, too, Judge Lacombe was guilty of malfeasance in office in having his signature erased from those papers. I shall certainly take legal steps about it, but I don't know just yet what they will be."

against the form of the Statute in

0035

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.

0036

BOX:

447

FOLDER:

4118

DESCRIPTION:

Laurey, Frank

DATE:

08/04/91



4118

36 + 990

Witness:

Louis Gifford

Counsel,

Filed

4/18/180

Pleas,

Shively &

Gallagher

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Frank Lawrence

Grand Larceny Second Degree

[Sections 528, 531, 532, 533 Penal Code.]

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

Spencer

A TRUE BILL.

Wm. W. Wadsworth

Notary Public

Filed & Reported of

Pen 6 months

0038

Police Court

District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County } ss:
of New York,

Louis Galfred

of No. 409 Monument Street Jersey City, N. J., aged 31 years,
occupation Shoe Dealer being duly sworn,

deposes and says, that on the 7 day of July 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:

One vest of the value of
three dollars, one gold chain of the value of
Forty dollars and one single case nickel
watch of the value of four dollars, together
of the value of forty seven dollars
\$47. Gold and lawful money of the
United States

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 Frank Lowery (now here) for the

reason that on the above date deponent was in
the employ of deponent at his Shoe Shop in Jersey
City at above address. On said date the above described
property was in deponent's premises and deponent
went out of said premises leaving said property in said
premises and that Lowery the defendant was then in
deponent's premises. When deponent returned to his
store the above described property was gone and
so also was the defendant Lowery. Deponent has
since seen the defendant Lowery and found the
above described vest upon defendant's person and
in the possession of defendant. Wherefore deponent
charges the said Lowery with the larceny of the above
described property and prays that he may be held
to answer.

*Galfred L. Galfred
his mark

Sworn to before me, this 27th day of July 1891

of [Signature]

Police Justice

0039

Sec. 108-200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Frank Lowery 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. *Frank Lowery*

Question. How old are you?

Answer. *17 years.*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. *Italy.*

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

Answer. *438 Park Row - 2 Weeks -*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. *Shoe-maker.*

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.*

Frank Lowery.

x

Taken before me this

day of

1891

Police Justice

0040

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, *500* 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 27* 189*1* *[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 he to be discharged.

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

0041

990

Police Court--- District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Louis Gallo

1 *Frank Lavery*

2
3
4

Offence *Larceny*
Precinct *7th*

Dated *July 27* 18*91*

Decker Magistrate.

Pugent Officer.

h Precinct.

Witnesses.....

No. Street.

No. Street.

No. Street.

§ *500* to answer *G. S.*

Committed *9th* *3540*

BAILED.

No. 1, by

Residence Street.

No. 2, by

Residence Street.

No. 3, by

Residence Street.

No. 4, by

Residence Street.

0042

Court of General Sessions.

The people vs. Frank Lowrey.

Tried August 12th, 1892.

Indictment Larceny.

Mr. Lynn, for the People

John Gallagher, for the defendant.

LOUIS GOFREDA, the complainant, testifies through an interpreter as follows:

I live in Jersey City, 409 Monmouth St.; Shoemaker
Keep a little store there; had stock in it. I remember
the 6th of July last. Frank Lowrey, the defendant, used
to work in my shop, but he was not working for me. At
that time he had been there three or four days.; I gave
him board and lodging. had about One hundred and fifty
dollars worth of merchandise: I had three or four suits
of clothing. Among other suits was one vest of the same
pattern as my trousers that are on me now. That vest was
in the store on the 6th of July last. Friends of mine
asked me out to have a glass of beer, a while I was gone
gone my clothing was gone and my watch and chain. I
left one of my men in the place and the prisoner at the
bar. This property was in the place at the time I left
to get the glass of beer. I next saw the defendant after

0043

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twenty days, that would be about the 26th of July.. I lost my vest and chain and watch : the watch was of the value or \$47; the vest, \$3.00 When I saw the defendant twenty days after he was wearing my vest; I saw him at that time in Mulberry street. I caused his arrest. Recognized my vest at the station house afterwards.

CROSS-EXAMINATION; On the night in question, there was, besides the two people I spoke of, another young man countryman of mine, left in the store. Besides this young man I left a countryman of mine and a man that works for me. The watch and chain and vest were hanging in the back room. The father and sister of the defendant came to see me since this happened; I did not go to see them. The father came twice to see me. I never asked the father for anything, but he told me he would pay the whole amount if I would not take further steps.. I not only recognize the vest, but the pants are the same pattern, and the tailor who made them for me can testify to them. He is here. When the defendant first came to the store he had no vest on.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION:

I never saw the defendant at my place after that night. The tailor identified the vest when he saw it

0044

3

in the police station. The defendant came to my place, I did not pay him for what he did, but boarded and lodged him; he was working for a German that sells shoes, in Jersey City. He was not left in charge of my place; I never left him in charge. I have not seen my watch and chain since. When I had the defendant arrested he said that he had never seen me, that he did not know me. We were strangers to each other before the four days that he passed in my house. I accused him of having stolen the watch, chain and vest. The defendant came one evening, and without knowing my name, he said, "I can work at night time after the shop where I am working closes. Will you allow me to come and work with you at your house." I told him yes, and I would furnish him with leather, and I gave him board and lodging for four days, and then on the Saturday evening he went away and I never saw him any more. We came back on Sunday about midnight, and my man wouldn't open the door for him, and I got up and opened the door for him, and he slept up to eleven o'clock next Monday; and we made up the account of the little that he owed me. He went that day again to the shoe store where he was working, and he brought back two pairs of shoes to be repaired. I told him, "I can't supply you any more with leather, because I have got to pay for it," and while we were hav-

0045

4

ing this conversation about my supplying leather or not these countrymen of mine came in and we went out to have a glass of beer; and when I came back ten minutes afterwards I found my vest, watch and chain gone, and also the prisoner had gone. He never paid me anything for board or lodging nor for the leather.

THOMAS GRAVES testified: I am a merchant tailor, 279 Newark Avenue, Jersey City. I made one pair of pants and two vests for the complainant. I saw this vest at the Toombs Police Station, and I could swear it was the vest I made for this complainant.

CROSS-EXAMINATION: I was not at the Police Court at the preliminary hearing. I came there to see the vest. I identify the vest by my own work and the goods. Plenty of the same goods are used. It is a poor man that can't tell his own work; I know how I make my seams and how I turn my pockets. In that case I put welted seams on, which are not usual on pockets. I have been in the tailoring business about fifteen years.

0046

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DEFENCE

FRANK LOWEY, the defendant testified: I am going on
eighteen years old. Am a shoe-maker. never have been
arrested or charged with the commission of any crime.
I did not take a vest from this man's place. I bought
that vest on Baxter Street about four months ago .I
Had it on when I went to this man's place.

0047

Committee of General Delegates
The People

Frank Lowrey

Lowrey

Frid Aug. 12/91

Aug 4/91

0048

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

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

against

Frank Laury

THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, by this
indictment, accuse *Frank Laury*

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

The said *Frank Laury*

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *25th*
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,

*one vest of the value of three dollars,
one chain of the value of forty
dollars and one watch of the
value of four dollars*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one *Louis Galfred*

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.

0049

SECOND COUNT—

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

Frank Lawrey
of the CRIME OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS, committed as follows:

The said *Frank Lawrey*

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 vest of the value of three dollars, one chain of the value of forty dollars and one watch of the value of four dollars

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one *Louis Galfred*

by a certain person or persons to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, then lately before feloniously stolen, taken and carried away from the said *Louis Galfred*

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

Frank Lawrey

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.

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

0050

BOX:

447

FOLDER:

4118

DESCRIPTION:

Lee, Wing

DATE:

08/04/91



4118

Salary. \$5

Witnesses:

A. E. McKim

Counsel,

Filed

H. J. [unclear] 1889

Pleads,

Adopted

THE PEOPLE

ABDUCTION
[Section 282, Sub. 1, Penal Code]

County of [unclear] vs.

I

Wing Lee

De Souza, Jr.

23 Sept 17, 1891 District Attorney.
Pleas Abduction

A True Bill.

W. A. [unclear]

23 Sept. 18/91

Foreman.

E. H. [unclear]

0052

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
(SS.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

David C. Sprowl, aged 48 years, resident of the City of Camden, State of New Jersey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the father of one Elizabeth Sprowl; and that the said Elizabeth was born on the first day of January, 1876; and that from that time up to the 29th day of June, 1891, with but one exception which I will hereafter relate, she has always lived with me and my wife in the said city of Camden, has always been a good and obedient child and was a regular attendant at the Third Street Methodist Church in Camden up to the latter part of June, 1891.

The one exception that I have heretofore referred to relates to an occurrence in or about the month of May, 1891, when the said Elizabeth was one Sunday night found walking in company with a Chinaman, called Lee Chong, in a street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on her way home from some church in Philadelphia; and the fact of their being together excited the suspicions of a police officer, who then and there arrested them, and, pending an examination, which occurred in two or three days, both were kept in custody; and on said examination, as it was clearly shown that there were no criminal relations existing between them, both were discharged.

I furthermore state that since the arrest of the defendant in the case of The People Vs Wing Lee, a certain Chinaman, called Sam Ping Lee, has called on me at my home in Camden, N. J., on four different occasions; and on each he tried to persuade me to abandon the prosecution in the said case against Wing Lee, to whom he claimed to be a friend and said he was trying to save the said Wing Lee from going to prison.

X The said Sam Ping Lee furthermore told me that he could get my daughter Elizabeth out of the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, if I would consent to abandon the said prosecution; and, on another occasion, he endeavored to persuade me to sign a document consenting to the marriage of my daughter and Wing Lee, but I refused to do so.

On the morning of the 24th day of July, 1891, I arrived in New York City from Camden to attend the examination in the Tombs Police Court, in the said case against Wing Lee, and I did on that morning go to the office of Counsellor Price in Centre Street to meet the said Sam Ping Lee by appointment, he having the day previous been at my house in Camden and strongly urged me to come on to New York to attend the said examination, although I told him I had already given my testimony in the case and I was not further wanted in the Police Court; but as said Sam Ping Lee offered to pay my railroad fare to New York, I did come on as described and at Counsellor Price's office I failed to find the said Sam Ping Lee.

In conclusion, - I herewith state, under oath, that outside of my call at the office of Counsellor Price on the morning of July 24th, 1891, I have never been in any lawyer's office or other place with a view of abandoning the prosecution in this case against Wing Lee; and at no time have I directly or indirectly entered into, or considered, any proposition to abandon the prosecution in this case for a consideration of money, or otherwise.

Sworn to before me this
18th day of Sept., 1891.

David C. Sprowl

E. H. Haukison
Notary Public
N. Y. Co

0053

STENOGRAPHER'S MINUTES.

District Police Court.

THE PEOPLE, &c., IN COMPLAINT OF

William A. Finner

BEFORE HON.

vs.

Wing Lee

Patricia Owen

POLICE JUSTICE,

July 21 1891

APPEARANCES:

{ For the People,

{ For the Defence,

188

I N D E X .

WITNESSES.

Direct Ex.

Cross Ex.

Re-Direct.

Re-Cross.

J. C. [Signature]

Official Stenographer.

0054

William A. Train
against
Wing Lee

Charged with
Abduction
July 21/1891.
District Court
P. Decker
Police Justice

Frank being duly
informed and says. Conf
Examined by Mr. Boyer
Do this give your daughter
Agnes
When did you see her home last
At the 1st of last June, we
had sent her on an errand
to the store.
Explain in your own way the
last time you saw her and
what became of her of your
own knowledge. not to say
Admitted all over for her and
she didn't come home, and
Admitted from one laundry to

0055

another had a chairman down
in South Street had me very lively
she was down in New York, and
he says if she is in New York I have
friends in New York, and he says
I will be away for that friend
to find out where she is providing
you give me the 2 pictures
well we got a telegraph despatch
to come to New York, and she
gave me a letter to her friend to
take to New York, and his friend
would show me where she
was.

If you came to New York with the
letter?

Yes Sir I took it to the magistrate
and the magistrate sent an
officer with me where she
was, and I went and cracked
outside.

Where did he take you to
19 Pell Street I stood a few
doors above where the officer

went up stairs
 Q who was the officer?
 A Officer Weston
 Q How did you find her in
 company with?
 A Officer Weston

James Weston being duly
 sworn deposes and says. The
 examination of the witnesses being
 suspended for the present.
 By the Court.

Q Who did you find her with?
 A I found her in company with
 another girl in the chimney
 in a room
 Examination of the witnesses ^{shall}
 continued.

Q Do you recognize the chimney
 where you saw her before?
 A I think I saw her in the laundry
 in the front part of my house
 I am not sure
 Q What is the age of your daughter?

0057

4
Allen was born January 1st 1896
Where was it that this girl was
born?

A Camden N.J.
If your wife's name is what?
A Rebecca Sprout.

If her maiden name is
A Rebecca Griffin

The further learning was then
a journey to Friday July 17th
1891.

July 17th 1891 Friday to
Wednesday July 24th 1891 1891

0058

July 29th 1891. Examinaton
proceeded
Singer & Merrin

I offer in evidence the
doctors certificate as to the con-
dition of this girl and ask that it
be attached to the papers in the
case.

My price

I object to the certificate
of the doctor, going in for several
reasons, first I want to see
examine the doctor, and an exp
examination I might render it
null and void, and in the
second place I may prove
other facts that will render it
null and void outside of
by the court.

I will withdraw my
objection for the present.
Lizzie Spaul being duly sworn
deposes & says
Copy by My Price

6.

Where did you first become
acquainted with the defendant
A In Camden

How long ago?

A It is not more than 3 or 4 weeks.
Where was it in Camden that
you became acquainted with
them?

A Wa Kee's Laundry
A Chumman by the name of
Woo Kee?

A Yes Sir

How came you in Wa Kee's Laundry
A It was not me it, I was standing
at the door with other girls I did not
go in, I went with other girls for
laundry, I stood at the door
Then you got acquainted with
them at the door is that it?

A Yes Sir

Did you see over the laundry?

A Yes Sir

And you used to visit the Chumman
every day didn't you?

7

A 70 Su did not
 of More you ever gave by any other name
 than Lizzie

A Oney while in New York

of Before you came to New York?

A 70 Su never

of Philadelphia

A 70 Su

of How long ago is it since you
 were in Philadelphia?

A I guess it cannot be more than
 3 or 3 months ago

of You had a man arrested there
 did not you?

A yes Sir

of For the same thing did not you?

A 70 Su

of What was it for?

A Nothing only was using the steel
 of knives give the name of Rebecca
 there?

A 70 Su

of You had a Chuanian arrested
 there?

8

ayee si

Q Was it you or your father?
A me

Q How did the truth you are under
oath

A No si nobody had been arrested

Q There was a Chinaman arrested
in Philadelphia by the name of
Lee Siu?

A Lee Chung

Q How could you know that
Chinaman?

A I don't know him as a friend of
my father

Q Tell us about how long a
month ago or or 2 years?

A About a year or

Q About a year before he was
arrested?

A No si about a year ago

Q He was arrested in June last
was he not?

A I don't tell when he was
arrested I never keep account

0062

9

Q Do you know the name of the
magistrate?

A Yes

Q Would you know if you heard the
name of John F. Hall?

A No Sir I would not

Q Is it not true that you charged
him or that your father did or
either you or your father with
enticing you for immoral
purposes?

A Yes Sir

Q You are sure about that?

A Yes Sir

Q What did you have him arrested
for?

A Nobody had him arrested I was
going up Roy Street and I met
him at Roy and 10th Street and
walked with him to 10th & Filbert
and walked to Chung was
peace number (11)

Q Is that a laundry to?

A Yes Sir

What is it?

It is a kind of a book store and
as I got there the Chuanian Lee
Ching ran across the street and
the officer grabbed him and took
him with.

He took the Chuanian audit
he?

A man he said get him
get him after we get him?

Yes he was arrested

Was your father there before the
magistrate?

Yes sir

Is it true that there was a charge
made against him for entering
you for criminal purposes?

A 310 Sir

How long was he locked up?

As long as it was 3 days

Was he denied as anything?

A 310 Sir

And where were you during all
these 3 days?

0064

11

Q Up stairs in the matrons rooms
of you were locked up?
A Yes Sir

Q What charge had they against you
A For walking the street at night
with Chinamen

Q Then you were arrested for street
walking?

A Yes Sir

Q Did you ever lose in your own
mind?

Q How came you in Philadelphia
the day you met Lee Chung
A I don't know I went there merely
for fun, merely for a walk
How far do you live from Phila-
delphia?

A Right across the river Camden
Q Do that the only time you
ever had any acquaintance with
Chinamen?

A Yes Sir

Q Where?

A Yes Sir

0065

12

Q After you had been arrested in
Philadelphia for walking with
Chumain as you say charged
with street walking, how long
was it after that, that you saw
this Chumain

A I don't know whether it was
the next or on day after that
he came from Pennsylvania
himself to the laundry.

Q On a visit
to Agassiz

Q Who introduced you to him?
A He introduced himself, they always
do they are to fresh

Q What did he say to you?

A I saw him more than once
I don't take any notice of him
at first and when he was there
several times he asked me for
my picture, and I said I didn't
have my picture away to me
and then I said will you
give me your picture and he

137

mayes

Q How you got it ?

A No sir I did not get it, he said I was
to young to have his picture to give
it to me, but if I would come
to his laundry he would give
it to me.

Q That was in Chester

A So to you go across the river

Q How far from your place in
Camden would it be this

Chum an an web was to find

wanted your picture, how long

would it take you to get there

how much would it cost

you to get there ?

A 45 cents

Q Do you want to his place ?

A Yes sir

Q What did you go to his place for

A To get his picture he sent me

letter and said if I would

come he would give it to me

Q And that's all you went there

0067

14

for?
Ayes si

Q Did you get it?

A Yes si

Q How long did you remain there
A A week

Q What is the name of the place
A Farlow

Q And his name?

A Wang Lee

Q You stayed there a week to get
the picture?

A Yes si

Q You don't mean that you on
your oath

A I don't stay there a week was
to get the picture, I could not
come home without money
I could not even come

Q You could not come home
without what money?

A He said if I could come he
would give me the money
to come back, and when I got

15
 that he would not give it to me
 and then you stayed there since
 yesterday

Q How long ago is it?

A I went there on the 29th of June
 Q Did you sleep with him there
 all the time?

A No not all the time I think it
 was a couple of nights

Q That was the 29th of June?

A Yes, he didn't live it on the 29th
 of June because he was sick
 and when I came to New York
 I think it was the 1st of July.

Q You remained with him a
 week?

A Yes but he was sick

Q You just stated that you slept
 with him one night?

A I did and he was sick

Q How many nights did you
 go with him without sleeping
 with him?

A 3 nights - I slept with myself

Q And when you must have been
4 nights with him?

A I slept with myself about 4
nights and with him three, but
I was sick the whole time I
was there.

Q How many times did you go
there to see him, how many times
were you at his house?

A This was the first time
of any day you slept with
yourself 3 nights?

Q 4 nights

Q By the last

Q If you slept alone is that it?

A Yes I slept 4 nights with
myself and three with him
and on a Monday I came to
New York

Q Did you go back to where you
remained before you came to
New York?

A No Sir

Q How did you come to New York

17.

a Tho chairman brought me
 of How dare bring you?
 A Besays don't you go home if
 you do your papa will see you
 and Besays tomorrow and Besays
 come to New York, it is a nice
 place and I thought as it was
 a nice place I would come.

of How you write to your papa?
 A 910 si

of How many nights were you
 alone in New York until the
 man was arrested alone
 by your self

A I think I was by myself for 9
 nights

of Where were you when you
 were arrested?

A I was in

of On the street?

A 910 si in the house

of In whose house?

A In my kee

of Who is another chairman?

18

ayceii

Q What does he do there?
 A all that I know is that he keeps a
 fast house there

Q Do you know that he keeps a
 fast house there?

A Yes because he has other girls
 there

Q What do you mean by a fast
 house?

A He has other girls there and
 Chiamei comes in there, that's

all I know

Q Do you know a person by the
 name of Muelinen a shoemaker
 in Camden?

A Yes I know the office that
 arrested me in Philadelphia
 was Muelinen

Q Do you know a person by the
 name of William Connor?

A Yes

Q How do you go to this place in
 Jersey that you speak of

19

walk on side &
 Arrived.
 From where &
 to Matt Street
 How do you go to Matt Street
 Arrived there.
 From where &
 I had to come in the cross and
 when I got here I arrived.
 All the way from the ferry &
 eyes in every step
 I did not see in front of you &
 eyes in a boat of mine
 I saw you followed him &
 say I see
 How far ahead of you was he
 was it a hundred yards &
 I do not measure it I saw
 till when he arrived here he
 had on English clothes and
 when he got to the house he
 put on Chinese clothes
 If you followed him where
 I went. &

0073

20

Ayessii until I got to what they
said he said wait on the corner
until I go somewhere and when
he came back in 10 minutes
he said come on Ed I want to
go to the street

By the way

How long were you in Philadelphia
before you were arrested?

A just that night

Was Saturday night you were arrested
A Sunday night

How long were you in Philadelphia?

A I came there about 8:30 October
Sunday night

What time were you arrested?

A about 10 o'clock

Was the same night that you
arrived there?

A yes

How long was the first time you
were in Philadelphia?

A I had no idea I went there to buy things
and come right back again

Q Now this Chinaman Lee Chong
did he have a laundry under your
father house?

A Yes he was with Lee and when
I was there did you get acquainted
with him?

A He used to come from Philadelphia
to the laundry, and he went
to Sunday School

Q Was he in the same class?

A Yes ^{we} have a different room
I was there any other Chinamen
there besides him I mean in the
Sunday School?

A Yes lots of them go there

Q Is it a class for themselves?
A Yes Sir a class of 18.

Q And he was one of the class was
he?

A Yes Sir

Q Did you go there regularly?

A Yes Sir

Q Was he there every Sunday that
you went there?

0075

215

A I cannot say I could not see
him.

Q Was he in the employ of the laundry
people under the house of your
father?
A Yes sir

Q He used to bring work there?
A Yes sir he kept a laundry house
in Philadelphia, he used to buy
judgments.

Q Of what name?
A My father

Q Your father was in the prison
business?

A Yes sir my brother was, he had
a lot of them and he wanted to
see them out

Q And he used to buy them?
A Yes sir

Q And was that the first time
that you got acquainted with
him?

A Yes sir

Q And he was introduced to him?

43.

Q When he came and brought people
 Q when he introduced himself was
 your father there?

A Yes my father was always there
 Q How was there when he introduced
 himself to you?

A Yes Sir
 Q Did you ever speak to him in
 Sunday school?

A Yes Sir
 Q Did you have a separate entrance
 to go in the Sunday school?

A Yes Sir
 Q Did you go out on the same
 street?

A Yes Sir
 Q Did he ever speak to you after
 Sunday school was dismissed?

A Yes Sir
 Q When you were in Jackson
 you say that you slept alone
 in the night?

A Yes Sir
 Q Who slept with you the other

24

2 nights ?

At Whiting Lee

Q That was before you came to
New York ?

A Yes sir but I was sick at the
time

Q If you were sick why didn't
you sleep above these 2 nights -
the same as you did the other

four

A I don't know why I didn't
I was in bed alone by myself
and when I arose in the
morning I found him there
and then afterwards I shut
& locked the door ?

Q That was the first night ?

A Yes sir

Q How did he get in the second
night ?

A I didn't lock it the second
night I left it open 3 nights
I had 2 nights out of the 3.
You found him when with you

0078

254

Ayes si

Q No after 4 nights you admit here
anybody talked with you?
A No si

Q And he came and not get mixed
with you then 4 nights if he
wanted to?

A No si

Q Why not?

A He comes if he broke the door
si?

Q He didn't break it in the first
nights?

A No si

Q How the second night?

A No si

Q If you say you kept your door
open after the 3rd night is
that true?

A Yes si

Q Did he have anything to do with
you?

A No si

Q Please mess away from

have before that?

A Yes, never in my life only
when I went to Philadelphia
Camp etc

Q You say he was in bed with
you two nights?

A Yes Sir

Q Why did not you permit him to
have intercourse with you?

A Because I was sick

By the Court

Q You mean by having sex that
you were in bed?

A Yes Sir

Q And then

Q You stated you arrived in New
York on a Sabbath day?

A Monday

Q What day of the month was it
Monday the 7th

Q And on arriving here I understand
stood you to say you followed
behind going Lee up to the
corner of Math Street?

have before that?

A Was so nervous in my life only
when I went to John's & Sophia
Camp etc

Q You say he was in bed with
you the night?

A Yes sir

Q Why did not you permit him to
have intercourse with you?

A Because I was sick

By the Court

Q You innocently being sick that
you were ever well?

A Yes sir

Agent Fin

Q You stated you arrived in New
York on a Sabbath day?

A Monday

Q What day of the month was it
A Monday the 7th

Q And on arriving here I understand
stood you to say you followed
behind Wang Lee up to the
corner of Math Street?

0080

265

home before that?
A Gads. news in my life only
when I went to Philadelphia
Cap. A.
Q. You say he was in bed with
you two nights?
A. Yes Sir
Q. Why did not you permit him to
have intercourse with you?
A. Because I was sick
By the Court
Q. You mean by being sick that
you were ill well?
A. Yes Sir
Q. Just Firm
Q. You stated you arrived in New
York on Sabbath day?
A. Monday
Q. What day of the month was it
A. Monday the 7th
Q. And on arriving here Sumner
stood you to say you followed
behind going Lee up to the
corner of Math Street?

29

Ayessu asked me to stand
at the corner of Pratt Street for
10 minutes and when he came
back he took me to 19 Pell Street

What floor?

A Top floor front room
I asked them how long as for
an apartment?

A. Fong Kee

What relation did he claim to
Fong Kee?

A. A friend

Did he engage an apartment
from Fong Kee?

A. No Sir

Did you stay there together that
night?

A. Yes Sir

Did you sleep in one bed?

A. Yes Sir

Did you have any sexual
intercourse with him?

A. Yes Sir on Monday night

Did you stay with him the

28

next night?

A Monday and Tuesday night and
then he went to Brooklyn, he
went away I think on Tuesday
and came back Wednesday
You Monday describe how with
course with you?

Answer:

And I forgot to mention that you
and he slept together in one
room?

Answer:

Replied by

Where do you say it was?
The 7th of July

If you are sure it was Monday

Answer:

Go ahead please?

Answer:

How do you mean Monday
was the 7th of July?

A Because I remember I was
there July 21st and that was
on Saturday and on a

0083

29

Monday came to see you
where were you on July 4th
A. Farlow
Guthrie
A. W. Lee

H

Tong Kaley being duly
 sworn deposes & says
 That Examined
 By Mr. Finin
 That he & you live
 at 19 Pearl Street
 That is your business
 at Laundry
 do you know Wang Lee
 a Chinaman
 That at the girl Lizzie Sprout
 and say if you remember before
 a I know her but not before
 she came to room with him
 was she in your house
 a Chinaman
 That
 a 3 weeks, a week from Saturday
 of for laundry was she in
 your house
 a 9 days all together
 did she go to bed with any
 body in your house
 a 91 she buy the things

Q Did they see to my her chest
 A yes he asked me to get a piece
 of the quilt he said he stay there
 for a little while not long
 because he get a piece for
 himself

Q And did he bring the quilt to
 your house?

A yes sir

Q And he stayed there for 9 days

A yes sir

Q Was he there all the time?
 A yes sir

Q How many days was he there
 A about 5 days. He said he
 go to the country some place
 and he went away and came
 back Sunday, Monday
 became back

Q And he slept in your house
 5 nights?

A yes sir

Q And he sleep in the same
 room with the quilt?

0086

34

A year in the same place
Prof. E. W. Howard
Dr. Finin

Agamir reviews his
application to hire the doctor
certificates attached to the papers
By the Court Master Howard
Agamir must lead to bail in
sum of 2500 £.

District Police Court.

A. F. A. Smith

vs.

Henry Lee

STENOGRAPHER'S TRANSCRIPT.

July 31 1889

BEFORE HON.

Robert A. Givens

Police Justice.

A. C. Johnson

Official Stenographer.

0088

STENOGRAPHER'S MINUTES.

1 District Police Court.

THE PEOPLE, &c., IN COMPLAINT OF

James Weston

vs.

Wm. Leg

BEFORE HON.

Palmer Rouse

POLICE JUSTICE,

July 29 188*9*

APPEARANCES:

{ For the People,

{ For the Defence,

188

I N D E X .

WITNESSES.

Direct Ex.

Cross Ex.

Re-Direct.

Re-Cross.

R. C. Selman

Official Stenographer.

0089

James Linton	} Charged with
Wing Lee	
	} Conspiracy, Unlawful Possession of Arms Police Justice

July 29/91

James Linton being duly
sworn deposes & says
that

When arrested this defendant
expressed
where

A 19 Pell Street top floor
you what charge did you
make the arrest?

A On the complaint of the girl
'father for abduction
Did you put him under arrest
on the street?

A Yes in a room in 19 Pell
Street

Where was it you found these
knives on him?

0090

A In the hallway of the house I
felt that as we were coming
down the stairs I heard some
thing click and returned Ed
and I saw some wood Ed as he did
I put him against the wall
and put my hand in his pocket
and found them

If you are not prepared to swear
that he was going to use them
as a weapon?
A n a s i

H

Tiggie Spruce being away
 known deparos & says
 of Dy the trunk
 of Did you ever see these in
 before?
 Any in his closet
 of where?
 A Indian canary
 of where?
 A Fairlow
 of and were they there at the time
 you were there?
 Ayessii
 of Did you see them in
 with him?
 A rat until the officer showed
 them to me
 of where you were in his
 in Fairlow a week were they
 there all the time?
 Ayessii
 of In a closet?
 Ayessii
 of where closet was it?

0092

4

A Deputee tell
you he seen anything else there
At the clothe

It was with clothe where he
next his clothe

Answer

If you could see them in anyone
with him?

Answer

Deputee told, never
to discuss the complaint
By the Court. Motion denied

Officer Justin Poore

By the Court

He did attempt to use them on
you?

Answer

If you found them in his pocket

Answer

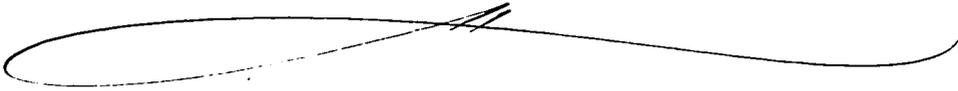
If were you in citizen's clothes?

Answer

He did put his hand in his
pocket?

0093

5
A Detachment being sent to the
church to be turned loose of every
arrested and I put him against
the wall and took them away
Defendant bound to bail
in sum of 500 per cent.



District Police Court.

James A. Eaton

vs.

Wm. Lee

STENOGRAPHER'S TRANSCRIPT.

July 29 1889

BEFORE ME.

P. L. Davis

Police Justice.

W. C. Johnson

Official Stenographer.

0095

*The New York Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Children*

100 EAST 23D ST. (COR. FOURTH AVE.)

New York, August 4th 1891

*Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the
City and County of New York.*

*The People
against
Wing Lee*

Notice of Prosecution.

*To the District Attorney of the
City and County of New York,*

*Sir: This Society is interested in the prosecution of
the above defendant, and is familiar with the facts of the
case. It respectfully requests that before sending the papers
to the Grand Jury, fixing the day of trial, consenting to
any postponements thereof, or to any reduction of bail, or
final disposition of the charge, you will duly notify me as
its President and Counsel, so that I may confer with you
in regard thereto. This request is made pursuant to the
statute (Laws of 1886, Chapter 30, Section 1), and in
furtherance of the ends of Justice.*

I have the honor to remain, with great respect,

*Elbridge T. Gerry,
President, &c.*

0096

N. Y. GENERAL SESSIONS

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN
W. L. ...

THE PEOPLE



NOTICE OF PROSECUTION

BY THE SOCIETY.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,

President, &c.

0097

Police Court / District.

City and County of New York } ss.

of No. 60 Perry Street, aged 39 years, occupation Police Officer being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the 18 day of July 1891, at the City of New York, in the County of New York,

Henry Lee (number) did feloniously carry concealed on his person these dangerous weapons known as metal knuckles in violation of Section 10 of the Penal Code of the State of New York for the year now following to-wit: on the said date when defendant searched the defendant who was arrested for obstruction he found the said knuckles in the pockets of the clothing which he defendant then wore

Sworn to before me this 19th day of July 1891

James E. Linton Police Justice

0098

Sec. 198-200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Ming Lee 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. *Ming Lee*

Question. How old are you?

Answer. *23 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. *China*

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

Answer. *28 West St. / 12 yrs.*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. *Currency man*

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.*
Ming Lee

Taken before me this 1st day of *July* 188*8*
Justice

0099

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, 500 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 1899. *Police Justice* 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.

0100

Police Court--- District.

THE PEOPLE &c.

ON THE COMPLAINT OF

James Kistler
Wing Kee

987
Langman
Conceder

Dated *July 19 91* 188*9*

Albion Kistler Magistrate.

Kistler Officer.

6 Precinct.

Witnesses *Jimmy Kang*

No. *19 Pell* Street.

No. _____ Street.

No. *500* Street.

§ *500* to answer *G. S. Wear*

1000 Ex July 21. 9.30 am
Committed 24. 2. P. 7m
29. 1 P.M.

BAILED.

No. 1, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

No. 2, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

No. 3, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

No. 4, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

0101

1. Full name of Child (if any)..... *Elizabeth R. ...* Color *White*

2. Date of Birth..... *Jan 22 1876* Sex *Female*

3. Place of Birth..... *226 ...* (If city, give name, street and number; if not, give township and county.)

4. Name of Father..... *...*

5. Maiden name of Mother..... *...* { If out of wedlock, write O. W. }

6. Country of Father's Birth..... *...* Age..... *...* Occupation..... *...*

7. Country of Mother's Birth..... *...* Age..... *...*

8. Number of Children in all by this Marriage..... *...* How many living..... *...*

9. Name and P. O. address of Medical Attendant, in own handwriting, with date, } *...*

0 102

State of New Jersey, } ss.
City of Camden.

I, T. P. VARNEY, Clerk of the City of Camden,
in the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that as such Clerk I am
the lawful custodian and keeper of the record of Vital Statistics within
said City, and that the annexed certificate is a true copy of the

Birth of Charles W. Varney

remaining on file and of record in my office

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand and have caused the corporate
seal of the City of Camden to be hereunto
affixed this 21st day
of May, A. D. 189 7

T. P. Varney
Clerk of the City of Camden.

0103

131 E. 39th St

July 22nd '91

Elbridge T. Gerry Esq.,

Pres. of the Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Children,

Sir: -

I have this day
examined Lizzie Sprowl, aged 15
years, and find evidence of recent
penetration of her genital organs.
The hymen has been ruptured on the
left side and the wounds caused
by the tearing of the membrane are
in process of cicatrization. She
has also pediculi pubis, and the
redness and oedema of the left labium
major are due to her scratching
the part.

Respectfully

W. Travis Gibb M.D.

0104

First District Police Court.

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

William A. Quinn

of Number 100 East 23^d Street being duly sworn,
~~he has been informed by one Elizabeth Sprawl age 15 years and verily believes that~~
deposes and says, that ~~on the~~ ^{at} seventh day of July 1890, at the
City of New York, in the County of New York, at number nineteen
Pell Street in said City of New York
one King Lee (now present) did
unlawfully take, receive, harbor
and use a certain female
(now present) called Elizabeth
Sprawl, said female then and
there being under the age of
sixteen years, to wit, of the
age of fifteen years, for
the purpose of sexual intercourse,
not being her husband, in
violation of the statute in
such case made and
provided, and especially of
Section 242 of the Penal
Code of the State of New York

Wherefore the complainant prays that the said King Lee

may be ~~apprehended, arrested and~~ dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me, this 19th day of July 1890, } William A. Quinn

[Signature]
Police Justice.

0105

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Elizabeth Sprawl

aged 15 years, occupation none of ~~No~~

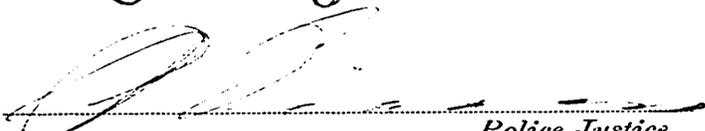
Camden, New Jersey, being duly sworn, deposes and

says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of William A. Cain

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

Sworn to before me, this 19th
day of July 1890.

Elizabeth Sprawl


Police Justice.

0106

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

POLICE COURT, First DISTRICT.

David C. Sproul

of ~~Camden, New Jersey~~ Street, aged ~~48~~ years,
occupation shoe-maker being duly sworn deposes and says,

that ~~he is the~~ he is the
~~father of Elizabeth Sproul~~ father of Elizabeth Sproul
(now present) and that the
said Elizabeth was born
on the first day of January
1876 in the City of Camden
State of New Jersey.

David C. Sproul

Sworn to before me this 19 day

of July

1891

Police Justice

0107

Sec. 108-200.

First District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Ming Lee 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. Ming Lee

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 23 years

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. China

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

Answer. 26 Mott Street - 4 or 5 days

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Laundry

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.
Ming Lee

Taken before me this 29
day of Sept 1891
Police Justice.

0108

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

degen dant

Twenty Five
#2500

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, 2500 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 90 [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 he to be discharged.

Dated _____ 18 _____ Police Justice.

0109

Police Court--- *Am* District. ⁹⁸⁷

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

William A. S.

vs.

1 *King Lee*

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

Offence *Abduction*
Sec. 282 Penal Code

Dated *July 19* 1891.

A. K. Over Magistrate.

Sister Officer.

6 Precinct.

Witnesses *Elizabeth Sprowl*

No. *100 East 23* Street.

No. _____ Street.

No. _____ Street.

2500 to answer *A. S.*

1000 on July 27, 9.30 a.m.

" *24*, 2. P. M.

" *29*, 1. P. M.

Committed

BAILED.

No. 1, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

No. 2, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

No. 3, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

No. 4, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

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

THE PEOPLE

VS.

WING LEE.

BRIEF FOR THE PEOPLE.

WITNESSES:

- Elizabeth Sprowl,
- Fung Tang,
- Officer Liston,
- David Sprowl,
- Dr. W. Travis Gibb.

ELIZABETH SPROWL will testify that she was born on the first day of January, 1876; that she resides with her father, David, on the northwest corner of 4th and Bridge Avenues, Camden, N. J.; that she first became acquainted with Wing Lee about five months ago, when he was visiting one Wah Kee at the latter's laundry, situated on the ground floor of the building in which she lived; and that she subsequently met him several times at the same place. Had conversation with him on several occasions, when he always expressed a high regard for the girl. He asked her to visit him at his laundry in Fairlow, in Pennsylvania, a short distance from Philadelphia, and he would give her his picture. He also wrote letters to her.

On June 29th, 1891, her father gave her 50 cents to purchase some groceries; instead of which, she appropriated the money; went to the 4th ~~Street~~ Railway Depot in Philadelphia; took train for Fairlow; went to laundry of Wing Lee; and there met him and another Chinaman, called Lee Wah, who is employed there. Wing Lee asked her to stay all night, which she did, sleeping alone. The next night, she also remained, and had sexual intercourse with Wing Lee, in his bed-room; she had on her clothes, including split drawers. This was the first time, she ever had sexual intercourse with anyone.

Again on the following Thursday and Friday afternoon, she had sexual intercourse with Wing Lee. She remained with him at his laundry in Fairlow until July 6th, 1891, and while there Wing Lee bought her considerable clothing, a pair of bracelets and a ring, and proposed marriage to her; but he said he was afraid to marry her because her father might see him arrested.

On the afternoon of July 6th, they both came to New York; went to 28 Mott Street, where Wing Lee met another Chinaman and the three went to 19 Pearl Street, top floor, front, where a Chinaman, Fung Tang keeps three rooms and lives with a young woman. Wing Lee hired a room from Fung Tang, and slept there with girl on the nights of July 6th and July 7th, when girl again had sexual intercourse with Wing Lee.

On July 8th, Wing Lee went to Fairlow and did not return until the morning of the 18th. (Girl later says, she thinks, he was not gone so long.) While Wing Lee was away, Fung Tang bought her whatever she wanted, - in accordance with arrangement made by Wing Lee.

No one had sexual intercourse with her, excepting Wing Lee.

0112

N. Y. GENERAL SESSIONS

THE PEOPLE

AGAINST

WING LEE.

PENAL CODE, ^{1/2}

BRIEF FOR THE PEOPLE.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

against

Wing Lee

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New York, by this indictment, accuse
Wing Lee
of a FELONY, committed as follows:

The said *Wing Lee*
late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *eighteenth*
day of *July* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
~~eighty-nine~~ at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, feloniously did
furtively carry, concealed on his person, a certain instrument and weapon of the kind
commonly known as *metal knuckles*
with intent then and there feloniously to use the same against some person or persons 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.

SECOND COUNT—

And the Grand Jury aforesaid, by this indictment, further accuse the said
Wing Lee
of a FELONY, committed as follows:

The said *Wing Lee* 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, feloniously did possess a certain instrument
and weapon of the kind commonly known as *metal knuckles*
by him then and there concealed, and furtively carried on his person,
with intent then and there feloniously to use the same against some person or persons 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.

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

~~JOHN R. FEEOWS,~~

District Attorney.

0114

Witnesses:

Counsel,

Filed

4 day of April, 1887

Pleadg,

Wing Lee

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Wing Lee

CONCEALED WEAPON.
(Section 110, Penal Code).

DE LAUNCELOT

JOHN R. McLEAVE

District Attorney.

A True Bill.

Wm. H. ...

Foreman.

789
C. J. ...

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

against

Wing Lee

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

Wing Lee

of the CRIME OF ABDUCTION, committed as follows:

The said Wing Lee, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at the City and County aforesaid, did feloniously take, receive, harbor, employ and use one Elizabeth Spaulding, who was then and there a female under the age of sixteen years, to wit: of the age of fifteen years, for the purpose of sexual intercourse, he, the said Wing Lee not being then and there the husband of the said Elizabeth Spaulding, 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 R. FELLOWS

District Attorney.

0116

BOX:

447

FOLDER:

4118

DESCRIPTION:

Lewis, Charles

DATE:

08/11/91



4118

0117

1031

Counsel,
Filed 11 day of Aug 1891
Pleads,

THE PEOPLE
vs.
Charles Lewis

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

199 to Charles H.D.
John R. McLaughlin
District Attorney.

A True Bill.

Wm. Wood
Foreman
J. J. [unclear]
J. [unclear]
Amos [unclear]

If needed
Geo. Cook

Ed. Sullivan

0118

Police Court _____ District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County } ss:
of New York, }

of No. Easton Street George Wheeler Street, aged 55 years,
occupation Glass Grinder being duly sworn,

deposes and says, that on the 14th 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, in
the evening time, the following property, viz:

Good and lawful money
of the United States consisting of
Silver and nickel coins of the value
of Fifty two cents (52)
Two Nickel pieces of the value of
Twenty cents

Being together of the value of
Seventy two cents (72)
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 Lewis (name) for the
purpose of advertising to wit, that
about the hour of two o'clock A.M. on
the morning of said day deponent
was a secret at a street corner of
West Broadway and West Chambers Street
and had said property in his pantaloons
pocket which he held in his deponent
is informed by Connelis Sullivan
a police officer of the 14th precinct
that he saw said deponent
place his hands in the pant pocket
of deponent's pants and take said property
therefrom and he arrested him with said
property in his possession and deponent
thereby charges him with the larceny of said

George
Wheeler

Sworn to before me, this
14th day of August 1891
at New York
Police Justice

0119

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

aged 34 years, occupation Police Officer of No. 4th Precinct Police Street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of George Wheeler and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own knowledge.

Sworn to before me, this 14th day of August 1896, } Cornelius J. Sullivan

D. J. [Signature]
Police Justice.

0120

Sec. 198-200

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY } ss.
OF NEW YORK, }

Charles Lewis being duly examined before the under-
signed according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is h^{is} right to
make a statement in relation to the charge against h^{im}; that the statement is designed to
enable h^{im} if he see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against h^{im}.
that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that h^{is} waiver cannot be used
against h^{im} on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. *Charles Lewis*

Question. How old are you?

Answer. *18 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. *United States*

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

Answer. *No Home*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. *Sign painter*

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*

Charles A Lewis

Taken before me this *17*
day of *August* 1917.
P. J. [Signature]
Justice

0 12 1

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 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 August 18 91 John J. C. [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 he to be discharged.

Dated..... 18 Police Justice.

0122

1031

Police Court--- District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

George White
vs.
Charles Lewis

2
3
4

Offence
House Detention

Dated *Aug 4* 188*9*

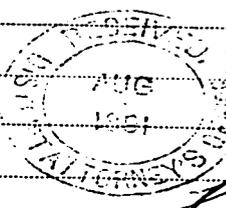
O'Reilly Magistrate.
Shannon Officer.
H Precinct.

Witness *Complainant*
No. *House detention* Street.

No. _____ Street.

No. _____ Street.

\$ *1000* 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.

0123

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

POLICE COURT, 1 DISTRICT.

Cornelius Sullivan
of No. *4th Avenue* Street, aged *24* years,
occupation *Police Officer* being duly sworn deposes and says,
that on the *4th* day of *August* 188*7*
at the City of New York, in the County of New York, *he arrested*

Charles Lewis on the complaint
of *George Wheeler* charging
Chas with *larceny* from the
person *and* defendant has good and
sufficient reasons to believe that
said complainant will not appear
at the next Court of General Sessions
to appear as a witness against said
defendant *and* he therefore asks that he
be committed to the house of detention
in default of bail *Cornelius J. Sullivan*

Sworn to before me, this *4th* day of *August* 188*7*

P. J. McFadden Police Justice.

0124

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 A. Lewis

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

Charles A. Lewis
of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY in the *first* degree, committed as follows:

The said *Charles A. Lewis*

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 ~~eighty-ninety-one~~, in the *night* time of the said day, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms,

two silver coins of the kind called quarter dollars of the value of twenty-five cents each; three silver coins of the kind called dimes of the value of ten cents each, five nickel coins of the kind called five cent pieces of the value of five cents each, and seven coins of the kind called cents of the value of one cent each, and two knives of the value of twenty-five cents each

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one

on the person of the said

George D. Wheeler
then and there being found, from the person of the said *George D. Wheeler* 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 McCall,
District Attorney

0 125

BOX:

447

FOLDER:

4118

DESCRIPTION:

Lewis, Robert

DATE:

08/12/91



4118

0126

Witnesses:

Wm Knapp

Alfred Johnson

Wm Braman

I recommend *Robert Lewis*
accused of a
Breach of Pitt Jan
Aug 15/19
Wm. A. Mandat

Counsel,

Filed

Pleads,

12 day of July 1891

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Robert Lewis

Grand Larceny Second Degree.

[Sections 528, 537 - Penal Code.]

Clayton
DELANCEY NICOLL,
District Attorney.

Robert Lewis
A True BILL.

Wm. A. Mandat
For Clerk

1045

0127

Police Court 3rd District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County } ss:
of New York, }

of the Schooner Tattie Landon James Ross the port of Brooklyn
occupation Master of Schooner Street, aged 37 years,
deposes and says, that on the 17th 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, in
the day time, the following property, viz :

Two Marine glasses one Gatchel
containing a pair of shoes and some
Surveyors tools to the value
of thirty five dollars

the property of In the care and custody 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 Robert Lewis

from the fact that deponent is informed
by Alfred Johnson of no 2415 Eighth
avenue that he saw the defendant coming
out of the cabin of the Schooner Tattie Landon
with the aforesaid Gatchel here shown in copy
in deponents possession and the defendant
handed said Johnson one pair of said
marine glasses the defendant being always
pursued by said Johnson until taken
into custody by an Officer Dep ment further
says that said glasses here shown in
copy are his property and deponent positively
identifies said property of James Ross

Sworn to before me this

day

1891

Police Justice.

0128

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

aged 16 years, occupation Alfred Johnson
clerk of No. 2415
Eighth Avenue Street, being duly sworn, deposes and
says, that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of Charles Ross
and that the facts stated therein on information of deponent are true of deponent's own
knowledge.

Sworn to before me, this 8th }
day of August 1890. } Alfred Johnson

[Signature]
Police Justice.

0129

Sec. 198-200.

5

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss

Robert Lewis

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 Lewis

Question. How old are you?

Answer. 18 years

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. Canada

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

Answer. Front St. one day

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. Waiter

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

Robert Lewis

Taken before me this

8th

day of

[Signature]

Police Justice

0130

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 Aug 8th 1897 [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 he to be discharged.

Dated _____ 18 _____ Police Justice.

0131

Police Court--- 3rd / 1045 District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Charles Ross
Sch. M. H. ...
Robert Lewis

Offence
Larceny

2
3
4

BAILED,

No. 1, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

No. 2, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

No. 3, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

No. 4, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

Dated Aug. 8th 1891

Duffy Magistrate.

Braman & McBoislocks Clerks.

13 Precinct.

Witnesses Alfred Johnson

No. 2415 8th St. Street.

William Knapp

No. 637 Near 15th St. Street.

Charles Bock

No. 127 George St. Street.

506

[Handwritten signature]
T. TORNE

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 Lewis

THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, by this
indictment, accuse *Robert Lewis*

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

The said

Robert Lewis

late of the City of New York, in the County of New York aforesaid, on the *seventh*
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,

*two marine glasses of the value
of ten dollars each, one pair
of shoes of the value of five dol-
lars each, a quantity of surveyors'
tools, (a more particular description
whereof is to the Grand Jury aforesaid
unknown) of the value of ten
dollars, and one satchel of the
value of five dollars*

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one *Charles Ross*

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.*

0133

BOX:

447

FOLDER:

4118

DESCRIPTION:

Lynch, Bridget

DATE:

08/10/91



4118

0134

POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL

Witnesses:

Maggie Mack
Oz for Phalen
Mary McGuire

Counsel,

J. J. Gellman

Filed 10 day of Aug 1891

Pleas, *Not guilty*

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Bridget Lynch

(H2)

Grand Larceny, Second Degree.
[Sections 628, 687
Pennl Code.]

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL

Wm. [unclear]
Foreman
14 Sept 1891
Speaks & Counted of
2 Mrs. [unclear]

0135

POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL

Witnesses:

Maggie Marks
Ozfor Phalen
Mary McGuire

Counsel,

Filed 10 day of Aug 1891

Pleads, *in*

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Bridget Lynch

(H2)

Grand Larceny. See 1st Degree. Penal Code Sections 338, 53/

DE LANCEY NICOLL,

District Attorney.

A TRUE BILL

[Handwritten signatures and notes]
Foreman
14 Sept 1891
Specd & committed
2 yrs Pen
Sept 1891

0136

Police Court 3rd District.

Affidavit—Larceny.

City and County } ss:
of New York, }

of Maggie Marks
No. 432 East 13th Street, aged 29 years,
occupation Married woman being duly sworn,
deposes and says, that on the 23rd day of June, 1897 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 night time, the following property, viz:

Good and lawful money of the United States of the value of two hundred 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 Madame Lynch owner from the fact that at about the hour of eleven o'clock and thirty minutes A.M. on said date deponent went to bed in the apartment of the deponent where the deponent was boarding at the time the affidavit money was given up in a petticoat which deponent laid on the foot of the bed where deponent was lying down and at the time deponent was standing at the bed room door where deponent was lying down about at the hour of eleven o'clock and fifty minutes A.M. on said date deponent awoke and discovered that the pocket of the petticoat was cut open and the affidavit money

Subscribed before me, this _____ day of _____ 1897
Police Justice

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was taken stolen and carried away
from this retrieval pocket and the only
person that was in Fair Court at the
time was defendant and her husband
therefore defendant charged Fair defendant
with taking stealing and carrying away
said property and says she may be
dealt with according to law

sworn to before me this

25th day of July 1901

Waggie Marks
J. Frank

W. J. Cuffey

Police Justice

0138

Sec. 198-200.

3 District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Bridget Lynch 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.

Bridget Lynch

Question. How old are you?

Answer.

30 yrs

Question. Where were you born?

Answer.

Ireland

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

Answer.

432-E-13-DF - 4 yrs

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
Bridget Lynch

Taken before me this 26
day of July 1938
[Signature]
Police Justice

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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 *She* be held to answer the same and *She* 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 *She* ~~lets~~ such bail.

Dated *July 26* 18 *90* _____ 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.

0140

193 3 1021
Police Court--- District.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Maggie Marks
vs.
Bridget Lynch

Officer
Lynch
Feltman

Dated Aug 3 1891

Deuffy Magistrate.
Whalen Officer.
14 Precinct.

Witnesses Mary Mc Ginn +
No. 432 E 713rd Street.

Com Court to the house
of Detention in
Default of \$10 bail

No. Street.
\$

AUG 1891
DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE

\$1000 for July 27 - 1 P.M.
Com 30 - 1 P.M.

BAILED.

No. 1, by Annie Siemp

Residence 312 7th St Street.

No. 2, by 443 East 13th St

Residence Street.

No. 3, by

Residence Street.

No. 4, by

Residence Street

0141

THE PEOPLE
vs.
BRIDGET LYNCH.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, PART I.

BEFORE JUDGE FITZGERALD.

Monday, September 14, 1891.

Indictment for grand larceny in the second degree.

MAGGIE MARKS. sworn and examined by Mr. Weekes.

I am living in a house down town now; on the 23rd of July I was living at 432 East 13th Street at Mrs. Bridget Lynch's, the house-keeper; my husband and myself lived there eight months in the rear building and I was acquainted with this house-keeper. My husband's health failed and he was not able to keep me, so he went his way and I went to my sister in St. Johns, New Brunswick. I remained with my sister. she is a widow woman. her name is Mrs. Annie Kelly.

I had a little over three hundred and twenty dollars and two hundred and twenty dollars was gold. I came to Mrs. Bridget Lynch and told her I came to New York in search of my husband and that I was left this money if I could not find my husband; I asked her if I could not stay a week; she said she did not know until she asked her husband; she asked her husband and he told her I could stay a week; I gave her five dollars for the week. I told her I would not stay in the city, I would go back to Boston and if she heard anything about my husband she might let me know. I was not gone more than a week when her husband wrote that he was at the house. In the letter they told me to come on, I came on expecting to meet my husband. I arrived there on Thursday; she borrowed \$45.50, I intended to give her fifty dollars, I

came on from Boston. \$20.00 was gold and

old and

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two ten dollar bills and a five which made \$45.50 and the two hundred I kept sewed in my petticoat, I showed it to her and she felt it. She gave me a receipt for fifty dollars but I only gave her \$45.50. I went to bed on the evening of the 23rd of July at half past eleven. They have three rooms there; there was nobody in the room but her and her husband; my room was the other side of the kitchen from the room they occupied, I put my petticoat on the foot of the bed my money was in it at the time; when I undressed she was standing up looking at me, I thought she would go away.

I went into bed and closed my eyes, I looked up and she was still there, I went to bed at half past eleven by their clock and I woke up ten minutes to twelve, Mrs. Lynch was gone into her room, she was not undressed, she had her clothes on her and Mr. Lynch was in his room. I got up and looked at my petticoat and saw my petticoat was cut and the money was gone. I went to Mr. and Mrs. Lynch and said, "I had my money when I went to bed and there was no one stood looking at me but you and there was no one here but yourself and your husband. I got robbed in your room, if you will give me my money I will not expose it." She gave me a blow then and she gave me another, I went to the window to call a policeman and her husband put me away from the window; she swore by Jesus Christ that she would murder me and he held her back.

I went to my room and put on my things and went down stairs to get out; the front and back door was locked and I came back again. I says to her husband, "I can't get out, the doors are all fastened." He said, "here is a match; he gave me matches and the matches went out; he came down stairs with me and said, "I will let you out back; I went

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up to Mrs. McGinn's and I told Mr. and Mrs. McGinn how my money went, it was twelve o'clock. I never got a cent of my money back. I went that morning at half past five and I met two policemen on the corner of Avenue A and 13th Street and I told them, as I tell you. I brought them back to the house, they went upstairs and rapped at the door; Mr. and Mrs. Lynch asked who was there and the officer said, "come and open the door"; she said the door would not be opened; they said, open it; I said my money was still there; she said no and they said they would burst it in; her husband and she swore by God if they burst it in that they would smash them when they got them inside. So the policemen talked to them very quiet and they opened the door; she was trying to hit me over the policeman's shoulder but I got out eventually; she said by God she would not be arrested without a warrant. So the two policemen sent me down to Essex Street Court to the judge to get a warrant. I went and when I came back the two policemen were gone and the lady was out.

I went down to the 5th Street station and I told my story and they sent two policemen to arrest her; she was out and her house locked up; they said they could not find her.

So that night they went around and they could not find her but they found her husband on the First Avenue in a liquor store and they arrested him and carried him to the 5th St. station and searched him and found money with him but how much I do not know and they arrested her afterward.

CROSS EXAMINED.

I came from New Brunswick with two hundred and twenty dollars and a half in gold, I showed her two hundred dollars sewed up in the petticoat, I remained in her house two weeks.

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I brought the money with me to Boston and brought it back again. I remained in Boston with a woman of the name of Jane Archibald. I was not gone back there a week till she wrote to me that my husband was at her house, I came back from Boston with \$248.00. I never showed that money to anybody but Mrs. Lynch. I was not in the habit of visiting the neighbors in the back house and drinking beer. I went into a room there to write to my sister that I was not going to remain in New York, that I was going back to Boston; I very seldom went into Mrs. McGinn's room, only once in a great while for I lived eight months by her side. I was not in Mrs. McGinn's house three or four days before the defendant was arrested. I went into a woman's house and she offered me one glass of beer and I took it, I never was a drunkard. I recognize the little girl now shown me, Mary Winslow. I remember a few days before I had the defendant arrested having that little girl write a letter to Mrs. Jane Archibald of Boston to send me five dollars. I will tell you why I done it. I got tired of living with this woman, she was acting pretty rough and I asked her if she would give me five dollars? She said she could not give me any, I wrote to Mrs. Archibald to send me five dollars. I did not tell her I had not a penny in the world for it is true I had money in my pocket. It is not true that the night I was arrested I was intoxicated, I never was arrested in my life. The night that you had a quarrel with Mrs. Lynch, that you left the house? I never left the house. Did not you go at twelve o'clock at night up to Mrs. McGinn's house? I ran in there when I was robbed; she, the defendant, struck me and swore she would murder me, I ran

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out at twelve o'clock. I never was intoxicated in my life, I am a sober, decent, honest woman, I take a glass of beer but I am not a lover of liquor. I drank beer once at Mrs. McGinn's table but I said I would rather drink water.

Did not you want to go to the Sisters of Mercy that night for food at twelve o'clock? No, what did I want food for when I would pay my board to the woman, I was not intoxicated that night, Mrs. McGinn wanted to give me beer and I told her I would not take it.

MARY MCGINN, sworn and examined.

I live in the same building that Mrs. Lynch lives in in the rear of 432 East 15th Street. I remember one night Mrs. Marks came to my room about twelve o'clock at night and she said she was robbed. I did not see anything the matter with her more than there is now, she only said she was robbed, lost her money; she wanted my husband to go to the Station House with her and he would not go and he would not let any other one go. Did you ever hear Mrs. Lynch say anything about Mrs. Marks's money? I heard her say that there was two hundred dollars sewed in her petticoat, I heard her say that before I heard Mrs. Marks say that she lost the money.

CROSS EXAMINED.

I could not tell you the time. I will swear it was not a month, it was two weeks I guess; it was very seldom that Mrs. Marks visited my house she had no beer in my room. Did she ever drink beer in your house? She had one glass of beer. I was not there the night the little girl wrote the letter, I know nothing about that; the ^{defendant} ~~complainant~~ is the house-keeper of that

house and we always seen her to be a nice woman, I am there three years. Don't you know she did not want this woman, the complainant, to visit your place and drink late at night?

No woman visited my place, if I was not a good woman I would not be kept that length of time. I will have no more to say, I know nothing more about it.

JAMES WHAJEN, sworn and examined.

I am an officer attached to the 14th precinct and arrested the defendant. I first heard of the case on the morning of the 23rd of July from Mrs. Marks, I then searched for the defendant. Bridget Lynch, I went up to her rooms and she was gone, she was not in; so, about one o'clock I found her husband in the liquor store corner of 12th Street and First Avenue, I put him under arrest and searched him and he had \$38.73 on him; the Sergeant asked him where he got the money and he said he pawned his clothes for it. I took him down to the court and he was remanded, Mrs. Lynch was going through Essex Street and the next morning I put her under arrest and her husband was discharged and Mrs. Lynch was put under a thousand dollars bail. When I arrested her I told her she was accused of taking two hundred dollars from Mrs. Marks and she said she never seen any two hundred dollars with her. I had no conversation with her husband in regard to his work, he said he had been sick and that Mrs. Marks came into board.

CROSS EXAMINED.

When I arrested Mr. Lynch

I could not say he was intoxicated but he had been drinking.

I have not the money here that was found on him and I can't tell where it is. Don't you know that every dollar of

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that money was in bills except a little silver? Yes sir.
Was there one gold piece among that eighty-eight dollars?
Not at the time I had him under arrest. Was there at any
time? No sir.

The Case for the Defence.

MARY WINSLOW, sworn and examined.

I am fourteen years old and live at 432 East 13th St.
in the house where Mrs. Lynch is house-keeper. I remember
writing a letter for Mrs. Marks, I think it was about a week
or two weeks before Mrs. Lynch was arrested. I wrote the
letter in my grandmother's house, Mrs. Malloy was stopping
with my grandmother and Mrs. Marks was there at the time,
Mrs. Lynch was not there at the time Mrs. Marks asked me to
write that letter; she told me to write first to St. Johns,
New Brunswick and to tell her sister that there was no old
lad's home here and that they were all filled up. She
wrote a letter to Boston for five dollars. she said that she
had no money until November, until she would get her money;
she said to please lend her five dollars, that she loaned
money to some woman to go in business. That was what she
told me to write in the letter to Boston. She gave me
twenty-five cents, she told me to go and get a two cent piece
and I brought her twenty-three cents, she asked my grand-
mother to get a pint of beer and my grandmother said no, she
was too sick. that she could not drink it, she would only
take one glass and to wait till Mrs. Malloy came home.

CROSS EXAMINED . She did not say anything
in the letter to her sister about money but in the letter to
Boston she wanted the lady to send her five dollars. While

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Mrs. Marks was in the house she sometimes used to go into the room of Mrs. Malloy's daughter who lived upstairs over us, I never saw her drink in there. I offered to go for the beer for Mrs. Marks, I never saw her intoxicated.

BRIDGET MULLOY, sworn and examined.

I live in the same house with Mrs. Lynch, in the rear house, with Mrs. Butler the grandmother of that child (the last witness). I have known Mrs. Marks quite a while but she sold out all her things and her husband left her, she sold out all her things for five or six dollars, I could not tell when she left for Boston, she came back. I know her husband but I have not seen him for some time. He was in Mrs. Butler's house, I saw Mrs. Marks about the time Mrs. Lynch was arrested she was in the habit of visiting the grand-mother of this child, Mrs. McGinn. On the evening that the money was supposed to be lost she came in and that little girl wrote a letter on that day, she asked Mrs. Butler if she would have a glass of beer, she gave the child ten cents, Mrs. Butler said she did not feel like having any beer, she said, "when Mrs. Malloy comes home we will have a pint of beer". I did not hear this, I was told it. When I came in in the evening Mrs. Marks came in and said, "Mrs. Malloy, will you have glass of beer?" Says I, "I don't mind it"; so she went to put her hand in her pocket and all she had was three cents; she says it was a ten cent piece. I said, "never mind, I will send for the glass of beer if that is all the money you have got; she gave a three cent piece to one of the little children and I sent for a pint of beer and I poured out a glass for her and one for myself and one for this old lady; she drank the glass of beer and sat for a few minutes --- it

was a glass of mixed ale she drank and she went out. She did not go upstairs, she must have gone down stairs, I was lying on the lounge. I never heard anything more of her until I heard about the money being lost. I never saw her intoxicated in that building, I have seen her drink beer more or less every day, most every time she would come in she would have a glass of mixed ale. I never seen any money with her more than ten cents. I heard her say she was going to send for money to Boston.

CROSS EXAMINED.

I think to the best of my knowledge it was the little girl I sent for the beer, her brother is about eight or nine years old. The little girl is going on sixteen years. I never knew that Mrs. Marks had loaned \$45.50 to Mrs. Lynch. I never seen more than ten cents with her.

BRIDGET LYNCH, sworn and examined.

I am a married woman and live at 452 East 13th Street, I have lived there going on five years and am the house-keeper there. Mrs. Marks lived for about six months in the top floor and her husband left her, she sold out what she had and what she did not sell at that time she gave to Mrs. McGinn. all her husband's clothes and everything she did not sell; then she went away out of the house for about a year and three months. I was sweeping the yard one morning and one of the tenants called me and told me there was a lady wanted to see me, I came upstairs and it was Mrs. Marks; she had a little basket in her hand and she asked me could I not keep her for the week; she came on business, ~~she~~ ^I said, "my husband will not let me keep anybody but if you will wait

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for an hour I will see. He did not give consent. I says, "she is a decent old lady. I can fix up a bed for her in that dark bed-room for one week". So she stayed with me for a week and she went away then to Boston. Then her husband came two days after she went to Boston; she left a letter in 17th Street stating to the husband that when he would come to this house in 17th Street to come down to me and I would give him all the information that he wanted in regard to her. I gave him that letter and the husband says "now Mrs. Lynch, I will leave all in your hands. you write and let her know that I was here." I got my husband to write to Boston and she came on the following Thursday. Then the husband didn't show up and she wanted then to say that we brought her on by false pretence, but the witness there had seen the husband in the house, he was right over in the rear house since that day. Mrs. Lynch says that she told you she had two hundred and some odd dollars sewed up in her petticoat? I never seen it if I was to die only the money she lent me; it was all in bills, she gave it to me, she had a receipt, I was to pay her two dollars a week for a few weeks, she gave it to me to set up a lodging house; she got uneasy because she did not see me set up the lodging house. That money was all in bills. What took place the night that she went out of the house? That night I could not keep her in, she woke us all up, I was in the inside of my bed, my child was in the middle and my husband was on the outside; she came and pulled him by the drawers and she said, "I am robbed; the sleep was in my eyes and I got up out of bed. I says, "there is nobody here to rob you, you wait and if you find the money on you it must be right here, you wait and

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get the house searched." We could not keep her in, neither me nor my husband; she went down stairs; she said I had both doors locked on her, she came up again and we could not keep her in. I said, "Mrs. Marks, I always lock those doors", and my husband said, "put out your hand and you will get a bolt on the back of the door since you don't want to stay in." My husband took down matches and let her out, we could not keep her in; that is all I know about her money. I gave myself up down in the Court House in Essex Market; I wanted to put my little child away because I did not want it to be running around the streets, and that is what delayed me. Did you ever steal any gold belonging to her? No sir, I never seen no gold with her. Were you ever arrested before? Never in my life. How long have you lived in this city? I am about ten years altogether.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Mrs. Marks had loaned me \$40.50, the first twenty-five was all in bills and then she loaned me 20.50, I am sure there was no gold in it. I never saw any gold with her. I guess it was about two weeks before this night that Mrs. Marks loaned me the money, I saw no pocketbook with her, she had it in her hand when she gave it to me, I did not ask her for money at all. she proffered it to me. She volunteered to lend you fifty dollars? Yes sir, she said she might as well have me have it as to have it in the bank. I was to pay her back so much a week. Mrs. Marks never loaned me any money before, I never knew her to have money before that time. The last month's rent she paid was \$3.50. She wanted me to set up beds and take in boarders, she said that will pay me to advantage. I said, "I will take in washing to help my husband along";

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she said, that will be better for me than it would working so hard at the washing." She did not tell me when she got that money; she gave the money to me to set up a lodging house but I did not do that; she gave me twenty-five dollars at one time and said she would give me the balance on Saturday or Sunday, she gave me \$45.50 altogether. I never asked the woman for the loan of a penny; she said she would lend me fifty dollars and I gave her a receipt. I was to pay her two dollars a week, I did not say anything to her about the other twenty-five dollars, I left it to herself to give it because I was not very anxious for the money. How long was it between the first time you got the twenty-five dollars and the remainder? It was about a week. I was not covetous for the money because my husband works steady, he worked in Lyons' for the last thirteen years and I work hard myself, I do not need to steal, my husband is working at present, he was idle for a couple of days. he was under the doctor's care about two weeks. There was none of our furniture or clothing pawned shortly before that; I could not tell you about his clothes, they may be pawned for all I know but I did not see it. He is working by the week and gets eleven dollars besides his chances, he is a waiter.

Myself and husband have been saving up money from what we have been earning. I had fifty dollars saved up one time and at the time the complainant lost her money I had some money saved up in my trunk. Do you know where your husband got the money he had? He took it out of my trunk that morning, I had forty-one dollars in my trunk that morning, I put the money I got from Mrs. Marks in my trunk, I had spent some of that money that she gave me. I had about thirty dollars saved

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up the time I got it from her.

ARTHUR F. LYNCH, sworn and examined.

I have lived about twenty years in this city and I am the husband of the defendant, I was drinking somewhat about the time she was arrested. I was arrested charged with stealing this money first but was discharged. After this woman accused my wife I went to the trunk and took something in the neighborhood of forty dollars out, I rode down on a car, my idea was to go down and give myself up for her to go and put the child away so that she could go down herself.

I went down and saw Mr. Ingall in Essex Market and I told him, I went to the court-room, I believe I had thirty-eight dollars and twenty-three of it was in bills. I saw Mrs. Marks give my wife I think twenty dollars and fifty dollars in gold, I seen her when she had it when she put it into my wife's hand, I could not exactly say when that was but I think it was a week or ten days before she was arrested.

I remember the night when Mrs. Marks said she lost two hundred dollars in gold, I was after coming from Father Cronin's church in 14th Street and was going to bed. she was my god-mother when I was baptised, I got home about nine o'clock and went right to bed, I did not see my wife have any money after that. I tried to keep Mrs. Marks in that night, she would not stay in the house, she came to me and pulled me by the leg and said, "Mr. Lynch, I have been robbed". I sat up in the bed, I was not very strong at the time to get out of my room but I went out. I said. "do you mean to say you have ben robbed?" She said, yes. I could not exactly swear what amount she said. I says, "if this money has been lost

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there is only three of us in the room; I tried the door and it was locked. Of course we always keep the windows open; we had thirty and forty dollars in the house for rent and never a dollar has been taken out. I said to her, "keep

quiet, if your money has been lost we will very soon find it. I had the shutter open to see if I could see a policeman, I went to search the room, my child was lying next to me and my wife was sound asleep, she did not get up for a couple of minutes after I did. I said, "Mrs. Marks, if it is in gold it is here." She would not stay in, I was sorry afterwards I did not keep her in; my mother told me not to let her out but she was hallooing there and of course I didn't want to make a show of myself; I had no occasion to steal, I had always been earning an honest living for years, I never asked anybody for anything; she went down to the front door and she could not get out, she came up again and asked for a match, I gave her a match, the back door was not locked, she could have unlocked that back door, it was simply bolted, she had been in and out, I did not see her after that night until the time she came down to the station house.

CROSS EXAMINED.

I do not remember when

Mrs. Marks gave my wife that money, she gave her first two ten dollar bills and a five and then she gave her twenty dollars in gold and fifty cents, I do not remember what the gold coins were. I made the remark at the time why should my wife give her a receipt for fifty dollars, she only gave her \$45.50; she claimed that was all the money she had, she borrowed a quarter of my wife to send a letter to Boston.

That was all the money I seen with her. At the time Mrs. Marks gave my wife this money I know that my wife had

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money saved up, stowed away in the trunk. I know the Saturday night previous to that I had fifty-six dollars including what she had and I went down and paid Mr. Rosenthal the tailor, six dollars and I took a ring out of pawn belonging to her for four dollars I took out a silk dress that she had in pawn for five dollars. I remember when the officers came in and said I was accused of robbery. I told the officer about pawning some clothes.

The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty of larceny in the second degree, with a recommendation to mercy.

0156

Testimony in the
case of
Bridget Lynch
filed Aug.
1891.

0157

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

POLICE COURT, 3 DISTRICT.

Sworn to before me, this 26 of July 1891

James Whalen
of No. 14 - Police Precinct Street, aged _____ years,
occupation Police Officer being duly sworn deposes and says
that on the 26 day of July 1891
at the City of New York, in the County of New York that Maggie Marks

(now here) is a material and important witness for the People - in the case against Bridget Lynch - who is now held to answer a charge of Grand Larceny - Deponent further says that said Maggie Marks is a non resident, and is afraid that said Maggie Marks cannot be found when wanted, Deponent therefore prays that she be committed to the House of Detention

James Whalen

Police Justice

0158

Police Court-- District.

THE PEOPLE, & c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

vs.

AFFIDAVIT.

Dated..... 188

Magistrate.

Officer.

Witness,.....

Disposition,.....

House of Detention
Wm. Coffey

0159

Sec. 192.

3^d

District Police Court.

Undertaking to appear during the Examination.

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

An information having been laid before Patrick G. Duffy a Police Justice
of the City of New York charging Bridget Lynch Defendant with
the offence of Larceny

and she having been brought before said Justice for an examination of said charge, and it having been made to
appear to the satisfaction of said Justice that said examination should be adjourned to some other day, and the hear-
ing thereof having been adjourned.

We, Bridget Lynch Defendant of No. 432
East 13th Street; by occupation a Housekeeper
and John O'Rourke of No. 432 East 13th
Street, by occupation a Bottle dealer Surety, hereby jointly and severally undertake that
the above named Bridget Lynch Defendant
shall personally appear before the said Justice, at the 3^d District Police Court in the City of New York,
during the said examination, or that we will pay to the People of the State of New York the sum of Five
Hundred Dollars.

Taken and acknowledged before me, this 26th

day of July 1891.

[Signature]
POLICE JUSTICE.

Bridget Lynch

John O'Rourke

0160

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

John O'Rourke

the within named Bail and Surety being duly sworn, says, that he is a resident and *house* holder within the said County and State, and is worth *twenty* Hundred Dollars, exclusive of property exempt from execution, and over and above the amount of all his debts and liabilities, and that his property consists of *Stock of Bottle Business*

in premises No 432 East 13th St. and two horses and two wagons worth Five thousand dollars plus and clear

John O'Rourke

Sworn to before me this 2nd day of June 1888

District Police Court.

THE PEOPLE, &c.,
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Underlying to appear during the Examination

188

day of

Taken the

Justice.

0161

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

523

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, against

Bridget Lynch

THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, by this indictment, accuse Bridget Lynch of the CRIME OF GRAND LARCENY IN THE second DEGREE, committed as follows:

The said

Bridget Lynch

late of the City of New York in the County of New York aforesaid, on the 23rd 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 night 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 from aforesaid unknown, for the payment of and of the value of one hundred 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 one hundred dollars; divers United States Silver Certificates, of a number and denomination to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, of the value of one hundred dollars; divers United States Gold Certificates, of a number and denomination to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, of the value of one hundred dollars; divers coins of a number, kind and denomination to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, of the value of one hundred dollars

of the goods, chattels and personal property of one Maggie Marks 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.

0162

BOX:

447

FOLDER:

4118

DESCRIPTION:

Lynch, Louisa

DATE:

08/05/91



4118

W. H. C. 1012

Counsel,

Filed

5 day of Aug 1891

Pleaded

Guilty to

THE PEOPLE

vs.

Louisa Lynch

H. D. H. D.

Assault in the Second Degree. (Section 219, Penal Code).

W. H. C. BELLOWS

District Attorney.

Witnesses:

W. H. C.

W. H. C.

A True Bill.

W. H. C. Foreman

Aug 11/91

Sp. by Coroner of

Sealed 2d. 9

Per H. D. H. D. 13

0164

Sec. 198-200.

District Police Court.

CITY AND COUNTY }
OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Lucy Lynch being duly examined before the under-
signed according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that it is *h^e* right to
make a statement in relation to the charge against *h^e*; that the statement is designed to
enable *h^e* if *h^e* see fit to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against *h^e*
that *h^e* is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that *h^e* waiver cannot be used
against *h^e* on the trial.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. *Lucy Lynch*

Question. How old are you?

Answer. *27 years*

Question. Where were you born?

Answer. *New York*

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

Answer. *19 Melany St. 4 years*

Question. What is your business or profession?

Answer. *Domestic*

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.*

Lucy Lynch

Taken before me this

day of *August* 1885

[Signature]
District Police Justice

0 165

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.....

Referred on
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 *Aug 2* 18 *91* *J. J. R. [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 he to be discharged.

Dated..... 18 Police Justice.

0166

1012

Police Court--- District.

THE PEOPLE &c.
ON THE COMPLAINT OF

Mr Barry
Lucy Lynch

1
2
3
4

Ed Coran
Officer

Dated *Aug 2* 188*9*

o'Reilly Magistrate.

Reamy Officer.

30 Precinct.

Witnesses

No. *Complainant* Street.

Committed to House

No. *of Election 100th* Street.

No. _____ Street.

No. _____ Street.

\$ *5.00* to answer

COMMITTED

BAILED,

No. 1, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

No. 2, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

No. 3, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

No. 4, by _____

Residence _____ Street.

0167

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

People vs Louisa Lynch.

tried Aug 11/91

Indicted for assault.

Mr. Lynn, for the People.

Mr. Osborne, for defendant.

William Barry, complainant, testified: Live now at Paterson; iron worker. Am at present in House of Detention; have been there eight days. On the 2nd of August was in the City. This was about 12 o'clock Saturday night. On the corner of Hester and Elisabeth met defendant; complainant had just come out of the corner saloon; had a glass of liquor in there. She asked complainant if he would come up stairs and have a good time. Complainant thinks he did not say a word, but she stabbed him in the eye with a hat pin. Had never met the woman before; had had no trouble with any woman had not insulted any woman. The pin went in about 4 inches. The defendant is the woman that did it. I found an officer and caused her arrest.

Cross Examination: The night of the occurrence had been in the City since about nine o'clock, coming

0168

2

from paterson; came to see my brother who lives at 139 East 39th street; my brother was not home; I spent the evening in calling on two or three gentlemen I knew. That was the first glass of liquor I had had that night. I think I had been once only before in that locality; had nothing to do with any prostitute that night. The officer found the girl in about twenty minutes. I don't know where he found her. The girl wore a white dress and black sash. No other girls were brought to me and asked if that was the one. There is no doubt about this being the woman. I knew the woman; I could identify her; I was not drunk. Certainly I saw her face.

MICHAEL J. ROONEY, officer, testifies: Saw complainant on the corner of West 4th and Elizabeth. He was sober at the time, and had his hand up to his face; his eye was wounded; right here (indicating) at the corner of the eye. He had a hatpin which he claimed it was given by. No other information was furnished me excepting from the complainant. I brought him up to all the women on my post, about 15 or 20, and he said, "She is not here." Took him up in a house near where he was standing.

He described the girl and I went through the restaurants and found her and brought her to where the occurrence took place, and he identified her. This was about three quarters of an hour afterwards, I should think. I found the girl on the corner of Mott and Hester, about a block from where the assault took place. She was in company with two men. She said, "What is the matter?" I told her and she said, "It is not so." Complainant said he was sure she was the one that did it.

Cross Examination: Told her right away of the nature of the assault and she said she didn't do it, that it was another girl. She had a hat pin in her hat. I know this girl; have arrested her for soliciting. It was not particularly dark that night, but it is a dark spot right there. I remember he said she had on a white sack. I don't remember his saying anything about her dress.

Re-Direct Examination: He described her features; said it was a tall girl; he said she was very square about the shoulders. There is no other girl about there of that description. There are between thirty and forty girls of that character in that locality. You could pick out this girl from the thirty very easily from her

0170

appearance.

LOUISA LYNCH, the defendant, testified:

Live at 19 De ancey Street; walk the streets for a living; have no other occupation; have been arrested for soliciting and by this officer. Was out on the night of the 2nd of August. Did not see the complainant that night before I was arrested. Did not use a hat pin on him. My hat pin was in my hat when I was arrested. During that evening I was around on Elizabeth street till about half past eleven, when I met two friends and went with them to a restaurant, and then we walked around. When we were walking back this officer came running down and took me away. I do not know who did it; I was not around there. Was not intoxicated. Had this waist on and a light shirt, not white. Other girls, lots of them in the neighborhood dress the same way.

CROSS EXAMINATION: Have been arrested several times, for soliciting and drunkenness once. Once when I was waiting for a car, and I had been drinking a little too much, a man came up and abused me and I returned it and the officer came over and arrested me.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

PEOPLE vs. MATTHIAS D. WILLY.

Indictment Grand Larceny.

Tried August 7th, 1894.

JOHN WEBER, complainant, testifies: That he is a milkman. On the 25th of July last, at half past 8 in the morning saw the defendant. I had in charge a horse and wagon of the value of \$150. Left the wagon at 120th street, near park Avenue. I went in to collect a bill and when I came out the horse and wagon was gone. I looked up 120th street, and I saw Matthias Willy driving the horse and sitting in the wagon. He was then turning the corner down Madison Avenue. I called out to him several times: the horse was running full gait and he kept on going. I overhauled him. There was a dirt wagon on the corner of 117th street that blocked him. I got up on the wagon and took hold of him and asked what he wanted; and he said, "I want some stuff, and I might as well take this as anything else."

I says, "I will give you stuff", and I took hold of him by the collar and drove to the 116th street station

0172

house.

On Cross Examination he testified: I was not acquainted with the defendant and never saw him before

The DEFENDANT testified: I live with my father at 122 East 126th Street. The horse turned himself; I did not have the reins in my hand. I got in there. I was looking for friends, and supposed they were going to be great friends and help me out. I was drunk a little bit; I shouldn't say I was intoxicated. I did not take the horse and was on with the expectation of stealing them.

I was led on by the intentions of others, looking for a friend; my father died and I had no friends at all to go to. I heard these folks speaking about so and so, cow boys and all that sort of business; "come and we will do everything for you" and I thought by doing that, they would be a friend to me.

Handwritten notes:
I was drunk a little bit;
I shouldn't say I was intoxicated.

The Court of General Sessions

Part 1

The People

~~Louisa Lynch~~

Matthews D. Wilgus

Fined August 7/91

July 30/91

0174

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

POLICE COURT, _____ DISTRICT.

of No. 100 reiner Street, aged _____ years,
occupation Police being duly sworn deposes and says,
that on the 12 day of August 1889
at the City of New York, in the County of New York,

William Barry is a material witness for
the People against Henry Lyons
charged with assault and
deprives assurances of having
seen Barry appears when
needed he prays he be com-
mitted to the House of Cor-
rection for witnesses

Michael J. Barry

Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 1889

J. C. Farrell Police Justice

0175

Police Court— District

CITY AND COUNTY } ss,
OF NEW YORK, }

of No. 34 Vine St. (formerly) Street, aged 29 years,
occupation Steel worker being duly sworn, deposes and says, that
on the 2nd day of August, 1897 at the City of New York,

in the County of New York,
he was ~~violently~~ ^{and feloniously} ASSAULTED and BEATEN by Lucy Lynch (now
her) who cut and stabbed de-
fendant on the face with a
steel bar pin which she
then held in her hand

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 2nd day of August, 1897 } William Barry,
D. J. C. R. C. E. Police Justice.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

against

Louisa Lynch

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

Louisa Lynch

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

The said

Louisa Lynch

late of the City and County of New York, on the second 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

William Barry

in the peace of the said People then and there being, feloniously did wilfully and wrongfully make an assault; and the said Louisa Lynch

with a certain hat-pin which she the said

Louisa Lynch 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, him, the said William Barry then

and there feloniously did wilfully and wrongfully strike, beat, cut, stab, 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.

De Lancey Recolly
District Attorney