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BEARING EVIDENCE.

ory Obtained in the Grymes Case and Testimony Being Given.

REAT INTEREST SHOWN.

court-Room Crowded and Earnest Attention Paid.

TRONG POINTSGAINED

Statements Allowed that Are Detrimental to the Prisoner.

THE WITNESSES EXAMINED

Messis, August, Warriner, Shelton, Craig, and Knowles. THEASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. Childrey Tells of His Connection with the Matter.

EXPERT ON THE STAND

Mr. Boudar Points Out a Number of Glaring Discrepancies.

ONE DAY'S DEFICIT. Bank Deposit Showed a Shortage

of Eighty Dollars.

SOMETHING IS CROOKED.

led the Circumstances, He Said, Point Directly to Him.

and Graphic Account of All That Was Said and Done-Several Sharp Passages.

ag bore pretty much the appearance

e of spectators.

n to the court-room by several ad whale waiting chatted social-Louis Rawlings, Captain Guiothers. Judge Witt, who for a two was in the room, also had a

bench and court was called r two and took the next chair

he was introduced by Sergeant

aght he had formed a positive

not think he could give a

ch would prevent his giving

perts had a decided opinion.

on some of the news had gotten out that a jury had been obtained, and as a consequence the court-room was soon much more enowded than at any time since the trial begun.

Judge Aiken came to the bench for a second, picked up something, and immediately retired again.

During the interim Grymes had returned to the court-room and had engaged in conversation with Messrs, Joseph L. Levy and Jackson Bolton. The prisoner tooped over the rail, opened the Commonwealth's Attorney's desk, took out a sheet of paper and then began to converse with Captain W. Kirk Matthews, who had taken a seat near to him.

There was an air of suppressed excitement about the hundreds present, all of whom were on the tip-toc of expectancy as to which four men would be struck off.
The prisoner then began to talk with his brother Petton, who was seated a few chairs off. Then Mr. Peyton Grymes and the two Mrs. Grymes whispered together a few minutes. Something that was said seemed to amuse the younger Mrs. Grymes wery much, causing her to smic, and she seemed on the verge of breaking into a laugh.

NOTA COMPETENT JURON.

Judge Aiken again came into the courtroom and requested Mr. S. B. Moore to
step up to his seat. There was a short,
whispered consultation, after which Mr.
Moore resumed his seat, and the Judge
once more went to his office.
Finally, at 12:23, the Judge resumed the
bench, court was called to order, and Mr.
Moore was fold he was discharged. The
Judge then instructed the Sergeant to
continue calling the talesmen.

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surer's be
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are the courtto run with the courtto run

Mr. J. O'Neit knew of no reason why he could not give a fair trial.

Mr. O'Neil was accepted as the sixteenth

nan,
There was a pause for a moment or two, during which Messrs. Wise and Richardson preturned to the room. Messrs. Stringfellow, Wise, Spotswood, and Guigon whise pered together for a short while. Major Stringfellow handed the list to Sergeant Epps, who in turn gave it to Clerk Lawton, who, reading from it, told Henry Wenzel, Thomas N. Kendler, A. M. Heath, and James E. Harding to stand aside.

The jury was sworn by the Clerk, who called the roll, all responding. READY FOR TRIAL.

Grymes was told to stand up. The Sergeant made proclamation and the Clerk read the indictment, charging to jury to inquire if he was guilty. If so they were to ascertain his punishment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than one nor more than ten years. If not guilty they were to say so and no more.

The following witnesses were then called: J. Taylor Ellyson, John K. Childrey, Miles Turpin, Joseph Shelton, W. P. Knowles, J. C. Warriner, B. T. August, S. C. Greenhow, E. J. Warren, H. B. Boudar, R. A. Williams, R. T. Reynolds, and James E. Craig. The oath was administered by the Clerk.

The City Clerk on the Stand.

The City Cterk on the Stand.

The City Clerk on the Stand.

Mr. B. T. Angust, the City Clerk, was the first witness. As he was about to take the stand he was asked to step into the Auditor's office and get a copy of the City Ordinances. He returned in a moment or two, and took the witness-stand.

Mr. August said he was City Clerk and Clerk of the Common Council and Board of Aldermen. He knew Grymes well, he having been clerk to the Treasurer. The witness turned to the ordinance, section 19, page 63, edition of 1885, providing for the election of a cirk, prescribing his du-

J. C. Warriner.

The second witness examined was Mr. J. C. Warriner, who testified that he was clerk at Thalhimer Brothers'. He knew the prisoner and had paid gas-bills for Thalhimer Brothers to him. He paid four bills the same day—those of the store, Mr. I. Thalhimer, 400 east Clay, and M. Thalhimer, 702 east Leigh. He paid the money to Grymes, who receipted the bills and he thinks put them on the book.

Being shown the bill witness said the figures on the back—23.85, 7.95, and 6.80—were the amount of the respective bills. The figures were made by Grymes and the total, \$38.10, was the amount of money paid to Grymes by him.

The bill was shown the jury, by whom it was closely examined.

Continuing, Mr. Warriner said he handed the money to Grymes.

In reply to Mr. Stringfellow the witness said he paid the exact amount in currency.

The Bill-Clerk Testifies. The Bill-Clerk Testifies.

Mr. Joseph M. Shelton, bill-clerk in the Auditor's office, took the stand next. The gas-bill book and Trensurer's clerk books were sent for and a table was provided for them in front of the iury-box.

The witness stated the position he held and that he is elected by the Committee on Light. He is attached to the gas department. The gas-works belong to the city, the bills being paid in the Treasurer's office.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

The citv is divided into three districts, the middle of Fourth and Fourteenth streets being the dividing lines. The Deputy Inspectors take the state of the meters and enter them in the meter-book. These are copied into a ledger kept in the Gas-Inspector's office. The ledger is turned over to witness and from it he makes out the gas-bills. The jury was shown the ledger and the entry of the particular bill, 546, and the modus operandi was fully explained. The gas bills are then listed in a bill-book. The bills are next delivered by the Gas-Inspector's assistants. Consumers pay their bills in the Treasurer's office. The Treasurer receives the money, receipts the bill, and enters it on his cash-book, putting down the number of the bill, the consumer's name, the amount, and the district.

At the instruction of Mr. Smith, Mr. Shelton turned to the date of February 24th and stated that the bill in question was not marked as paid. The ordinance relating to the payment of gas bills was read by the witness. The Treasurer is required to keep a list and make a daily return to the Auditor. Mr. Shelton referred to the Treasurer's book and said the bills of M. and I. Thalhimer were marked paid on that day in Grymes's handwriting.

The Treasurer's book is added up daily and the amount returned to the Auditor. The book is turned over to the Auditor every afternoon. The Auditor calis the bills marked paid in the Treasurer's book to his assistant, who marks the date in the bill-book, the Auditor himself checking the Treasurer's book. The Auditor calis the number of the bill and his assistant the amount. The figures in the bill-book could not stand for anything except the day on which the bill was paid.

OREMES CHECKED THE EILL.

GRYMES CHECKED THE FILL .

iawyers. The five then retired to the Judge's office.

Ladius examine the lists.

A list of the sixteen veniremen selected was written by Mr. Louis Rawlings and shown by him to the two Mrs. Grymes, the younger of whom had for some minutes past seemed unusually interested in the proceedings, bending forward to catch the answor of each talesman as it was given.

When the prisoner and his coursel had been in consultation about fifteen minutes Sergeant Epps brought word in to Mr. D. C. Richardson to join them, which he did. Mr. Guigon came into the court-room and whispered a few words into the ear of the Judge, who left his seat and went into his office. By this time the news had got ten out that a jury had been obtained, and as a consequence the court-room was soon much more cawwed than at any time.

\*\*Single The Difference\*\*

\*\*Ladius Examine The Liefs.\*

\*\*A. Yes, sir; these are Mr. Grymes's figures.

When Captain Wise had finished cross-agures.

When Captain Wis

CONTRONTED WITH THE RECEIPT.

Q. Teil about this.

A. He showed him (Grymes) this receipt (exhibiting the bill receipted by Grymes) and asked him whose receipt it was. He asked him to look on the Treasurer's book of that day to see if it was there. He said it was not. He then called for my bill-book, put his fingers on it and asked whose figures these were. Grymes said they were his.

Mr. Childrey then asked if he could give any explanation. He said he could not and that all he could do was to give an order on the Auditor for that amount of his salary.

Judge then instructed the Sergeant to continue calling the talesmen.

W. E. Reynolds did not think he could give Grymes a fair trial.

J. Levere had read the newspapers and formed a decided opinion.

W. P. Jones 'de' not believe he could give a fair trial.

Alfred Stroud was told to stand aside for the same reason as those preceding him.

D. E. Woodcock said there was a reason why he could not give a fair trial.

THE PANEL COMPLETE.

Mr. J. O'Neil knew of no reason why he could not give a fair trial.

Mr. O'Neil was accepted as the sixteenth in ap.

Mr. O'Neil was accepted as the sixteenth in ap.

Mr. THE PANEL COMPLETE.

SAID THERE WAS SOMETHING CROOKED.

SAID THERE WAS SOMETHING CROOKED. A. Yes sir When Grymes started ont I proposed to give him a list of the bills. He said there was something crooked about that business and that the evidence pointed to him. I told him I was sorry to con-A. Yes, sir.
Q. He told Mr. Knowles that it wasn't any use looking any further?
A. Yes, sir.
At this point Major Stringfellow said:

A. I thought they were his.
Q. Are you not certain they were his.
A. No, sir. To my knowledge and belief
I think they are his figures.
Q. It struck you in looking over them
that they were different from the others?
A Veg

A. Yes, sir.
Q. Whose figures are those immediately preceding and succeeding that bill?
A. To the best of my knowledge and belief they were made by Mr. Williams.
Q. Mr. Williams was the clerk in the Auditor's office—was Grymes in that office very frequently?
A Yes, sir.

A. Yes, sir.
Q. Had he occasion to see his (Mr. Williams's) writing very frequently?
A. He saw the entries certainly.
Q. He saw them so frequently that he must have been very tamihar with Mr. Williams's handwriting?
A. Yes, sir.

CONFEONTED WITH THE CHARGES.

figures? 1 understand that you made a mark and went to the Gas-Inspector.

A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who did you ge to then?
A. I brought the Inspector in, showed him the figures, and then showed them to the Auditor.
Q. The latter concluded they were Mr. Grymes's figures?
A. I don't remember whether he did or not. He instructed us to make further exacination.
Q. So when Mr. Grymes was brought in, in the presence of four or five gentlemen, they had gone of, gotten the receipt, prepared the books, and determined it was his writing? Had it ever occurred to you whether they were his figures?
A. You will have to ask the Auditor about that. It is my duty to my superior officer.
Q. I just wanted to know whether any of these intimate friends (the latter words with a sarcastic emphasis) had made it known to Mr. Grymes that they were making this unestigation. On that Treasurer's book please tell me how many hundreds of gas-bills were paid on February's A. There are 115 on that book, sir. That is not all of them, though.
Q. That's the book that Mr. Grymes kept?
A. Yes, sir.

THREE ENTERED RECEIPTS. THREE ENTERED RECEIPTS.

Q. Will you please tell me how many persons entered receipts on that book?

Mr. Shelton, after some reflection, answered: "I should say three—Mr. Grymes, Mr. Childrey, and Mr. Reynolds."

Q. Who is Mr. Reynolds."

Q. Who is Mr. Reynolds?

A. His first name is Robert.

Q. What office is he in?

A. I don't know that he is in any.

Q. What was he doing making entries on that book?

A. You will have to ask Mr. Childrey.

Q. Who made the entries immediately above and immediately succeeding the two entries of the Thalhimer bills that were paid?

two entries of the Thainmer bins that were paid?

A. Mr. Childrey made the one above and Mr. Reynolds the one below.

HOW THE DAILY EEPORTS ARE MADE.

Q. You say that the books were brought in at 3 o'clock and a report made of the amount received. Did anything accompany those books, or did you take the books then and add up? You didn't say that the report accompanied the books—is there a book called the settlement-book that is brought into your office?

A. No, sir. There is what is known as the daily report.

Q. What do you call the book that accompanies the report?

Q. What do you call the book that accompanies the report?
A. It is a sheet of paper.
Q. In whose handwriting are the additions on that book made?
After some examination Mr. Shelton said: "That is a hard question to answer."
Hercupon Captain Wise said to the witness: "You have been speaking all day about figures, and I now ask who made these. Are they Mr. Grymes's or not?
A. I think one column is Mr. Grymes's and the other is Mr. Reynolds's.
Q. Which one does Thalhimer's gas-bills come in? Ain't that the one you say Reynold's added up?
A. Yes, sir.

A. Yes, sir.
Captain Wise: You just now said there
was a daily report made from the Treasurer's office to the Auditor's office?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. This consists in ascertaining the
amount of bills entered on the Treasurer's

thing about it?

STOPPED IN THE POLICE COURT.

O. You said just now, sir, that after the talk about these bills, when the Auditor was present, that Mr. Grymes said there was something crooked and the evidence pointed to him.

A. Directly to him.

O. Did you give that evidence before the Police Court?

A. No, sir, they stopped me.

Q. Weren't you asked to tell all you knew about it?

A. I think there was some misunderstanding; believe I was stopped before I got there.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1891.

Q. Who paid him at that time?
A. I do not know.
Q. Dad Mr. Childrey pay him?
A. I do not know.
Q. At whose request was he in there?
A. I only know that Mr. Grymes calls in him to assist him whenever he want

In the course of the cross-examination Commonwealth's Attorney Smith asked the witness if he was an expert account-

A. The ordinance makes my office in his office.
Q. Are you clerk to him?
A. I suppose from that I am.
Q. Have you ever checked off in the Auditor's office?
A. Yes, sir: I used to do nearly all of it.
Q. What daw was it you went to the Auditor's book to look over it?
A. It was on the 2d day of March.
Q. Did anybody go back over it with you when you were trying to make up the delinquent-list?
A. No, sir.
Q. How was it your eye happened to strike those figures?
A. Because they were different from the others.
Q. Well, what did you do when you saw that?
A. I made a memorandum of it; finished

that?

A. I made a memorandum of it; finished making out my delinquent list, turned it into the Gas-Inspector, and brought him into the office.

CONSULTED MR. ENOWLES.

Q. Who did you report the fact that you saw that 24 on the book to?

A I brought Mr. Knowles into the offich and consulted him about it,

Q. What business did he have with this book?

A. He has this business—that when I am out of the city he makes my bills.

Q. But then, as a matter of fact, you first made your report to Mr. Knowles and not to the Auditor.

A. I first told him it was wrong.

Q. How many times did you and Mr. Knowles examine the Treasurer's book before Mr. Grymes came into the Auditor's office?
A. We examined all of the 24th. We

office?
A. We examined all of the 24th. We couldn't get to the other books.
Q. Have you ever been in the Treasurer's office at night?
A. No, sir.
Q. Did you go in the Treasurer's office at any time in the night for the purpose of examining into this matter?
A. No, sir. What do you mean by night—after the men left, the office?
Counsel; Yes, sir; I mean that.
A. No, sir.
Mr. James E. Graig.
This witness stated that he is Deputy

Mr. James E. Graig.

This witness stated that he is Deputy Treasurer, appointed by the Treasurer. He had been associated with the prisoner something over two years.

"I was sitting at my desk," continued the witness, "either the 4th or 5th of March, the day Grymes was arrested. It was before he was arrested. Grymes touched me on the shoulder and beckoned to me to come to the back door. I went there and Grymes said to me, 'There are is some bills checked in the Auditor's office and they are in my figures. Captain Caildrey don't want anybody in his office suspected of steading. I will resign and give an order on my salary for the amount. I must have done this when I was asleep.' I remarked to Mr. Grymes, 'The place to tender your resignation is with the March."

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Stringfellow: Look at the gas-bill book and see who made that "21" opposite bill No. 546.

Mr. Craig inquired "Which one, this with the ring around it?"

"Oh, you know the one I mean," answered Mr Stringfellow, 'you have seen it often enough."

"No, sir," responded Mr. Craig sharply, "I never saw it until this morning."

"Weren't you in the office the other day when we were looking at it?"

"I was, but I was attending to something else."

"Well," said the Major, "never mind about that, but whose figures are they?"
"I think they are Mr. Grymes's, but I cannot swear to them."
Mr. Wise at this point in the proceedings called for the settlement-book used in the Treasurer's office.
Mr. Smith thought the Treasurer the process person to produce the book as if proper person to produce the book as if belonged to him. The book was sent for. In reply to questions Mr. Craig stated

first he had occasionally assisted to first mes and Childrey. He was not directly associated with the work of the city. His rork was to attend to the State taxes.

associated with the work of the city. His work was to attend to the State taxes.

Gas-Inspector Knowles.

Mr. W. P. Knowles was the next witness. He said he had known Grymes for two or three years. "On the 2d day of March," beginning his story of the case, "Mr. Shelton came into my office and asked me to step into the Auditor's office. I was shown the gas-bill book with the check "24" opposite Thalhimer Brothers' bill and asked it I knew the figures. I told them I did not, Mr. Shelton told me to look at the other and see if I could tell. I said I could not, as I was not an expert. Mr. Shelton said he would go into the Treasurer's office. I looked for the bill on the Treasurer's book, but could not find it. I reported the fact to the Auditor. He asked me to go Thalhimers' and see if the bill was paid. I told the Auditor to put it on the delinquent list.

GOT THE RECEIPT.

"He asked me to go to Thalhimers' as a special favor to him. I went and saw the receipted bill, came back, and told the Auditor. He asked me to go and get the bill. I refused and told him to send a deputy. I did, however, go back with Shelton and got the bill, he giving the Auditor's receipt or it.

got the bill, he giving the Auditor's receipt for it.

"Later on Mr. Childrey brought Grymes into the Auditor's office. Mr. Shelton and Mr. Williams were also there. Mr. Childrey said: Buford, here is a receipt signed by you, and the Auditor says it is not on the books.

Captain Childrey handed me the receipt and asked me to look on the books and see if I could not find it. I looked with Mr. Shelton, but could not find the bill on the Treasurer's book. We looked under the date of the 24th.

MADE NO EXPLANATION.

Treasurer's book. We looked under the date of the 24th.

MADE NO EXPLANATION.

I proposed to Grymes that we make a further search. We started at the 21st, the day after the bill was presented. After turning over a few leaves Mr. Grymes said, "The bill does not seem to be on the books," Then I stopped, took the receipt out of Grymes's hand, and turned it over to the Auditor.

I heard the conversation with Captain Childrey. He said to Grymes: "This is a very serious charge. Can't you make any explanation?" Grymes said: "I cannot make any explanation." He was willing to give an order on the Auditor for the amount.

Grymes said the "24" was in his figures. Mr. Shelton was there at the time.

Mr. Craig was recalled and cross-examined by Major Stringfellow:

"Will you please state in whose handwriting the settlement of the 24th of February is made?" was the first question asked.

A. It is in the handwriting of young Mr.

A. It is in the handwriting of young Mr. Reynolds. I call him young Mr. Reynolds to distinguish him from his father, who is employed on the State side.

Q. The whole of it is in Mr. Reynolds's heardwriting?

handwriting?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. There is a pencil memorandum.
A. Which one do you refer to?
On being informed Mr. Craig said: "No, sir: that ain't by Mr. Reynolds.
Captain Wise: Will you look over that book and say how many of these prior to this time, are in Mr. Grymes's handwriting?
A. The 23d is in Mr. Reynolds's handwriting, as also the 21st, 20th, 19th, 18th, 17th, and 16th. The 14th is Grymes's, the 13th is Reynold's,
Q. There is one that Mr. Grymes made?
A. Yes, sir. handwriting?

A. Yes, sir.
Q. On the 24th how did the cash correspond with the Treasurer's book when you settled up that day? You said it was in the handwriting of Mr. Reynold's. What did your settlement show? Did your cash

At this Captain Wise exclaimed with some vehemence: "I don't care whather you do or not."

Mr. Craig. with

ant.
"I don't consider myself expert at any-thing," replied Mr. Craig.
Q. You have been a bank clerk, haven't

A. Yes, sir,
Q. Well, we can rely on you?
A. I think so.
Q. If that bill was paid on the 24th of
February and not put on the book, but
was in the cash-drawer, and everything else
was properly conducted, what would be
the consequences.

A. The cash would have been over. Afternoon Session.

If anything the crowd in the court-room was larger at the opening of the afternoon session yesterday than since the beginning of the trial.

The Jury had dinner at Murphy's, as did the prisoner in the custody of the Ser-geant. While waiting for the court-room to be opened Grymes spent the time in conversation with several friends in the Sergeant's office. Fishing and base-ball were the chief topics discussed, and but little allusion was made to the trial. The juryes and Judge must have had The jurors and Judge must have had good appetites, for it was 5:30 o'clock before they came into court. Judge Aiken ascended the bench and at once had the court called to order.

What the Treasurer Said.

Mr. John K. O'llder Treasurer Said.

What the Treasurer Said.

Mr. John K. Childrey was next put on the stand, and testified that he is and has been City Treasurer since July, 1888. He has known Grymes for the rame length of time. The first knowledge he had of any discrepancy in his and the Auditor's books was on the 4th day of March, of this year. Froceedings were suspended for a few minutes to allow Mr. Smith to confer with Mr. Boudar with a view to saving time by obtaining some official documents that would be needed in the examination of the next withesa.

would be needed in the examination of the next witness.
Continuing, Mr. Childrey stated that the matter was first brought to his attention by Gas-Inspector Knowles.
"I went into the Auditor's office and came back and told Mr. Grymes to take his books and come in there. He came in there and brought the gas- and water-books with him. Mr. Thaihimer's bill was shown me."

A QUESTION OF LAW.

The Commonwealth's Attorney at this point asked that the jury be taken out, he wishing to argue that any discrepancy was good evidence in this case. This was done. Addressing the Court, Mr. Smith said that doubtlers his Honor was convinced that the defence in the case, if any there could be, would be upon the line that the money had been taken by another party, or that it was a mistake such as any business-man might make. He proposed to show that the prisoner had practiced a continued course of stealing for a long time.

Major Stringfellow, replying, admitted the legality of the evidence desired to be introduced to a certain extent. It would apply to forgery, embezzlement, or the passing of counterfeit money. In this particular instance conviction was attempted under a statute which simply provided a punishment without denominating the offence. PLEA OF THE DEFENCE.

fence.
It was held by Major Stringfellow that wilful misappropriation had not been proved, and until that was done no other evidence should be allowed. Citations from cases of larceny were brought forward to strengthen the stand of the defence.

In rendering his decision the Judge stated that this was not one of the cases where a criminal offence was committed, because the act was performed as charged. The word "knowingly" was used as synomonous with "intentional" in this instance. What was wanted was to throw light on the question as to whether or not any intent existed. To do this it was perfectly competent to introduce other instances.

becameht in and the exam

on the gas-bill book and see if they were down.

Mr. Childrey replied that the book did not belong to his office and he had nothing to do with it.

"That's all right," returned the Commonwealth's Attorney: "we propose to make a general utility man of you on this occasion."

At the request of Mr. Smith Mr. Shelton was allowed to help Mr. Childrey find the entries in the bill-book. Each of the four were checked off as having been paid, while they were not down on the Treasurer's book.

Coming down to the events of the day Grymes was arrested Mr. Childrey testified as follows:

"I showed Grymes the four receipts and asked him 'Who receipted these?' 'I did,' he answered. I told him to look in the Treasurer's book and see if he could find them. He looked and said 'they are not here.' The gas-bill book was handed me and I put my finger on the entry opposite the Thalhimer bill and asked 'Whose figures are these?' Grymes said 'Mine.' When I came to the next unpaid bill which was checked off. I asked the same question, and Grymes said.' They look like mine. I did not ask him about the others. He said he would give an order on the Auditor for his salary for the amount of the four bills. Grymes then said, I am in the hole, and asked shelton to make out a list of the four bills. When Mr. Knowles and myself went out into the hall Grymes asked us what he should do. We asked him to explain. He said he was in the whole and could not.

We then went back to my office and Mr. Grymes called Mr. Craig to the door and told him he was in the hole and wanted to resign. Mr. Craig said the Mayor was the person to see about that and advised me to take him down there.

WENT BEFORE THE MAYOR.

Mr. Grymes and myself went down to Mayor Ellyson's office together. When we came in the Mayor said, "I am glad to see you." To this Mr. Grymes replied, "May be you will not be so glad when you know what we have come about." I handed the bills to the Mayor, who asked who had receipted them. Mr. Grymes said he had receipted them, that they were not on the books, and that he must have done it while he was asleep. The Mayor told him it was a serious matter. Mr. Grymes went out for a moment, and when he came back he telephoned for Justice Crutchfield.

Q. Who telephoned?

A. The Mayor, I think.

Q. What did Grymes do?

A. He said he wanted to go out and get counsel and some one to go his bail. Mr. Meredith said he couldn't go. I went for Colonel Spotswood and Mr. Guigon, who is said he wanted. That is all I know about it.

M. I don't know. I ain't a lawyer. I sup-pose you know better than I do. Q. Who pays them out? A. I do, with a warrant from the Auditor.

COULD NOT SWEAR TO FIGURES.

hat.

Q. You say you are the custodian of the unblie funds of the city of Richmond. I want to know how they were kept.

Mr. Childrey then repeated the question. 'How they were kept—during office cours?' They were kept in a drawer until counted at night. There were two side trawers.'

drawers.'
Q. Any locks on those drawers?
A. No. sir—yes, there was a lock on Mr. Grymes's, but he didn't have any key

drawer?

A. Well, when any of us wanted change we could go in it, but when Mr. Grymes wanted to leave the room some one would work his desk.

work his desk.
Q. How many?
A. He got Mr. Reynolds.
"That was one," said the prisoner's counsel. "You worked it—that's two.
Mr. Grymes—that's three.
Who else worked it? Who else went into it to take out change?

into it to take out change?

ANY ONE GOT CHANGE.

"Well," replied Mr. Childrey again, in his deliberate and rather perplexed manner, "there was no objection to any one going in there to get change."

Q. Well, how many were there?

A. There was Mr. Craig, Mr. Greenhow, Mr. Reynolds, myself, and young Mr. Reynolds at his (Grymes's) solicitation.

Q. There were six persons who went in there to get change?

A. They generally notified me when they were going there, just as he would

A. They generally notified me when they were going there, just as he would notify Mr. Reynolds or Mr. Greenhow.

Q. Suppose be (Grymes) was out of the office—during that time there were five who went into his drawer. What time did he go to dinner and how long did he stay there?

A. He generally went at 1 o'clock recently and stayed about two hours. During that time there were only one or two in there at a time.

and myself.

DID ONE RECEIVE AND ANOTHER ESTER?
Q. Didn't anybody else receive payment besides you two?
A. No, sir; no one that I know of.
Q. Did the person who received the payment always enter it on the book or sometimes one receive another enter?
A. It was very seldom the case. I have no recollection.
Q. Was it not the case that the money would sometimes be paid to Mr. Grymes and Mr. Reynolds would enter it on the book? Didn't you testify at the Police Court that that was done?

Court that that was done? thing.
Q. Well, isn't it a fact that it was done?
A. Not that I know of.
Q. Did it always happen that the same man who receipted the bill entered it on the book?

A. That was the general custom.
Q. Now, Mr. Childrey, will you look on the took of the 3th and tell me how many different persons made entries on that book, of the receipts. I mean how many different persons.

different persons.

A. Three.
Q. Are they clearly defined.
A. Yes, sir, clearly defined.
Q. Do you remember whether your cash was over or short on that day on Grymes's book?
A. The cash was over \$5.55.
Q. Was the business of your office very heavy? Did mistakes often occur?
A. Mistakes occurred some times, like in all offices.
Q. Very often?

all offices.

Q. Very often?

A. No oftener than in banks. The cashier in a bank hardly ever settles up to a cent every day, they tell me.

At this Major Stringfellow smilingly remarked: "I have been the director of a bank for twenty-five years, and that is not many experience." my experience."
Q. Three days in five didn't your cash come out wrong?

A. No, sir; I don't think it was as often as that.

MAYOR'S REPORT SENT FOR.

At this juncture Commonwealth's-Attorney Smith issued a subpana duces tecum for the Mayor's report.

When Mr. Childrey looked at the books he read the amounts of the shortages for the different days as follows: 16th, 37 cents short; 17th, 19 cents short; 13th, even; 19th, even; 20th, 99 cents short; 21st, \$1.49 short; 23d, \$1.62 over; 24th, \$5.44 cear, 25th, \$2.10 short; 22th, \$2.14 short; 23d, \$1.62 over; 24th, \$2.14 short; 24d, \$2

out of the Auditor's office."

Q. Who made the account of the deficiencies?

A. Mr. Grymes would come to me and ask me to give him a check of the amount, and the majority of times he would pay it back. Sometimes, of course, I might make mistakes as well as he did.

Q. You gave the check in the first instance, and he would pay it back where the mistakes were on his book?

A. You six soulte often. A. Yes, sir, quite often. CAME TO HELP GRYMES.

A. Yes, sir, quite often.

CAME TO HELP GRYMES.

"Mr. Childrey," said Mr. Smith, "young Mr. Keynolds has been alluded to. By whose employment is he in that office?"

A. He is not in there by my employment. Mr. Grymes had him there time and again helping him. I had no objection. He was very competent, as far as I knew.

Mr. Childrey was then cross-questioned closely regarding the cash-book. He said that this was correct to the dollar.

Q. Did that Thalhimer bill go to the credit of the city of Richmond. Did they get that money?

A. Why certainly not.

Q. There are four bills aggregating \$64 that the city didn't get. How did it happen that the cash-settlement book came out all right? Who made that up? Well, how could they balance to a cont every day if that money was never put on the Treasurer's book? I mean if this money—\$63—was put in the cash-drawer and they failed to enter it on the Treasurer's book how would your cash stand at the end of that day?

Mr. Childrey had some difficulty in giving a clear and satisfactory response to these interrogations and seemed rather evasive—so much so, in fact, that Mr. Smith said:

"You will get along faster if you answer my question."

Mr. Childrey had some difficulty in giving a clear and satisfactory response to these interrogations and seemed rather evasive—so much so, in fact, that Mr. Smith said:

"You will get along faster if you answer my question."

"The cash ought to stand \$64 over. I couldn't see it."

Mr. Childrey seemed so hard to obtain direct information from that Mr. Smith remarked that the court was not undertaking any investigation of the witness himself but was trying Grymes.

Q. You say your cash would be \$64 over. Who made up the cash-settlement book and deposit of that day?

A. Mr. Grymes.

THEN DIFFERD.

A dispute arose at this point concerning the cash-settlement book and the blotter, which somehow got rather mixed up in the minds of some of the lawyers, although the two taken separately threw quite a different light on the case.

Captain Wise undertook to question Mr. Childrey for the purpose of showing that Mr. Smith had been mistaken in some of his remarks, but the Judge remarked:

"Wait a moment—the witness is in the hands of the Commonwealth."

The court-room got rather noisy just at this time, which necessitated the Judge's commanding silence.

"Now, Mr. Childrey," said the Commonwealth's Attorney, "just explain what this book is?"

A. I have always looked on them just as a guidance to the gentlemen who run the different deeks.

Q. What is the regular cash settlement book? Show that?

A. Well, here it is, Do you want the jury to see it?

Q. Mr. Childrey, you stated that the cash was right to the cent on the cash-settlement book.

Now tell us which is right (referring to the cash-settlement book).—

Then I am right," eagerly exclaimed Mr. Smith.

Q. Who made up the general cash-book?

A. Mr. Grymes.

Q. Then, though it was wrong on the blotter it was right on the cash-settlement book.

"Then I am right," eagerly exclaimed Mr. Smith.

Q. Who made up the general cash-book?

A. Mr. Grymes.

Q. Then though it was wrong on the blotter it was right on the cash-settlement book? Now I want to come to this point.

The money

Q. Where are those blotters?
A. Some of them cannot be found.
Q. You never considered them any account? Did you consider them as records?
A. I don't consider them so,
Mr. Smith: So you say that that cash-settlement book was made up every day by Mr. Grymes. Was it always right? Did his deposit always correspond to that?
A. Certainly, sir.
Q. If this money was in the drawer and failed to be entered on the books would it have been correct to a cent?
A. If there had been no mistakes.
Q. Who made the report?
A. Mr. Grymes.
Q. Did he always make his report to the Auditor correct?

Auditor correct?

A. Yes, sir.
Q. I ask you this: Do you know of any occasions when there were discrepancies upon the settlement and the cash-book made by Mr. Grymes?

A. I don't know of any. They were never recorded to me.

eported to me.
Q. Have you ever seen the Mayor's report and compared it with your books?
A. No, sir: I have not compared it.

MR. REYNOLDS'S WRITING.

Mr. Childrey was further interrogated concerning the "blotters" by Captain Wise and asked to turn to the 24th of February. Whose writing is that? was asked

ruary. Whose writing is that? was asked him.

Mr. Reynolds's,
What does it represent?
It represents the amount received for gas and water—this represents money.

Does that represent all that was received at Mr. Grymes's desk.

A. Yes, sir.
Q. Comparing the cash represented in the drawer and on the books to Mr. Grymes's, how did the money stand on February 24th?

A. It was \$5.44 over, according to his book.

Q. Are you required to say.

A. No., sir; I am not prepared to say.

Q. Then it is a fact that on the 24th of February last there was at the end of that day \$5.44 in the cash-drawer more than was called for.

A. Yes, sir.

Captain Wise said: Mr. Smith asked you the question—the hypothetical question—if \$23.85 (Mr. Thalhimer's bill) was received on the 24th day of February and wasn't entered on the book and wasn't entered in the drawer, ought not the book and the drawer to have agreed if the money wasn't deposited in the drawer and the entry wasn't in the book. Would that transaction have made a disagreement?

A. None at all.

Q. Suppose the \$44.20 received by Mr. Grymes had not been put on the book but put in his pocket, would not the cash have come out exactly even?

A. It ought to have.

Q. If he put \$44 in his pocket and didn't put it on his book would that make his cash short? SOME DIRECT QUESTIONS ASKED.

Mr. H. B. Boudar now testified. He said by occupation he was an accountant, and had examined the books in the Treasurer's and Auditor's offices.

Major Stringfellow objected to the entire testimony of Mr. Boudar, while the Commonwealth's Attorney insisted the evidence was allowable. He said he would prove certain facts by the cash-settlement book of Grymes, which went back as far as August 1, 1890, those prior to that date having disappeared. He would take books and settlements signed by Grymes to prove his point.

The Judgo asked Mr. Smith how could he know this.

HOW IT WOULD BE SHOWN.

The Common vith's Attorney replied that if the pay and books were in Grymes's writing they must be his. If the desk-books added up one amount and Grymes's cash-settlement book showed smaller ones there was something wrong Major Stringfellow, replyinglto this, said that in always days out of thirteen the that in eleven days out of thirteen the "blotter" was made out by a person other than Grymes. It was nothing but a mere

A. I have seen over 100 and all of them were signed by him.

NUMEROUS DISCREPANCIES.

Mr. Smith stated that he proposed to show that \$20, 840, 860, and \$30 per day had been lost by the city. The cash settlements appeared to be perfectly correct when compared with the daily reports to the Auditor, both of which were made out by Mr. Grynes.

when compared with the daily reports to
the Auditor, both of which were made out
by Mr. Grymes.

Mr. Smith: Start at January 16, 1891, Mr.
Boudar, and explain how much discrepancy
there is between the desk-books and the
cash-settlement books?

A. On that day Mr. Greenhow's book
showed \$901.85, Mr. Grymes's \$482.26; total, \$784.11. The cash-settlement book
prepared by Grymes called for only
\$704.11, a discrepancy of \$80. Mr. Greenhow specified the denomination of his
money when he settled up. Mr. Grymes's
account ratised cash, checks, notes, and
tickets to be so much. The deposit the next
day was \$80 less than it should have been,
but it corresponded exactly with the cashsettlement book.

Mr. Smith: The desk-books added up
\$784.11, the bank-book showed \$80 less—a
discrepancy. Whose less was it?

A. The city of Richmond.
Mr. Smith: Mr. Boudar, look at February 2, 1891, what does it show?

A. Mr. Greenhow's book, \$402.13; Mr.
Grymes's book, \$1,159.15—total, \$1,561.28.
The cash-settlement book only showed
\$1,527.77. There was in the statement
made by Mr. Grymes a total omission of
\$3.74 for water, and in the Second district
gas of \$27.67—total, \$35.51, which was a
clear loss to the city. The deposit-book
showed that \$1,527.77 was deposited the
next morning.
Mr. Smith: Mr. Boudar, how about

The cash-settlement book only showed \$1,969.36.

Mr. Smith: How much shortage was that?

Mr. Boudar: Ten dollars and ten cents.
Mr. Smith: I make it \$9.90.

Mr. Boudar: Soit is.
Mr. Spotswood: How did you come to make it \$10.10?

Mr. Smith: Mr. Boudar, you were adding the figures in your head.
Mr. Boudar: Yes.
Mr. Smith: And Grymes was adding on paper. How about February 28th?

A. Mr. Greenhow's desk-book called for \$71.63; Mr. Grymes's \$1.991.73—total, \$2,063.36. The cash-settlement book only showed \$2.054.36. The deposit agreed with the cash-book. It had to agree or the report to the Auditor would have shown the discrepancy. The Auditor knows at the end of each day what balance is in bank and the amount of the day's receipts, which are kept in the Treasurer's safe.

Mr. Smith: How much was this discre-

Mr. Smith: How much was this discrepancy?
Mr. Houdar: Nine dollars.
Mr. Smith: Whose loss was it?
Mr. Boudar: The city of Richmond.
Mr. Smith: Lock at March 2, 1891. How was the money that day?
Mr. Boudar: Mr. Greenhow's desk-book, \$588.46: Mr. Grymes's, \$2,767.72—total, \$3,466.18. The cash-settlement book only showed \$3,455.83, a discrepancy of \$10.35.
Mr. Smith: Who lost that?
Mr. Boudar: The city of Richmond. The omission was from the gas receipts of the First district by Mr. Grymes. The deposit was made up by Grymes, and was \$10.35 less than the amount in the desk-books. The deposit of the 3d was in Grymes's writing.

Mr. Wise: In whose writing sentry?

Mr. Boudar: Mr. Reynolds's.

Mr. Smith: But Mr. Grymes made it in the cash-settlement book, did he not?

Mr. Boudar: Yes, sir.

Mr. Smith: So Mr. Reynolds's entry was right and Mr. Grymes's wrong, was in not?

Mr. Boudar: Yes, sir.

1890.
Mr. Boudar: There should have been \$1,611.55, but only \$1,001.57 was accounted for. There was a discrepancy of \$9.98.
Mr. Smith: Who lost that?
Mr. Boudar: The city of Richmond. Mr. Boudar: The city of Richmond.

ADJOURNED FOR THE DAY.

It was now 8 o'clock, and the Judge ammonined that he would suspend proceedings for the night. He proposed that the court adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning and sit until 4 and then close for the day.

Mr. Norris suggested for the jury that they wanted to get through, and had rather take a recess for dinner and have a second session. The Judge stated that examinations of this kind are very laborations on counsel and that it would not do to tax them too severely.

Major Stringfellow, for the defence, expressed his willingness to do all they could for the convenience of the jury.

The Judge said he would adjourn cours until 10 o'clock this morning, and the hours of sitting could be agreed upon today.

The Expert Accountant.

Mr. H. B. Boudar now testified. He said A STREET-SWEEPER REMOVED. He Asks an Investigation and the Com

He Asks an Investigation and the Committee Will Grant It.

A meeting of the Committee on Health was held last evening at 7 o'clock in the Council chamber.

After the regular routine business had been disposed of Dr. W. T. Oppenhimer, president of the Board of Health, stated to the committee that John Steiss, one of the street-sweepers in the Second district, had been removed by the sanitary officer, Mr. James, and he, to preserve discipling in the force, had approved the same.

Messrs. Davis and Grimes, members of the committee, said that Steiss had been to see them and claimed he had been unjustly treated and had asked for an investigation.

The committee decided to have a called meeting this evening to afford Steiss an opportunity to be heard.

The ladies of Hollywood Memorial Association have been presented with a saddle which formerly belonged to General Joseph E. Johnston, and out of which he was shot three times—twee in the Maxican and once in the late civil war. The donation was made by Dr. George Ben. Johnston, It will be placed in the Davis Mausion as soon as that building shall have been turned over to the Confederate Literary and Memorial Society.

The ladies of the Glen Allen.

The ladies of the Glen Allen Baptischurch will give an entertainment on Monday, May 18th, beginning at 12 o'clock Mand continuing until 19 P. M., for the benefit of their new church fund. There will be a game of base-ball in the afternoon, and Professor Hamberlin will give choice humorous and dramatic readings and rectations at night. Dinner and supper will be served, also ice-cream, strawberries, do, Round-trip tickets on all trains stopping at Glen Allen.

Kingan & Co. hee to thank their friends.

Kingan & Co. beg to thank their friends and customers for the sympathy extended them in their loss by the disastrous fire of Monday night, and have pleasure in anouncing they have rented the Blanchard Warehouse, on Virginia street, and that there will be no interruption in the carrying on of their bnamess. They are receiving shipments daily and expect by end of week to have a full assortment of their famous reliable brands of Smoked Mesta and Lard, and all orders intrusted to them will receive usual prompt attention.

Hickok's No. 1, H. D. C., Fig. and Cerc-tine Sun-Cured are Pure, Clean, and Choice Sun-Cured Tobaccos, Trythem. The finest stock of goods in the city and the largest variety of makers can be seen at our store. A call solicited and correspondence promptly answered. Catalogues free. Marky B. Rastos & Co.,

Main street next to corner of Ninth.

Don't Deserve Sympathy.

Those persons who refuse to try Thompson's Bromine and Arsenie Spring Wate for blood, stomach, and kidney troubles and persistent nausea. Pamphlet free.

This well-known brand is to be found all all the dealers.