

# Anderson's Furtive Mission in North America

By MIKE HAWLEY

Of all the suspects in the Whitechapel murder investigation, few were ever named by contemporary Scotland Yard officials, yet one was named by three; Francis Tumblety.

Stewart Evans' 1993 discovery of the Littlechild letter revealed that the Head of Special Branch at the time of the murders, Chief Inspector John G Littlechild, not only mentioned Tumblety as 'amongst the suspects', but he also mentioned him as a 'very likely one' and accurately recollected the events of November and December 1888. In 2015, researcher David Barrat discovered an article in the *Toronto World*, 12 December 1888, edition, where Scotland Yard Inspector Walter Andrews discussed Whitechapel murder suspect "Dr Tumblety" while in Toronto in December 1888.<sup>1</sup> Heading the Whitechapel murder investigation was the Assistant Commissioner (CID), Sir Robert Anderson. Anderson also mentioned Francis Tumblety in reference to him being a suspect in his cable communications with the US chiefs of police of San Francisco and Brooklyn in November 1888. These Scotland Yard officials referred to the very same suspect and about the very same chain of events, just after the Kelly murder. If Tumblety was indeed a hot item in November 1888 and Assistant Commissioner Anderson was soliciting US chiefs of police for any information on him in order to know more about his American past, it follows that he dug further. The intent of this article is to demonstrate Sir Robert Anderson did indeed have a full-blown, yet clandestine, Whitechapel murder investigation in North America, and he did so for one suspect, Francis Tumblety.

In September 1888 Robert Anderson took over CID, but immediately left for a much needed one month convalescent leave to Switzerland.<sup>2</sup> The night before departure, on 8 September, Annie Chapman was murdered. The top man responsible for the country's internal affairs, Home Secretary Henry Matthews, was receiving increased public and political pressure to apprehend the Whitechapel murderer, so he purposely maintained contact with his vacationing subordinate. When the 'Double Event' murders of Elizabeth Stride and Catherine Eddowes occurred on 30 September, Matthews forced Anderson to return to London. In their first meeting upon his return, the Home Secretary told Anderson that they are holding him responsible for finding the murderer, to which he responded: "I hold myself responsible to take all legitimate means to find him." Although Inspector Frederick Abberline was assigned the investigation, it was Anderson who was ultimately responsible to the Home Secretary. Abberline's efforts were concentrated on the streets of Whitechapel and Spitalfields, so any subsequent investigations outside the East End, especially across the Atlantic, would have been handled by Headquarters: ultimately, Assistant Commissioner Anderson.



Chief Inspector Littlechild

1 Barrat, David, *The Third Man* (May 2015), Orsam Books, [www.orsam.co.uk/xthethirdmanx.htm](http://www.orsam.co.uk/xthethirdmanx.htm).

2 Rumbelow, Donald, *The Complete Jack the Ripper*, 1988.

Roger Palmer addressed a series of telegraph communications between Assistant Commissioner Anderson and San Francisco's Chief of Police Patrick Crowley, occurring at the end of November 1888.<sup>3</sup> The subject of the communication was Francis Tumblety in connection with the Whitechapel murders investigation. The San Francisco newspapers reporting this correspondence diverged from each other on one fact - who initiated contact with whom? Palmer points out that *The San Francisco Chronicle* insinuated in their 23 November 1888 issue that Chief Crowley initiated contact with Anderson. It stated:

*When the news of Tumblety's arrest reached this city, Chief of Police Crowley recollected that the suspected man formerly lived here, and he took the necessary steps to learn all about his career in this city...*

At the same time, *The San Francisco Examiner* in a more detailed article on the very same day stated directly that Scotland Yard contacted Crowley:

*The London Detectives ask Chief Crowley about him [Tumblety]...there has been considerable telegraphing between the Police Departments of San Francisco and London...When the Chief of Police learned these facts, and that the bank still had several letters written by Tumblety, he telegraphed to the Superintendent of Police of London that he could, if desired, furnish specimens of Tumblety's handwriting. The dispatch was sent on the 19th instant, and yesterday [22 November -three days later] this answer was received: P. Crowley, Chief of Police, San Francisco, Cal.: Thanks. Send handwriting and all details you can of Tumblety. Anderson. Scotland Yard.*

One of the newspapers clearly got the facts of the initiator of the correspondence wrong. Palmer points out a huge temporal problem with *The Chronicle's* account. The first news of 'Tumblety' ever being in San Francisco in order for Crowley to make any connection with his city was *The Examiner* dated 19 November 1888 which is on the *same* day that Crowley sent a telegram to Anderson with the results of a completed nineteenth century style investigation by his second in command Captain Isaiah W Lees. If Anderson initiated correspondence by telegram sometime after Tumblety's arrest and a few days prior to the 19 November telegram by Crowley as suggested by *The San Francisco Evening Post* on 19 November, then the temporal problem goes away. *The Evening Post* stated:

*When Dr Francis Tumblety, the eccentric physician, was arrested in London, some days ago, on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer, it was telegraphed out here that he had lived in this city for years... [Author emphasis added]*

The significance of who initiated the correspondence cannot be overstated. If Assistant Commissioner Anderson, an important man under extreme pressure to discover the Whitechapel killer, spent his own time and energy contacting San Francisco's chief of police for information on Tumblety, then he must have been very high on the list of Whitechapel murder suspects. But if Crowley initiated contact, then Anderson may have been merely accepting the information on Tumblety out of courtesy. This would mean their correspondence had no bearing on whether Tumblety was a serious suspect or not.

Palmer then reveals another, even more convincing piece of evidence that Anderson initiated correspondence with Chief Crowley. At nearly the same time Anderson was in correspondence with Crowley (prior to Tumblety's escape from England), he had initiated contact with another Chief of Police of a major US city that Francis Tumblety was associated with, Brooklyn's Chief Patrick Campbell. Note what *The Brooklyn Citizen* stated on 23 November 1888:



Assistance Commissioner Robert Anderson

3 Palmer, R J, Inspector Andrews Revisited, *The Casebook Examiner*, Issues 1, 2, & 4, April, June, and October 2010, respectively.

*“Is He The Ripper?”*

*A Brooklynite Charged With the Whitechapel Murders.*

*Superintendent Campbell Asked by the London Police to Hunt Up the Record of Francis Tumblety – Captain Eason Supplies the Information and It Is Interesting.*

*Police Superintendent Campbell received a cable dispatch yesterday [22 November] from Mr Anderson, the deputy chief of the London Police, asking him to make some inquiries about Francis Tumblety, who is under arrest in England on the charge of indecent assault.*

Not only does this New York newspaper state that Anderson initiated contact with Campbell, but there were also no other New York newspaper accounts that conflicted with this fact. Keep in mind, this took place at the same time Anderson was in contact with Crowley. Rejecting the reality of Anderson initiating contact with US Chiefs of Police in two cities known to be connected to Francis Tumblety after reviewing Palmer's discoveries must now be considered tenuous.

Some have suggested that Anderson only requested information on Tumblety from the Brooklyn chief of police specific to the gross indecency and indecent assault charges; thus, it had nothing to do with the Whitechapel case. This claim argues that nowhere in Anderson's cable does it specifically state the request being for the Whitechapel investigation. This is a bold claim, especially since no one has seen the original cable. The *Associated Press* articles in the Brooklyn papers only present some of the correspondence. The newspapers do make it clear what the request was for:

*“Is He The Ripper?”*

*A Brooklynite Charged With the Whitechapel Murders.*

*Superintendent Campbell Asked by the London Police to Hunt Up the Record of Francis Tumblety.*

The following statement - “*who was arrested in England on the charge of indecent assault*” - merely conforms to what the papers had been reporting already, that he was initially arrested on suspicion, but was then re-arrested on gross indecency and indecent assault in order to ‘hold’ him. Besides, the San Francisco requests make it clear that Anderson's request for information was for the Whitechapel case. Why would the man in charge of the Whitechapel investigation worry about a misdemeanor investigation - at the peak of the murders - on a nobody quack doctor from America when any information received in America would be useless in court, anyway? The infraction occurred in London, and to convict one must satisfy the elements of the charge; gross indecency and indecent assault on four young men in the Marlborough Street District on the West End of London. Lastly, the entire cable Anderson sent was not published, so we don't know what was written specifically. Notice that the editors of the papers interviewing Campbell connected it with the Ripper murders and Campbell rejected the idea that Tumblety was the killer. He would have ensured these reporters knew the request was for the misdemeanor charge if it really was, yet he did not do this.

The Assistant Commissioner's personal involvement suggests Francis Tumblety was high on his suspect list in November 1888, a list with few excellent candidates. Other high profile suspects, specifically Kosminski and Drutt, were yet to be seriously considered by Scotland Yard. In Anderson's 1892 interview, there is absolutely no indication he identified Kosminski as the killer. In 'Laying the Ghost of Jack the Ripper', a chapter in his 1914 memoirs *Days of My Life*, Macnaghten stated the suspect - Drutt in his case - was unknown until some years after he killed himself. With no other hot suspects, Tumblety would have been that much more interesting. When pressure was at an all-time high to rid the streets of the killer, it is not a surprise they would invest additional resources into any suspect more suspicious than the usual multitudes they hauled into the stations.

As Roger Palmer explained, it was not unprecedented for Scotland Yard to investigate the history of a suspect in order to possibly gain useful information. In 1891, sailor Thomas Sadler was suspected of killing Francis Coles. Chief Inspector Donald Swanson investigated Sadler's history, attempting to recreate a chronology of his movements throughout the 1870s and 80s, including his whereabouts during the 1888 Whitechapel murders. Palmer pointed out a second serial offender case in 1892 involving the



*Melville Macnaghten*



Inspector Frederick Jarvis  
from *The Illustrated Police News*, 30 July 1881

poisoner Dr Thomas Neill Cream. In June 1892, Anderson sent Inspector Frederick Jarvis in North America to discover the history of this killer. Upon the completion of Jarvis' mission, Anderson was satisfied Cream was a credible suspect and on 18 July 1892, he pressed charges.

If Anderson was interested in Tumblety and his American history, it is logical to assume he wired chiefs of police from other cities that Tumblety lived and worked in. The cable communications Anderson had with the chiefs of police in Brooklyn and San Francisco were intended to be private, thus, if the US police did not reveal the correspondence to the press, we would be blind to the correspondence. But still, Anderson may not have privately cabled other chiefs of police about Ripper suspect Francis Tumblety. Is there any evidence Scotland Yard wired police departments in other American cities Tumblety haunted? The best place to start is Tumblety's home of record, New York City.

Even though Francis Tumblety sneaked out of England and boarded the steamship *La Bretagne* in France on 24 November 1888, the press had no idea until the day before he arrived in New York City on Sunday, 2 December, and reported it on the very same day:

*New York World*, 2 December 1888

#### TUMBLETY IS MISSING

*The American Charlatan Suspected of the Whitechapel Murders Skips from London*

*HE WAS LAST SEEN AT HAVRE*

*Is He On His Way Home Over the Ocean to New York?*

*HE HAD A BITTER HATRED OF WOMEN*

*Copyright 1888 by the Press Publishing Company (New York World)*

*London, Dec. 1.*

*The last seen of Dr Tumblety was at Havre, and it is taken for granted that he has sailed for New York. It will be remembered that the doctor, who is known in this country for his eccentricities, was arrested some time ago in London on suspicion of being concerned in the perpetration of the Whitechapel murders. The police, being unable to procure the necessary evidence against him in connection therewith decided to hold him for trial for another offense against a statute which was passed shortly after the publication in the Pall Mall Gazette of "The Maiden Tribute," and as a direct consequence thereof Dr Tumblety was committed for trial and liberated on bail, two gentlemen coming forward to act as bondsmen in the amount of \$1,500. On being hunted by the police today, they asserted that they had only known the doctor for a few days previous to his arrest.*

Notice the actions New York City's Chief Inspector Byrnes took as reported in *The Sun* (New York) on 2 December:

#### TWOMBLETY ARRIVES.

*Came Away from London in a Hurry Without His Luggage.*

*"Dr" Francis Tumblety or Twomblety, who was arrested in London on suspicion of knowing something about the horrible Whitechapel murders, but against whom no direct proof could be found and who was held in \$1,500 bail on a charge of dealing in gross literature, arrived in this city on Sunday on the French line steamer *La Bretagne*. He disappeared from London shortly after his release on bail and nothing more was heard of him until news arrived from Havre that he had sailed from there for this country. Inspector Byrnes said yesterday that he knew of Tumblety's expected arrival in this city a week ago and had determined to make sure that his information was correct by having men who knew on the wharf when the steamer arrived. Tumblety was short enough of luggage to make it appear that his departure from the other side was hurried. He was among the first to leave the steamer, and he went direct to a house in Tenth street, just west of Third avenue, where furnished rooms are let. He will probably be an object of curiosity to the police for some time, but Inspector Byrnes said that no one has any right to bother him for what occurred across the ocean, unless the Government becomes*

*interested and issues a warrant for his detention. He is a tall fellow, with a sweeping dark moustache, and used to sell salve, and parade on Broadway with a valet and two greyhounds. [Author emphasis added]*

Chief Inspector Byrnes could not have received this information from the press. 'A week ago' conforms to the same timeframe Chief Inspector Littlechild, Head of Scotland Yard Special Branch in 1888, stated in his letter to George Sims dated 23 September 1913 about when they became aware he sneaked out of England:

*Tumblety was arrested at the time of the murders in connection with unnatural offences and charged at Marlborough Street, remanded on bail, jumped his bail, and got away to Boulogne. He shortly left Boulogne...<sup>4</sup>*

Did Littlechild, an official not assigned to the Whitechapel investigation, have direct knowledge of Tumblety in France? There certainly were Scotland Yard detectives assigned to the west coast of France, and they worked for Chief Inspector Littlechild. If Scotland Yard realized Tumblety escaped to the coast of France and they attempted to intercept him, it would have been Littlechild's responsibility to coordinate his subordinates to this task, via telegraph. If Anderson, Littlechild's superior, wired the Scotland Yard detectives directly, it would have been professional courtesy to inform Chief Inspector Littlechild.

Byrnes was prepared for Tumblety to disembark the *La Bretagne* in New York City and his subordinates were at the docks waiting for him. This supports the assertion that there was a private telegraph cable from Scotland Yard to Byrnes, about Ripper suspect Francis Tumblety. This cable would have come to him within a week of Campbell's and Crowley's cable communications and would have been initiated by Scotland Yard. Although, this particular cable may not have had a request for information on Tumblety, it does show there was a line of telegraph communication going on between Scotland Yard and Chief Inspector Byrnes.

In 1888, there was no US federal law enforcement authority, such as today's FBI, and the closest organization operating in this manner was a private US detective company named the Pinkerton Detective Agency. According to Pinkerton biographer, David Ricardo Williams...

*During most of the years between 1866 and 1924, Pinkerton's role was essentially investigative, both in the United States and Canada. In the United States, it filled a void: Pinkerton's was disciplined, incorruptible (though not infallible), and formed, in effect, a national police force...*

*By the turn of the century Pinkerton's was regarded in international police circles as the premier law enforcement body in the United States. Sharing and exchanging information about crime with foreign police bureaus, and acting as a clearing house for news of international criminals, Pinkerton's had become the Interpol of its time. William Pinkerton himself was a familiar colleague equal in status to the senior officials of Scotland Yard and the French Suerte.<sup>5</sup>*

In *The Napoleon of Crime: The Life and Times of Adam Worth, Master Thief*, author Ben Macintyre states:

*One commentator noted in 1888 that "the Canadian government looks to the Agency entirely, and there is constant correspondence between Robt. A. Pinkerton at the New York office and the police authorities of London, Paris, Berlin and other great European cities."<sup>6</sup>*

In dealing with investigative issues in the United States, Scotland Yard made it a habit to employ the Pinkertons. Note the following excerpt from a contemporary article in the *Southland Times* of 21 October 1889:

*Most of the English detective work in America is done through the Pinkertons agency; but there are always three or four Scotland Yard men in the country watching the dynamite societies and looking after their Irish friends in different parts of the country. One of them, who was stationed in New York last year.*



THOMAS BYRNES  
Inspector of Police New York

4 The Littlechild Letter, 1913.

5 Williams, David Ricardo, *Call in Pinkerton's: American Detectives at Work for Canada*, 1998.

6 Macintyre, Ben, *The Napoleon of Crime: The Life and Times of Adam Worth, Master Thief*, 1997.

We do have evidence Scotland Yard requested the assistance of the Pinkerton Agency on the Whitechapel murder investigation; albeit a different suspect. Casebook member 'DROY' posted this on 26 September 2012:

*I found an interesting comment in a book called 'The Record of the Class of 1891 of the University of Pennsylvania'. It links Pinkerton's agency with a suspect but it isn't Tumblety. The quote from the book is..."But the expedition will be a complete failure; the English authorities will not allow the champion to land because he has said so many rude things about England, while Bud Hogg will be arrested through the agency of Billy Pinkerton and taken to England on the suspicion of being Jack the Ripper."*<sup>7</sup>

This was not Tumblety, but we see that Scotland Yard did use them for any investigations outside of England. The Pinkertons were aware of Tumblety. As mentioned earlier, William Pinkerton was being interviewed by a *Chicago Daily Inter Ocean* reporter on 19 November 1888, as reported in the 20 November 1888 issue:

#### BILLY PINKERTON'S POINTS.

*Billy Pinkerton, whose mind is a storehouse of faces, that the rushing world quickly forgets when removed from the immediate arena of its life, late yesterday afternoon, suddenly found without any explanatory introduction, unless a rapt gaze at an evening [sic] paper which he had just bought, could be called an introduction, exclaimed as he walked along Clark street with a reporter of THE INTER OCEAN:*

*"Peculiar Dr Tumblety (looking at the paper, and the description of the supposed Whitechapel murderer.) "Tumblety! No, that's not it. Something like that, though. Tumbledy. No! Twombly! That's more like it."*

*"What's more like it," asked the surprised reporter; astonished at Billy's evolution of the printed murderer's name as given in the London cablegram, into some other name, less peculiar and more directory-form.*

*"What? Why it's the same man. The very same man that I met in Washington long ago."*

*"Well, but what man. What can your Washington man of long ago have to do with the Whitechapel murders?"*

If the Pinkertons were not already privately communicating with Scotland Yard about Tumblety, then we are seeing the very moment when William Pinkerton realized Tumblety was a Ripper suspect. There is evidence the Pinkertons did indeed privately communicate with Scotland Yard about Tumblety. When Scotland Yard Inspector Walter Andrews arrived in Canada in December and was asked by reporters how many men Scotland Yard had working in America in employment 'on the Whitechapel murder case', he stated:

*American detective agencies have offered to find the murderer on salaries and payment of expenses. But we can do that ourselves you know. (The Evening World, 21 December 1888)*

Because Scotland Yard considered the Pinkerton Detective Agency as the premier law enforcement body in the United States and had a close working relationship with them, in all probability, Andrews was referring to them. Was this about Tumblety? When reporters pressed Andrews about the Whitechapel case, their interest would have been the hottest topic in the papers, and in December 1888, this was Francis Tumblety. When a *Toronto World* reporter asked Inspector Andrews about Dr Tumblety in regards to being a suspect in the Whitechapel case one week earlier, Andrews replied, "Do I know Dr Tumblety, of course I do..." (*Toronto World*, 12 December 1888).

Is there any record of Scotland Yard detectives coming to American soil specifically for Ripper suspect Francis Tumblety? The following article was in *The New York World* on 4 December, 1888, just a couple of days after Francis Tumblety finally arrived in New York. It goes into great detail about the English detective staking out Tumblety. The assumption has been this particular detective was one who had already been assigned New York and was privately cabled to wait for his ship to arrive, but...



Walter Andrews

7 Casebook "DROY" Sept 26, 2012.

*It was just as this story was being furnished to the press that a new character appeared on the scene, and it was not long before he completely absorbed the attention of every one. He was a little man with enormous red side whiskers and a smoothly shaven chin. He was dressed in an English tweed suit and wore an enormous pair of boots with soles an inch thick. He could not be mistaken in his mission. There was an elaborate attempt at concealment and mystery which could not be possibly misunderstood. Everything about him told of his business. From his little billycock hat, alternately set jauntily on the side of his head and pulled lowering over his eyes, down to the very bottom of his thick boots, he was a **typical English detective**. If he had been put on a stage just as he paraded up and down Fourth avenue and Tenth street yesterday he would have been called a caricature.*

*First he would assume his heavy villain appearance. Then his hat would be pulled down over his eyes and he would walk up and down in front of No. 79 staring intently into the windows as he passed, to the intense dismay of Mrs McNamara, who was peering out behind the blinds at him with ever-increasing alarm. Then his mood changed. His hat was pushed back in a devil-may-care way and he marched to No. 79 with a swagger, whistling gayly, convinced that his disguise was complete and that no one could possibly recognize him.*

*His headquarters was a saloon on the corner, where he held long and mysterious conversations with the barkeeper always ending in both of them drinking together. The barkeeper epitomized the conversations by saying: "**He wanted to know about a feller named Tumblety, and I sez I didn't know nothing at all about him; and he says he wuz an English detective and he told me all about them Whitechapel murders, and how he came over to get the chap that did it.**"*

*When night came the English detective became more and more enterprising. At one time he stood for fifteen minutes with his coat collar turned up and his hat pulled down, behind the lamp-post on the corner, staring fixedly at No. 79. Then he changed his base of operations to the stoop of No. 81 and looked sharply into the faces of every one who passed. He almost went into a spasm of excitement when a man went into the basement of No. 79 and when a lame servant girl limped out of No. 81 he followed her a block, regarding her most suspiciously. At a late hour he was standing in front of the house directly opposite No. 79 looking steadily and earnestly. [Author emphasis added]*

Notice this is a first-hand account by the reporter, and not merely a translation of another newspaper article, which reinforces its veracity. The barkeeper stated the English detective 'came over' to get Tumblety, demonstrating Scotland Yard chased Tumblety to the states. The problem was, the English detective had no authority to arrest. In the same *New York Word* article, note what New York's Head of the Detective Division stated:

*Inspector Byrnes was asked what his object in shadowing Twombly. "I simply wanted to put a tag on him." he replied, "so that we can tell where he is. **Of course, he cannot be arrested, for there is no proof in his complicity in the Whitechapel murders, and the crime for which he was under bond in London is not extaditable (sic).**" [Author emphasis added]*

English detectives following Tumblety to New York is reinforced in the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, 9 December 1888:

*Dr Tumbety was the fellow that Scotland Yard detectives followed to New York and who is said to be on his way to Chicago...*

The English detective following Tumblety to New York suggests Scotland Yard had a continued interest in Ripper suspect Tumblety even after he sneaked out of England. Reinforcing this continued interest is Inspector Andrews' full statement to the *Toronto World* reporter a few days later. Andrews replied:

*Do I know Dr Tumblety, of course I do. But he is not the Whitechapel murderer. **All the same we would like to interview him**, for the last time we had him he jumped his bail. He is a bad lot. (The Evening World, 21 December 1888)*

Andrews stated *we would "like to interview him"*, meaning Scotland Yard had interest in continuing their investigation on Tumblety even after he left England. Much issue has been made by Andrews publically rejecting Tumblety as the Whitechapel murderer, but the fact that Scotland Yard still wanted to interview him shows he was only giving his personal opinion. Those touting this as proof of Scotland Yard not taking Tumblety seriously are the

same people who claim Andrews was not involved in the Whitechapel case. If they are correct, then why would Andrews' opinion be significant if he did not know the details of the case? Besides, no one saw the murders take place, so no one knew yet who the murderer was.

Or is Andrews purposely being disingenuous in his opinion, because he had orders not to speak to the press about Tumblety? Scotland Yard still wanting to interview him certainly supports this assertion. Andrews was not about to reveal Scotland Yard's plans on Tumblety. Andrews even told a *Montreal Daily Star* reporter, who was pressing him on the Parnell issue:

*You know I cannot divulge the secrets of my office. (Montreal Daily Star, 22 December 1888)*

We also see Scotland Yard's North American investigation operating in other cities. The following is evidence of 'English authorities' heading up an investigation on Tumblety in another city he had history in, Cincinnati:

*Cincinnati Enquirer, 14 December 1888.*

*"Jack the Ripper."  
Is He Tumblety's Man Friday?*

*It has been known for some days past that the detectives have been quietly tracing the career in this city of Dr Francis Tumblety, one of the suspects under surveillance by the English authorities, and who was recently followed across the ocean by Scotland Yard's men. From information which leaked out yesterday around police headquarters, the inquiries presented here are not so much in reference to Tumblety himself as to a companion who attracted almost as much attention as the doctor, both on account of oddity of character and the shadow-like persistence with which he followed his employer. The investigation in this city is understood to be under the direction of English officials now in New York, and based upon certain information they have forwarded by mail. One of the officers whom current reports connects with this local investigation is James Jackson, the well-known private detective...*

*The officials at police headquarters declined to talk about the matter or to answer any questions bearing on this supposed discovery of "Jack the Ripper's" identity. [Author emphasis added]*

Interestingly, the phrase 'English officials now in New York', further corroborates the English detective chasing Tumblety to New York, since it connotes he was not in New York prior to the event.

Scotland Yard had already been informed by William Pinkerton of the Pinkerton Detective Agency about Tumblety having a suspicious past in the United States and Canada pertinent to the Ripper murders, specifically, his extreme hatred of women. Note what William Pinkerton told a *Chicago Daily Inter Ocean* newspaper reporter on 19 November 1888 (published in the 20 November 1888 issue):

*Superintendent Shaw asked me about him... People familiar with the history of the man always talked of him as a brute, and as brutal in his actions. He was known as a thorough woman-hater and as a man who never associated with or mixed with women of any kind. It was claimed that he was educated as a surgeon in Canada and he was said to have been quite an expert in surgical operations. I have not heard his name mentioned in ten years.*

In view of this, if Anderson truly had a significant investigation underway in an attempt to gain knowledge of Tumblety's North American past, he would also have solicited Canadian authorities.



WILLIAM A. PINKERTON

In 1888, Canada - although a sovereign nation - was still part of the British Empire, therefore Scotland Yard's interaction with law enforcement in Canada would have been different than in the United States. In the United States, there was no centralized federal law enforcement department overseeing state and city law enforcement and criminal conduct, so Scotland Yard would have had to contact city police directly, just as they did with Crowley and Campbell. In Canada, however, the federal government in Ottawa not only had a governmental tie with Scotland Yard it also had a more centralized legal system, maintaining jurisdiction over the control of criminal procedures throughout the country, including Canadian municipalities. Williams states:

*In the United States, individual states define criminal conduct; each state has its own catalogue or code of crimes, and its own rules of procedure to deal with them...In Canada, the position was and is markedly different. The Ottawa government enjoys exclusive jurisdiction to define criminal conduct and procedures for dealing with it, applicable to all provinces.*<sup>8</sup>

If Scotland Yard was interested in contacting Canadian municipal police officials for information on Francis Tumblety, they still would have contacted them directly, as they did in the United States. Case in point, Scotland Yard was in direct cable communication with the Toronto Police Department, specific to the Barnett extradition; Barnett being wanted for fraud against the Central Bank of Toronto.<sup>9</sup> Because Canada was nominally part of the British Empire, Scotland Yard likely had more influence over Canadian chiefs of police to not divulge private correspondence to the press.

Do we have evidence Scotland Yard contacted any chiefs of police in Canadian cities that Francis Tumblety had a history in? Note the cable news report published in the *Evening World* of 21 December 1888:

*ALL THE WAY FROM SCOTLAND YARD.  
An English Detective Coming Here in Search of Jack the Ripper.*

*[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]*

*MONTREAL, Dec. 20 - Inspector Andrews, of Scotland Yard, arrived here to-day from Toronto and left to-night for New York. He tried to evade newspaper men, but incautiously revealed his identity at the Central Office, where he had an interview with Chief of Police Hughes. He refused to answer any questions regarding his mission, but said there were twenty-three detectives, two clerks and one inspector employed on the Whitechapel murder cases, and that the police were without a jot of evidence upon which to arrest anybody.*

*"How many men have you working in America?"*

*"Half a dozen." He replied; then, hesitating, continued: "American detective agencies have offered to find the murderer on salaries and payment of expenses. But we can do that ourselves, you know."*

*"Are you one of the half dozen?"*

*"No, my boy; don't say anything about that. I meant detective agencies."*

*"But what are you here for?"*

*"I had rather not say, just at present, anyhow."*

*Ten days ago Andrews brought Roland Gideon Israel Barnet, charged with helping wreck the Central Bank of Toronto, to this country from England, and since his arrival he has received orders from England which will keep him in America for some time. It was announced at Police Headquarters to-day that Andrews has a commission, in connection with two other Scotland Yard men, to find the murderer in America. His inaction for so long a time, and the fact that a man suspected of knowing considerable about the murders left England for this side three weeks ago, makes the London police believe Jack has left that country for this.*

*It is said among Irish Nationalists here that they have information that Andrews is remaining in America for the purpose of hunting up certain men and evidence to be used by the London Times in the Parnell case.*

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8 Williams, op.cit.

9 Palmer, op. cit.

The exact article was reported in the *St Louis Republic* on 22 December 1888, with the exception of the title, which stated, "AFTER JACK THE RIPPER." A Scotland Yard Detective Looking for Him in America, and the following line, 'Special to The Republic'. Barrat discovered a similar article reported in the *Montreal Herald* of 21 December 1888, but in much less detail:

*Inspector Andrews of the Scotland Yard detective force, London, who brought over the celebrated Gideon Barnett, was in the city yesterday on his return to England. At the Central Station, which he visited yesterday morning he met several members of the press, and to their inquiries about the Whitechapel murders, said that so far the force was at sea, having no clue to work upon. They have arrested scores of suspected persons, but were forced to release them for want of sufficient evidence. The search is still kept up and will be until the culprit is captured. Twenty-three detectives, two clerks and an inspector are specially detailed for the Whitechapel affair, and they have received as many as 6,000 letters from police officers and others trying to give clues to the fiend.*

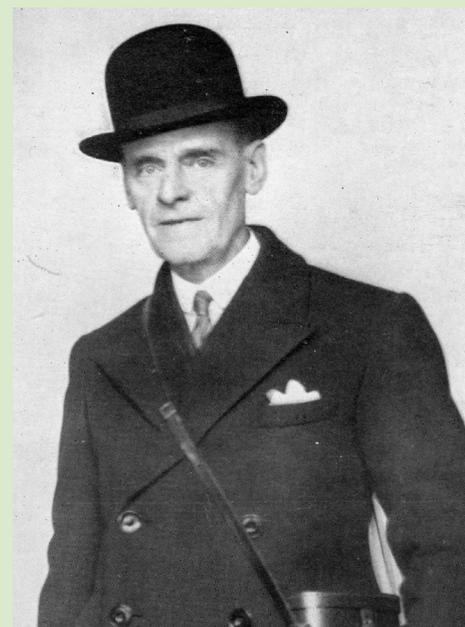
One suggestion is that the information absent in the *Montreal Herald* article demonstrates that the *New York World* added unsubstantiated information in order to make the reader believe Andrews came to North America for the Ripper murders. Note the *World* subtitle, *An English Detective Coming Here in Search of Jack the Ripper*. The problem with this claim is that the *Republic's* title and subtitle also stated the same information connecting Andrews with the search for Jack the Ripper, although rephrased. The practice of daily newspapers in the late nineteenth century receiving news over the wire from contributing news organization was to change both the title and statement, 'Special to the (name of their paper)'. Point, the connection between Andrews and the search for Jack the Ripper came from the Montreal reporter who was face to face with the Montreal police. The *World* and the *Republic* did not receive their information from the *Montreal Herald* article. Since Andrews met up with multiple reporters, it makes sense that the two US daily newspaper organizations received their information from a different Montreal reporter. The information is similar because both reporters heard the same information from Central Office.

Interestingly, Andrews' 20 December interview with Police Chief Hughes occurred near the end of his return trip, just four days before he boarded a ship back to England. Because Andrews received his new orders two weeks before their meeting, this could not have been the reason for the interview. The article infers they discussed the Ripper case, specifically, Francis Tumblety, and for good reason. Tumblety arrived in Montreal in the latter half of 1857 and was promptly arrested for assisting a local prostitute named Philmeme Dumas to intentionally have a miscarriage.<sup>10</sup>

Those who reject the claim that Andrews came to North America specific to the Whitechapel case must brush off two intriguing realities. First, English journalist and crime writer Guy Logan stated in 1928:

*I know that one of Scotland Yard's best men, Inspector Andrews, was sent specially to America in December 1888, in search of the Whitechapel fiend on the strength of important information, the nature of which was never disclosed - Nothing, however, came of it, and the Inspector's mission was a failure.*<sup>11</sup>

Logan's statement thirty years later corroborates Andrews' Whitechapel mission in America. Logan phrased the sentence with, "I know", impressing upon the reader a level of certainty as that of having a personal discussion with a Scotland Yard official 'in the know'. His statement, "strength of important information, ... never disclosed," infers receipt of inside information, as opposed to miraculously discovering an article reporting on Andrews in contemporary papers thirty years earlier. When Andrews was ever interviewed about his American mission involving the Ripper murders he declined to answer, which supports Logan stating that the nature of the information was never disclosed.



Guy Logan

<sup>10</sup> Riordan, T, *Prince of Quacks*, 2009.

<sup>11</sup> Logan, Guy, *Masters of Crime*, 1928.

Some have argued that Logan got it wrong, because he stated Andrews was 'searching' for the fiend and not 'seeking information' on the fiend. The phrase, 'searching for the fiend' might just have been a general phrase by Logan's Scotland Yard source as to mean all facets of the Whitechapel investigation, including seeking information, or the source may not have been absolutely clear; either intentionally or unintentionally. Notice how the *Evening World* article also stated Andrews was coming to America in 'search of the Jack the Ripper' or 'to find the murderer in America'. In this case, the source is revealed - during an announcement at Headquarters. The last thing Andrews wanted the press to know was his focus being solely on Tumblety, so his name not being announced makes perfect sense. Even if Logan translated his sources properly and they meant a more literal connotation of search, it still fits. Remember, Anderson tasked Inspector Jarvis in the Cream case with a nearly identical North American mission as Andrews - discovering the background of a serial killer suspect. In his case, Neill Cream. Only after Anderson was satisfied with the results of Jarvis' completed mission did he 'search' for Cream. If Anderson did receive satisfactory information on Tumblety, convincing him he was the killer, his later actions in the Jarvis/Cream case suggest he would have had Andrews and company 'search' for Tumblety and arrest him with an extraditable offence. It may not have been a coincidence both New York City and Scotland Yard detectives attempted to keep their eye upon Tumblety in New York for a possible apprehension, only to have him quickly skip town.



Walter Dew

The second reality is Scotland Yard detective Walter Dew. In his later memoirs *I Caught Crippen* (1938), Chief Inspector Walter Dew - a young detective on the East End at the time of the murders - informs us that Andrews was indeed involved in the Ripper case and involved extensively:

*I knew Whitechapel pretty well by the time the first of the atrocious murders, afterwards attributed to Jack the Ripper, took place. And I remained there until his orgy of motiveless killing came to an end...*

*The officers sent from Scotland Yard were Chief-Inspector Moore, Inspector Abberline and Inspector Andrews, assisted, of course, by a large number of officers of subordinate rank. In addition to them was Detective-Inspector Reid, the local chief, who worked under the direction of his colleagues from the Yard. Looking back to that period, and assisted in my judgment by the wideness of my own experience since, I am satisfied that no better or more efficient men could have been chosen. Chief-Inspector Moore was a huge figure of a man... Inspector Abberline was portly and gentle speaking. The type of police officer - and there have been many - who might easily have been mistaken for the manager of a bank or a solicitor... Inspector Andrews was a jovial, gentlemanly man, with a fine personality and a sound knowledge of his job.*

*These three men did everything humanly possible to free Whitechapel of its Terror. They failed because they were up against a problem the like of which the world had never known, and I fervently hope, will never know again. [Author emphasis added]*

It is well documented that both Abberline and Moore were involved in the case in Whitechapel and the surrounding East End districts, and at the same time, Andrews was not; or at best, very little. With volumes of contemporary theories of Jack the Ripper living outside of the East End, such as the Jekyll and Hyde theory of an eminent physician from the West End transforming into a medical maniac or even the fiend was an American, it is no surprise the murder investigation was not limited to just the East End. In view of this, Andrews' involvement was likely outside of the East End, and the only evidence connecting Andrews with the Ripper case has him across the Atlantic, which corroborates this.

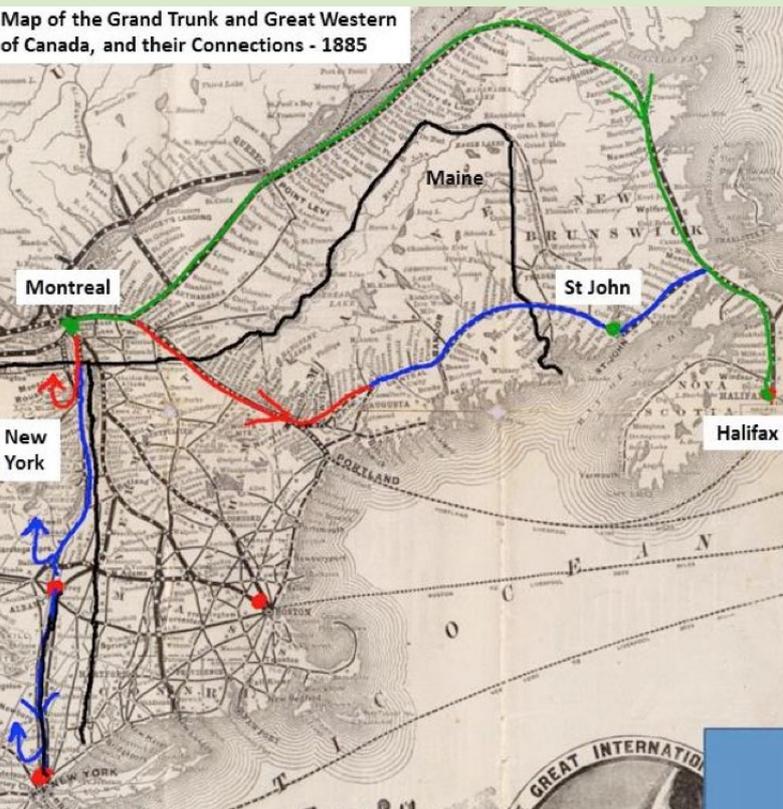
Some suggest Walter Dew's memory failed him and Andrews was not involved, at all. Note what Dew stated about his memory,

*One of my chief assets then - and, indeed, through the whole of my police career - was a splendid memory. I made notes, of course, sometimes lengthy ones as to what prisoners said on arrest, but it was rarely indeed that I made use of my notebook when giving evidence. [Author emphasis added.]*

Dew's recollection of details in his memoirs is quite impressive, which conflicts with the claim he had a failed memory even in his later years.

Curiously, Andrews was reported to have boarded a ship to England a full four days after his Montreal meeting with the chief of police. With at most a two day train ride to Halifax, what did he do for the other two days? Notice a clue in a local Halifax newspaper, *The Morning Herald* of 22 March 1889:

*The inspector returned home by way of Halifax, and as he stepped from the train at the deep water terminus and on board the steamer Oregon he was accosted by the reporter and questioned upon this delicate point. The inspector did not appear any too well pleased at the question, but allowed himself to be drawn into conversation when he admitted, as far as professional etiquette would allow, that such was his mission. But he would go no further...*



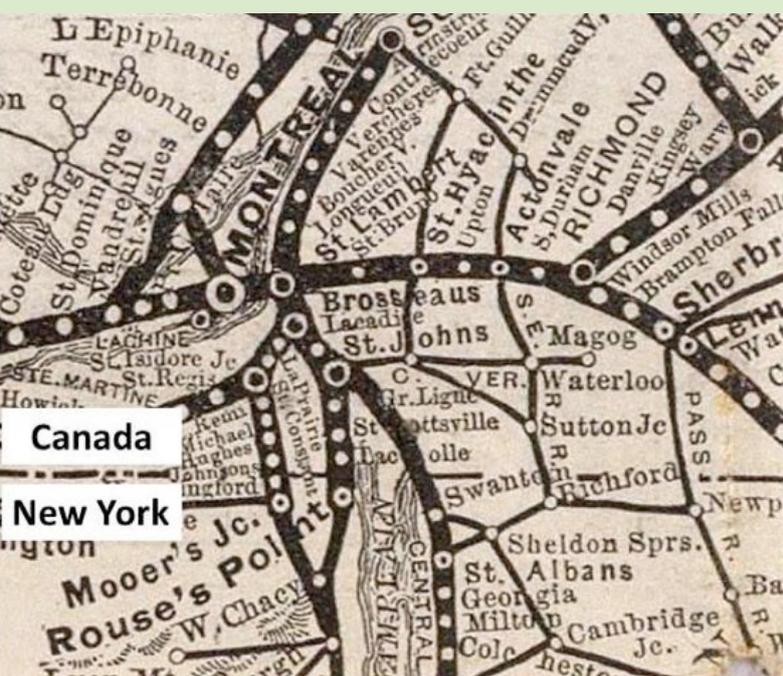
If true, Andrews arrived in Halifax onboard a train, thus he did not stay in Halifax. Where was he for two days or more? Some have suggested he stayed in Montreal from 20 to 24 December, the date he left Halifax for England. This creates an interesting possibility not only paralleling his activities in Toronto but also explaining an unusual statement by the Montreal reporter:

*MONTREAL, Dec. 20 - Inspector Andrews, of Scotland Yard, arrived here to-day from Toronto and left to-night for New York. (The Evening World, 21 December 1888)*

Interestingly, Montreal is only thirty miles north of New York! Being a resident of the State of New York for the last two decades and residing in other states prior to this, it was immediately apparent to me that many assume 'New York' always means New York City, but this is simply not the case. The reporter did not state 'New York City', but simply 'New York'. Regardless of the reason for Andrews' trip from Toronto south sixty miles to the US border at Niagara Falls around 15 December, it was part of his Canadian agenda of collecting information from the mid- to western US, so he continuing this agenda at the end of his trip on the east coast makes perfect sense. Montreal is the closest location for Andrews to cross the US border and retrieve information from Scotland Yard officials working out of the east coast of the US, especially, New York City. Montreal is due south of New York City. Note that the Grand Trunk Railway map of 1885; altered to highlight possible train routes Andrews may have taken.<sup>12</sup>

There were two train depots just on the US side of the Canadian/New York border, Rouse's Point and Mooer's Junction, either location being the logical stop where Andrews would have met up with Scotland Yard officials if he met them at the border.

Andrews could even have travelled to Albany, New York, it being similar in distance to his short trip from



Toronto to Niagara Falls and being the halfway mark between Montreal and New York City. It would also have allowed any Scotland Yard official collecting information from Boston convenience to drop it off. Recall, Andrews did not show up to Halifax until the day of his departure, on 24 December 1888. A quick look at a map shows a simple and logical two day trip, which not only conforms to nineteenth century train routes and also places Andrews in three cities in which Francis Tumblety set up offices: the first leg from Montreal to Albany, where he may have met up with Scotland Yard detectives to retrieve documents from New York City and Brooklyn: the next leg, Albany to Boston, followed by a trip back across the Canadian border to St John. Andrews' first leg was reported to be in the evening, which would have been to Albany on the evening of 20 December.

Andrews arrived in Canada on the *SS Sarnia* on 9 December, and this same transatlantic vessel was leaving for England on 22 December. Even if Andrews was attempting to make the return transatlantic trip on the *SS Sarnia*, but could not make it due to inclement weather, Andrews travelling through New York would easily have been accomplished.

David Barrat went to the British Library and found a follow-up report to the 21 December 1888 *World* article in the 31 December 1888 issue of the *Daily Telegraph*. The report was a one paragraph excerpt (paragraph nine) in a large full page column article reporting on numerous 'American' stories, titled, *AMERICANS "AT HOME"*. While the *World* reported that Inspector Andrews left for New York, the *Daily Telegraph* reported he arrived:

*Inspector Andrews, of Scotland-yard, has arrived in New York, from Montreal. It is generally believed that he has received orders from England to commence his search in this city for the Whitechapel murderer. Mr. Andrews is reported to have said that there are half a dozen English detectives, two clerks, and one inspector employed in America in the same chase. Ten days ago Andrews brought hither from England Roland Gideon Israel Barnett, charged with helping to wreck the Central Bank, Toronto; and since his arrival he has received orders which will keep him in America for some time. The supposed inaction of the Whitechapel murderer for a considerable period, and the fact that a man suspect of knowing a good deal about this series of crimes left England for this side of the Atlantic three weeks ago, has produced the impression that "Jack the Ripper" is in America. Irish Nationalists pretend that the inspector is hunting up certain evidence to be given before the Parnell Commission. [Author emphasis added]*

Researchers already knew about the follow-up story, reporting it published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* (31 December), and the *Eastern Morning News* (2 January 1889), and in both cases, the articles stated the source was a correspondent from the *Daily Telegraph*. The assumption, though, was the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent was not giving a follow-up story to the one recorded in the *World* report, but was merely passing the same story - utilizing the liberty of rephrasing - onto his readers across the Atlantic. The correspondent certainly did repackage the Andrews story out of Montreal, as evidenced by nearly identical information, but the first sentence is different. It is a follow up to the story, reporting his arrival in New York. Reinforcing this first-hand account is who the correspondent was. Underneath the title of the *Daily Telegraph* article it states *[FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.]*

The New York correspondent wrote the statement as if he had knowledge of Inspector Andrews arriving in New York City from Montreal. There are two possibilities: the correspondent actually did have knowledge of Andrews' arrival 'in this city', or he lied. Considering the first possibility, the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent was in the perfect position to gain firsthand knowledge of Andrews' arrival, being the New York correspondent operating out of New York City. Per the *World* report, the news cable was wired the evening of 20 December, and being a newspaper reporter, he would have received the wire at the same time as the *World*, easily beating the train's arrival nearly fourteen hours later. This would have given him ample opportunity to report his arrival.

Considering the second possibility that the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent lied, perhaps to give the impression of personal involvement, he not only repackaged the story, he altered it. Regardless, this unprofessional altering has no bearing upon the truthfulness of the original Montreal story of Andrews leaving for New York. It actually reinforces Andrews' mission to New York was upstate, and not all the way to the city. The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent clearly believed the Montreal reporter meant New York City, but if he lied, we have no contemporary

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12 Currie, A W, *Historica Canada Foundation, Grand Trunk Railway of Canada*, [www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/grand-trunk-railway-of-canada](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/grand-trunk-railway-of-canada).

reports conflicting with a quick trip across the border. The *Daily Telegraph* story in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Eastern Morning News* would have given earlier researchers the misconception the Montreal reporter meant New York City.

Andrews sneaking off to New York solely to retrieve documents collected by other Scotland Yard officials stationed on the east coast is entirely consistent with his earlier action of travelling off to Niagara Falls from Toronto having that very agenda. This eliminates two assumptions used to argue against a New York visit. First, his New York excursion was to 'chase' Tumblety with intentions to extradite him back to England. Second, Andrews would have visited the New York City Police Department and had a high-profile interview with the chief inspector; virtually guaranteeing headlines in the paper. He avoided the press in Niagara Falls and he would have avoided the press in New York.

The *Evening World* reported that Inspector Andrews' trip to New York began on 20 December 1888, most likely arriving on the 21st, so why were the British papers reporting this follow-up event a full ten days later on 31 December? An argument mounted against the credibility of the British report is this gap, suggesting the *Daily Telegraph* reporter claimed to see him in New York around 29 December when we know Andrews boarded a ship in Halifax on 24 December. There were two ways foreign correspondents sent stories to their home newspapers, the speedy telegraph and the slow mail sent onboard a transatlantic cruise ship.<sup>13</sup> Foreign correspondents had a limited budget and sending large non time-critical news through the mail saved money. Transatlantic cruises were about nine days, as evidenced by Francis Tumblety boarding *Le Bretagne* on 24 November 1888 in France and arriving in New York on 2 December 1888. Notice this British report being nearly identical in time, meaning that the British paper's office received the Andrews report from their New York correspondent, via ship mail. The *Daily Telegraph's* 31 December date is merely the date that the office received the story or when they sent it over the wire, not when Andrews was seen in New York.

Note the *Daily Telegraph's* New York correspondent's opinion on the Andrews' mission not being that of the Whitechapel murders:

*Irish Nationalists pretend that the inspector is hunting up certain evidence to be given before the Parnell Commission.* [Author emphasis added]

Barrat discovered the *Daily Telegraph* Andrews story was also picked up by the *Dundee Evening Telegraph* (31 December), the *Edinburgh Evening News* (31 December), the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* (1 January), the *Lancaster Gazette* (2 January), the *Western Gazette* (4 January), the *Whitstable Times & Herne Bay Herald* (5 January), the *Manchester Courier* (5 January), the *Aberdeen People's Journal* (5 January), the *Taunton Courier* (9 January), and others. In each and every case, including from the *Eastern Morning News*, the word 'pretend' was used. This is not a surprise response, since the *Daily Telegraph* was a major competitor to the *London Times*, a major player in the Parnell Conspiracy.

It can now be argued - supported by evidence - that the *World's* and *Daily Telegraph's* stories reporting on Andrews' Whitechapel mission have no blatant misinformation, therefore, the credibility of the Montreal reporters' fact finding skills are not an issue. A New York side trip not only explains where Andrews was for the two missing days just before he boarded his ship for his trip back to England the New York excursion also closely matches the duration of his Niagara Falls visit.

If Scotland Yard did contact Canadian officials about Francis Tumblety, would they have contacted anyone else besides municipal police departments? Law enforcement organizational structure was, and is, different in Canada than in the United States, thus communication with Scotland Yard would correspondingly have been different. US cities were controlled by individual state regulations under the authority of city and state governments, while Canadian cities were like British cities (with the exception of London) and controlled by federal regulations under the authority of the federal government and a federal police force.<sup>14</sup>

The federal law enforcement arm of the Ottawa Government for Eastern Canada was the Dominion Police Force. It was past practice and professional courtesy for the leadership of Scotland Yard to involve the Commissioner of the Dominion Police on issues involving international criminals, such as Francis Tumblety, and the commissioner in 1888 was Arthur Percy Sherwood. David Ricardo Williams states:

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13 FTL Design. *The Atlantic Cable*, 2014. [www.atlantic-cable.com](http://www.atlantic-cable.com).

14 Williams, op.cit.

*Senior officials of Scotland Yard considered Sherwood an equal... In eastern Canada the Dominion Police Force was for many years a patron of Pinkerton's, beginning in the mid-1880s with A.P. Sherwood as commissioner... It was during McMicken's de facto commissionership [1869] that he worked with Pinkerton's on the famous Reno case... In 1882, A.P. Sherwood, later Lieutenant Colonel A.P. Sherwood and, still later, Brigadier General Sir Percy Sherwood, became superintendent of the Dominion Police and its acting head. Three years later he became commissioner, a position he held until his retirement in 1918.*

*Sherwood had occasional dealing with Scotland Yard, officials of which looked upon him as an equal. Now and then a three-way investigation took place involving the Yard, the Dominion Police, and Pinkerton's; trans-Atlantic swindlers were the usual subject of such investigations. The three organizations formed a de facto club, three legs of a stool, none superior to the others. Sherwood wanted to keep it that way... (p. 117)<sup>15</sup>*

Because Scotland Yard was soliciting information directly from municipal authorities, there is another reason why they would have solicited Sherwood. Prior to him being the Commissioner of the Dominion Police, he was the Chief of Police of Ottawa, another city in which Tumblety set up an office.

Another difference between the United States and Canada receiving communications from Scotland Yard was the level of governmental control of telegraph communications with private telegraph companies. Scotland Yard sending telegraphs to US city officials through private telegraph companies afforded little privacy, while the Canadian government mandated greater a level of control. According to the Historical Data on Radio Regulations and Spectrum Management in Canada, today's regulatory arm of communications in Canada, telegraph employees were required by federal law to sign an oath of secrecy pertinent to the contents of incoming messages:

*On April 8, 1875, the Marine Telegraph Act placed the supervision of private underwater cable companies in the hands of the **Department of Marine and Fisheries**. It did not take long to decide that the privacy of communications was important, and on March 21, 1881, an Act was adopted putting the government in charge of administering **an oath of secrecy to telegraph line employees, as well as penalties for divulging the content of messages, a first regarding the right to the privacy of communications.**<sup>16</sup>*

[Author emphasis added]



William Smith

The deputy minister running the Department of Marine at the time was a very prominent figure named Deputy Minister William Smith.<sup>17</sup> Smith had become deputy minister upon its inception in 1867 under the first administration of the Dominion of Canada. He was educated in Scotland and appointed to British customs in Leith in 1840 at the age of 19. Two years later, he was transferred to St John, New Brunswick, Canada, and eventually became the controller of customs and navigation and registrar of shipping. When a New Brunswick politician, Peter Mitchell, became Minister of the Department of Marine and Fisheries twenty five years later, he brought the well-experienced Smith with him to Ottawa. The Department of Marine and Fisheries became so successful because of Smith's efforts that successive administrations kept him on as deputy minister and even expanded his responsibilities. In 1888, the Minister of the Department of Marine and Fisheries was Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, future Prime Minister. In 1889, Tupper responded to a question from a member of the House of Commons about keeping the ageing Smith (68 years old at the time) on as deputy minister, by saying he had no intentions of recommending Smith's superannuation. Smith was the senior deputy minister in the government. As a newly elected Member of Parliament, Tupper had no experience with Marine and Fisheries issues and counted upon Smith entirely.

15 Ibid.

16 RADIOALUMNI.CA, *Historical Data on Radio Regulations and Spectrum Management in Canada. In the Beginning - From Telegraph to Radio 1850-1910.* [radioalumni.ca/z\\_Laval\\_e\\_02.htm](http://radioalumni.ca/z_Laval_e_02.htm).

17 Jones, G, University of Toronto, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Volume XII (1890-1900)*. Smith, William (1821-97). [www.biographi.ca/en/bio/smith\\_william\\_1821\\_97\\_12E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/smith_william_1821_97_12E.html).

In September/October 1888, Smith was on the west coast of the United States inspecting lighthouses and establishing news lights, as reported in *The Daily Morning Astorian* (Astoria, Oregon), of 3 October 1888:

*Lighting the Path of Commerce*

*Hon. William Smith, the Canadian deputy minister of marine, was in Tacoma last evening on his return from a visit along our coast to San Diego. He came out from Ottawa to inspect the Canadian lighthouse service on this coast and to establish new lights. This morning he went to Victoria, and as soon as the weather permits will go down on the Cormorant to the mouth of the straits to... The Dominion telegraph manager is now exploring a route for a telegraph from Vancouver to the mouth of the Straits of Fuca, to be operated in connection with the lighthouse service... [Author emphasis added]*

Smith's office was in the same suite as the Prime Minister's office in Centre Block on Parliament Hill, and he was in daily contact with the entire ministry cabinet.<sup>18</sup> Not only was Smith responsible for the secrecy of telegraph communications, he was in charge of Canada's maritime law enforcement and defense. In modern terms, he was second in command of Canada's Coast Guard, which, by 1888, was operating the first major Canadian warship named *HMS Charybdis*.<sup>20</sup> The following was in the *Evening Star*, 4 September 1888:

*The Coast Defenses of Canada*

*CHIGAGO, Sept. 4 - A special from Ottawa, Ont., says: One of the objects of the visit of Deputy Minister of Marine William Smith to the Pacific coast is to expedite the strengthening of the coast defenses of that province. It appears that the imperial government, in conjunction with that of Canada... Her majesty's ship Caroline, now in Pacific water, has been ordered to San Juan, having on board Mr. Waton, hydrographer of the Royal navy... and the deputy minister of marine, will proceed to San Juan for a similar purpose...*

With Scotland Yard in a position to better control sensitive correspondences between them and Canadian law enforcement, especially with A P Sherwood and the Dominion Police Force, is there any evidence that Scotland Yard wired the Commissioner about Ripper suspect Francis Tumblety? We return to the Canadian Deputy Minister of Marine in 1888, William Smith, a man not only privy to private cable communications in Ottawa, he was in the same professional and social circles as Sherwood. The following is a private letter sent by him from Ottawa to a friend and former colleague in St John:

*My dear Barber... Do you recollect Dr Tumblety who came to St. John about 1860 and who used to ride on a beautiful white horse with a long tail, and a couple of grey hounds following after him? Do you recollect how he used to canter along like a circus man? And do you recollect that it was asserted that he killed old Portmore, the Carpenter who built the extension to my house and fleeced me to a large extent? Do you recollect how he suddenly left St John, circus horse, hounds and all, and afterwards turned up at different places in the States and Canada? He was considered by Dr Bayard and others an adventurer and Quack Doctor. He is the man who was arrested in London three weeks ago as the Whitechapel murderer. He had been living in Birmingham and used to come up to London on Saturday nights. The police have always had their eyes on him every place he went and finally the Birmingham Police telegraphed to the London Police that he had left for London, and on his arrival he was nabbed accordingly. He must now be 58 or 60 years of age as he left St. John about 1860. He was a tall handsome man and a beautiful rider. When I was in Eastport in 1860 detained by a storm, I met him there and spent part of the day with him. He was very agreeable and intelligent. I do not think he could be the Whitechapel fiend. He now spells his name Twombly. I believe his original name was Mike Sullivan.*

Some have argued Smith did not receive this information on Tumblety from Scotland Yard but merely read the many newspaper articles transmitted across the wire. Of particular interest is the following *New York World* article dated just before Smith's private letter to Barber:

18 Appleton, T E, *History of the Canadian Coast Guard and Marine Services*, Canadian Coast Guard, Government of Canada./ Department of Marine and Fisheries. [www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/eng/CCG/USQUE\\_Marine\\_Fisheries](http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/eng/CCG/USQUE_Marine_Fisheries).

19 Appleton, T E, *History of the Canadian Coast Guard and Marine Services*, Canadian Coast Guard, Government of Canada./ USQUE Naval Service. [www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/eng/CCG/USQUE\\_Naval\\_Service](http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/eng/CCG/USQUE_Naval_Service).

20 Jones, G, University of Toronto, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Volume XII (1890-1900)*. Tupper, Sir Charles, Hibbert, [www.biographi.ca/en/bio/tupper\\_charles\\_hibbert\\_15E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/tupper_charles_hibbert_15E.html).

THEY KNEW Dr TWOMBLETY.

HE WAS AN "ELECTRIC" DOCTOR AT ST. JOHN, N.B., BUT FLED SUDDENLY

*Dr Twomblety, the eccentric character under arrest in London in connection with the Whitechapel crimes, appeared in St. John, N.B. (New Brunswick) in 1860 and left there a fugitive from justice. He located in Boston, where he is well known as a mysterious person of questionable reputation. He has made money, but his curious method of spending it first brought him under the surveillance of the London police.*

*The mysterious Dr Twomblety, the American arrested in London, Nov. 16, suspected of having had some connection with the Whitechapel murders, an account of whose singular actions appeared in yesterday's World, seems to have figured extensively in Boston, where he is very well known. The same veil of mystery enveloped his life in that city as everywhere else.*

*The first appearance of Twomblety was in 1860 and 1861, when he cut a great figure at St. John, N.B. He claimed to be an electric physician of international reputation. He put up at the leading hotel of the city, and by his pretentious airs convinced the people that he was all he represented himself to be. He adopted the same system of personal advertisement he has followed up ever since, only in those early days he was given to extremes in dress. He would dash through the streets mounted on a superb white horse, followed by a troop of thoroughbred greyhounds, and arrayed in the most gorgeous style. Practice poured into him, he charged whatever fee he pleased and made money rapidly.*

*Presently it began to be whispered about that the "doctor" was a pretentious humbug and vulgar charlatan. The more respectable portion of the community dropped him. Just at this time one of his patients died, and under very peculiar circumstances. The man's name was Portmore, and as he was well known and had many friends, his death created a sensation. A request was made by the family for an autopsy, and when it was held it was found that Portmore's death was entirely due to the "doctor's" atrocious treatment. So gross was the malpractice that the case was at once given to the Coroner, and a jury was empanelled to more fully investigate.*

*There is a great deal of red tape about Coroners' juries in that part of the country, and by the time the jury had thoroughly sifted all the evidence and proved that the "doctor" was guilty of manslaughter, he had fled to Boston. For some unknown reason he was never pursued, and he was soon as conspicuous in Boston as he had been in St. John. There was the same white horse, the same collection of dogs, the same gorgeous dressing.*

*His St. John experience made him careful about the general practice of medicine, and he appeared in Boston as the inventor of a sure cure for pimples. He devoted his time entirely to ladies and did a rushing business. His trade increased to such an extent that he opened a branch office in this city, and afterwards he worked Jersey City and Pittsburgh and many western cities, going as far as San Francisco.*

*He also made himself conspicuous in Canada, and his big form, set off by striking attire, is as familiar to Toronto and Montreal as it is to New York. In Canada he was very fond of exhibiting to newly made acquaintances a medal which purported to be the gift of his admirers when he left Canada to begin what he termed his "crusade against the pimples which disfigured the faces of American women." In his wanderings he did not forget the fashionable watering places, and at even so exclusive and aristocratic a spot as White Sulphur Springs he paraded himself, with all his offensive vulgarity of attire, to the great horror of the staid old Virginia aristocracy.*

*By some it is said that Twomblety is not the man's real name at all, but that he was known as Sullivan and lived in Nova Scotia up to 1864. There is evidently either a confusion of names or dates about this statement as there is conclusive proof that the "doctor" was known as Twomblety in St. John two years before 1862, and as Twomblety he was quite well known in New York and Boston in 1864 and for many years afterwards. There appears to be no doubt that Twomblety in his myriad of movings did at one time live in Nova Scotia, where it is said he behaved in such a scandalous manner as to bring himself into great odium...*

*A few years ago the pimple banishing enterprise was moved to London, where the doctor for a time is said to have made money. It was his queer method of spending his money that attracted the Scotland Yard detectives to him, and after a slight investigation he was arrested, the idea being that if he were not the Whitechapel fiend, he is a dangerous character, and is not entitled to his liberty.[Author emphasis added]*

In all probability, Smith read this particular newspaper article on Francis Tumblety before he sent his private letter, especially since local Ottawa newspapers paid for the *New York World's* news cable service. The *New York World* and the *Sun* were the only major news gathering organizations promoting Tumblety's name as 'Twomblety', and the *World's* article contained much of what Smith wrote about, such as Tumblety's history in St John, and it even mentions the name of 'Sullivan'.

Smith's comments about Tumblety travelling on a train from Birmingham to London on Saturday under the watchful eye of Scotland Yard, then being arrested upon his arrival closely match an *Associated Press* article published in the *Ottawa Free Press* on 19 November 1888. Curiously, the article does not mention the name of the suspect. Smith either read the story then connected the Birmingham suspect with Tumblety, or he received the information from a Scotland Yard source, just as the London correspondent of the *Associated Press* did.

Assuming we accept much of what William Smith passed onto Barber in the letter came from him reading the paper, how could this be evidence that Scotland Yard contacted Ottawa about Ripper suspect Francis Tumblety? First, Smith had the perfect opportunity to have known about Scotland Yard wiring the Ottawa government. Sherwood and his boss, the Minister of Justice John Sparrow David Thompson, not only walked the same halls as Deputy Minister Smith, they also sat in many of the same ministry and advisory meetings. Smith had the opportunity and governmental authority to hear about Scotland Yard's request. According to Stewart Evans, the Smith letter to Barber was postmarked from Ottawa, which demonstrates Smith was working at Parliament Hill in late November 1888.

Interestingly, Minister of Justice John Sparrow David Thompson and Smith's boss, Minister of Marine and Fisheries Charles H Tupper, were very close. Tupper joined Thompson's private law firm in 1881.<sup>20</sup> Both being members of the ministry cabinet, their job being executive council, which meant giving advice to the Prime Minister. At the time of the Whitechapel murders in the fall and early winter of 1888, Thompson was working closely with Tupper, spearheading the Fisheries Negotiations between the British government, Canada, and the United States:

*Thompson's performance in 1887-88 at Washington during the fisheries negotiations between Canada and the United States made him more indispensable. Tupper was the main Canadian delegate, and technically Thompson was only a legal adviser; but Tupper was not a lawyer, just a knowledgeable, noisy politician, and he needed someone like Thompson who knew the legal side. Thompson's experience advising the Americans at the Halifax arbitration of 1877 made him especially valuable. Joseph Chamberlain, the senior plenipotentiary for the British-Canadian side, was impressed, so much so that although Thompson was the youngest member of cabinet, he was awarded a KCMG in 1888 with the assent of two grateful governments. The treaty of 1888, so laboriously put together, was rejected by the American Senate. Both governments then fell back upon a usefully arranged modus vivendi...<sup>21</sup>*

Second, Sherwood and Smith were also most likely in the same 'Ottawan' social circles, and may have discussed this intriguing news outside of any business conversations. Williams states:

*They [Commissioner Sherwood and the Pinkertons] called upon each other for help in locating wanted persons, asked each other for personal favours, and often connected with visits by mutual friends to New York, Chicago, or Ottawa. Once Sherwood asked Robert Pinkerton to lay out the red carpet for a deputy minister and show him the sights of the metropolis, which Pinkerton gladly did...Occasionally, Sherwood would personally go to New York to interview Pinkerton or his operatives.<sup>23</sup>*

This suggests that Sherwood considered deputy ministers from his country as social superiors, or at least social equals, and would have been quite willing to socialize.

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21 Jones, G, Univ. of Toronto, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Volume XII (1890-1900)*. Thompson, Sir John Sparrow, David, [www.biographi.ca/en/bio/thompson\\_john\\_sparrow\\_david\\_12E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/thompson_john_sparrow_david_12E.html).

Of all the deputy ministers, Smith's work often took him out of the office, and he did indeed visit New York in the late 1880s. The following was in the *Sacramento Daily Record-Union*, 8 November 1887:

*Arrival of One of British Fishery Commissioners.*

*NEW YORK. November 7th. - The Cunard steamer Etruria, on which Chamberlain, Member of Parliament, was a passenger, arrived this morning. The revenue cutter Manhattan took the illustrious visitor from the Etruria and landed him at the barge office, where he was received by William Lane Booker, British Consul-General, and Hon. William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine to Canada...*

Another of Deputy Minister's New York trips was recorded in the *New York Tribune*, on 15 May 1884:

*PROMINENT ARRIVALS. St Denis Hotel - William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, of Canada.*

Third, Sherwood had a reason to speak with Smith about Francis Tumblety. According to Williams, Sherwood had a subscription to the *New York World*, and would likely have known of Tumblety's legal problems in St John. If Scotland Yard's request was for information on Tumblety, Sherwood would have been interested in what Smith had to say, since Smith worked in St John at the time the papers reported Tumblety's troubles there. Smith certainly did recall Tumblety in St John.

Deputy Minister Smith had the opportunity and even the legal authority to be apprised of any private cable communications between Scotland Yard and Ottawa about Ripper suspect Francis Tumblety, and there was even a reason for him to be approached... but is there evidence? The answer is yes; something revealed in his letter to Barber. Regarding Tumblety's initial arrest, Smith claimed:

*He is the man who was arrested in London three weeks ago as the Whitechapel murderer. [Author emphasis added]*

Since the letter is dated 1 December 1888, this would put the initial arrest on or about 7 November, which is exactly when the November and December London Criminal Court Calendars stated Tumblety was initially taken into custody. The reports are clear; Tumblety was first arrested on suspicion, and only later was he held on gross indecency; his arrest on suspicion, therefore, was either on that day or earlier. A search through all of the available major daily newspaper articles in North America reveals a significant find. No-one in the investigative newspaper reporting business knew the date when Francis Tumblety was initially arrested on suspicion. Note the specific date for this event given in the 27 November 1888 *New York World* article which William Smith likely read:

*The mysterious Dr Twombly, the American arrested in London, Nov. 16, suspected of having had some connection with the Whitechapel murder... [Author emphasis added]*

This date refers to the court assigned warrant arrest on 16 November 1888, the day after the *New York World* London correspondent, Tracy Grieves, sent the original telegraph informing the world of a Dr Kumblety from New York was arrested on suspicion. The court issued warrant for Tumblety's arrest was dated 14 November 1888, and Tumblety posted bail on 16 November. Grieves did not know Tumblety was 'placed into custody' on 7 November 1888.

The same ignorance of the date of Tumblety's initial arrest is seen with all of the daily newspaper organizations. Note the report from the *New York Times*:

*New York Times, 19 November 1888*

#### THE SAME TUMBLETY

*"His Arrest in London not His First Experience."*

*The Dr Tumblety who was arrested in London a few days ago on suspicion of complicity in the Whitechapel murders, and who when proved innocent of that charge was held for trial in the Central Criminal Court under the special law covering the offenses disclosed in the late "Modern Babylon" scandal, will be remembered by any number of Brooklynites and New-Yorkers as Dr Blackburn, the Indian herb doctor... [Author emphasis added]*

Most daily newspapers did not even attempt to place a date on the original arrest on suspicion, and merely state he was arrested first on suspicion then re-arrested on the gross indecency and indecent assault charge,

*Evening Star (Washington, DC), 19 November 1888*

*Arrested on Suspicion.*

*Dr FRANCIS TUMBLETY THOUGHT TO BE CONCERNED IN THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.*

*Dr Francis Tumblety, who, according to a cable dispatch, was arrested in London on suspicion of being concerned in the Whitechapel murders and held on another charge for trial under the special law passed after the "Modern Babylon" exposures, is known in nearly every large city in this country. He has lived in Boston, New York, San Francisco, and in this city at different times during the last twenty-five years. During the war he was arrested here, either in mistake for Dr Blackburn or on the charge of being his accomplice.*

Not only does Smith write a different, earlier date, the date matches the court calendar, while the papers got it wrong. If Smith received all of his information from this article, why did he not state the initial arrest as reported in the story - 16 November?

There was one report which stated Tumblety was initially arrested on suspicion around the first week of November or earlier, but this actually reinforces the claim that this news of came directly from Scotland Yard. Note the *Brooklyn Citizen* article mentioned earlier:

*Brooklyn Citizen, 23 November 1888*

*"Is He The Ripper?"*

*A Brooklynite Charged With the Whitechapel Murders Superintendent Campbell Asked by the London Police to Hunt Up the Record of Francis Tumblety – Captain Eason Supplies the Information and It Is Interesting*

*Police Superintendent Campbell received a cable dispatch yesterday from Mr. Anderson, the deputy chief of the London Police, asking him to make some inquiries about Francis Tumblety, who is under arrest in England on the charge of indecent assault. Tumblety is referred to in the dispatch in the following manner: "He says he is known to you, Chief, as Brooklyn's Beauty."*

*Tumblety was arrested in London some weeks ago as the supposed Whitechapel murderer. Since his incarceration in prison he has boasted of how he had succeeded in baffling the police. He also claimed that he was a resident of Brooklyn, and this was what caused the Deputy Chief of Police to communicate with Superintendent Campbell. The superintendent gave the dispatch immediate attention, and through Captain Eason, of the Second Precinct, has learned all about Tumblety. He came to this city in 1863 from Sherbrook, Canada, where he said he had been a practicing physician. He opened a store on the southeast corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and sold herb preparations. He did a tremendous business and deposited in the Brooklyn Savings Bank at least \$100 a day. He was a very eccentric character, six feet high, dark complexion, large and long flowing mustache, and well built.*

Much of the news in this report came from Assistant Commissioner Anderson's private cable, and since all other newspaper organizations either omitted the approximate date of Tumblety's initial arrest or incorrectly reported at the time of his arrest from the warrant on 16 November, the logical conclusion is that Anderson reported the approximate date of the arrest on suspicion in his cable.

Did Smith see this newspaper article and equate the relatively vague 'some weeks ago' to the precise statement of 'three weeks ago' in his letter to Barber, even though the *New York World* article stated a specific 16 November date? Smith was not in Brooklyn, so he would have received this report over the wire from the Associated Press. The story did indeed get transmitted by the Associated Press across the continent, but it occurred later. The following is the same article in the Associated Press sections of the *Wahpeton Times* (North Dakota, George P Garred, Publisher), dated 6 December 1888, and *New Ulm Weekly Review* (Minnesota, Brandt & Weddendorf, Publishers), dated 5 December 1888:

*Jack, the Ripper, Ubiquitous.*

*Police Superintendent Campbell of Brooklyn received a cable dispatch from Mr. Anderson, the deputy chief of the London police, asking him to make some inquiries about Francis Tumblety, who is under arrest in England on the charge of indecent assault. Tumblety is referred to in the dispatch in the*

following manner: "He says he is known to you, chief, as Brooklyn's beauty." Tumblety was arrested in London some weeks ago as the supposed Whitechapel murderer...

As evidenced by the consistent dates of the two identical articles, published in independent newspapers, the Associated Press transmitted the story across the repeater stations to local newspapers AFTER 1 December 1888; the date of Smith's letter to Barber. In view of this, William Smith did not see the Associated Press story when he wrote his letter.

There is another anomaly in the Smith letter. Note the following sentence:

*I believe his original name was **Mike Sullivan**.* [Author emphasis added]

A search in all available newspaper articles reporting on Tumblety discussing this particular alias, from his battle with the chemical bank in early 1861 where the alias originated, to the date of Smith's letter on 1 December 1888, never is the first name of 'Mike' reported... with the exception of one out of Albany, New York:

**Albany Evening Journal, 28th November 1888**

#### A PRECIOUS VILLAIN.

##### An Old Albanian Arrested as the Whitechapel Murderer

*Dr Francis Tumblety has been arrested in London, charged with the Whitechapel murders. Tumblety is an odd character, if there ever was one. His original name was **Mike Sullivan**. He has had a number of other names. He is an Irishman, as his name indicates, and must be 50 years old at the present time.*

#### THE ZENITH OF HIS CAREER

*The period of his most eccentric and successful career was from 1856 to 1866, when he swindled scores of poor people and broke the hearts of unsuspecting girls in the United States and Canada. **Sullivan got his name Tumblety from a doctor in Rochester in whose service he was and whom it is believed he murdered. He flitted from Rochester to Buffalo, to Montreal, to St John's and other places, finally winding up in Albany in September of 1863.***

#### MONTREAL HAD ENOUGH OF HIM

*While he was here he was closely watched by **Elisha Mack**, then an Albany detective and still a resident of this city, who received this letter from the Montreal police—*

*"MONTREAL, Sept. 25th 1863—Dear Mr Mack: About four years ago Dr F. Tumblety was in this city and he had an office here. He professed to be an Indian herb doctor. He was looked upon by all the medical men of the city as a quack. Notwithstanding all this, he had an immense crowd of people going to him for advice and he made money here. He was arrested for abortion and went to jail. Then he employed a good lawyer who finally got him discharged. When he was here he cut a great swell. He drove two horses and a peculiar kind of buggy, and had a large Newfoundland dog following him to attract attention, which he succeeded in doing. He left here for New Brunswick and I never heard of him until about six months ago I had seen his name mentioned in a newspaper as a veterinary surgeon in some cavalry regiment of the Union army. - Eugene Flynn, Sub-Chief of Police."*

#### HIS NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

*Tumblety's occupation, as shown by the letter, was that of an Indian herb doctor, and he worked on the herb idea with a cheek which paralyzed the people of both New York and Brooklyn, where a large part of his campaigning was done.*

*In 1861 he arrived in New York from Ireland, deposited \$3700 in the Chemical bank, got drunk, signed checks and then tried to get the money back from the bank on the ground of forgery. He avoided a counter-suit neatly, but left New York for richer fields in more unsuspecting hamlets.*

*The National Police Gazette of April 13, 1861, thus describes the man who is supposed to be the author of the horrible crimes in London: "He stands 5 feet 11 inches, with jet black hair, brow broad, flat and low. The eyebrows are thick, and heavy, partly concealing a pair of catish, cunning grey eyes, the lips, so much of them as are seen, are of the thick, voluptuous order, the moustache is of the Imperial, Baby Furniss character, long and fanciful, with a twisting twirl at the ends."*

## IN ALBANY AND BROOKLYN

*When Tumblety was in Albany he started his establishment for herb cures in the Delavan House [ a temperance hotel which eventually lost money, so the manager used a loophole in the lease to introduce liquor]. He had the big Newfoundland dog still and he drove about with two piebald ponies. His career in Albany was not as satisfactory as he could wish and he soon packed off to Brooklyn, where he cut a great swell, and was known everywhere both in that city and on Manhattan island as the “Nankeen swell.” There were very few young ladies in that vicinity who had not felt palpitations in their hearts at the sight of this audacious lady-killer. His Newfoundland dog ran against them in the street while the irresistible drove about with his valet and hostler at his side. The fun of the whole show was that Tumblety came out with a new coat and “nankeens” every day, while the valet wore the clothes of the day before and the hostler those of the day before that. That was the end of the gradation... [Author emphasis added]*

At least two other daily newspapers in the state of New York picked up the Albany story two days later, *The Syracuse Evening Herald* and *The Buffalo Courier*. Since the ‘Sullivan’ incident was published during his battle with the Chemical Bank court battle in 1861 after being in St John (where Smith was), and the incident had nothing to do with that city, Smith merely recalling the first name from the old days is doubtful. A more probable scenario is he received the ‘Mike Sullivan’ fact in November 1888 thanks to Albany detective Elisha Mack. If Smith knew this, the chances are that Inspector Andrews knew it, especially since it reported a possible murder by Tumblety. It also reported Tumblety having a history in Albany, New York. Andrews taking a trip to Albany, and possibly asking the local newspaper reporter how they received this information, makes sense.

An appropriate follow up question would be this: if Assistant Commissioner Anderson considered Francis Tumblety such a hot suspect just after the Kelly murder, then why did he never mention him later on in life, and was even convinced of a different suspect being Jack the Ripper? When the post-Kelly murders occurred - murders Scotland Yard was generally convinced were by the Ripper - Francis Tumblety was safely in the United States, giving him an iron-clad alibi. Of course, today these murders are generally accepted as not being Ripper victims. Note the following article:

*Olean Democrat (New York), 8 August 1889,*

*From an article by E.H.Eaton entitled “Oleanders in New York.”*

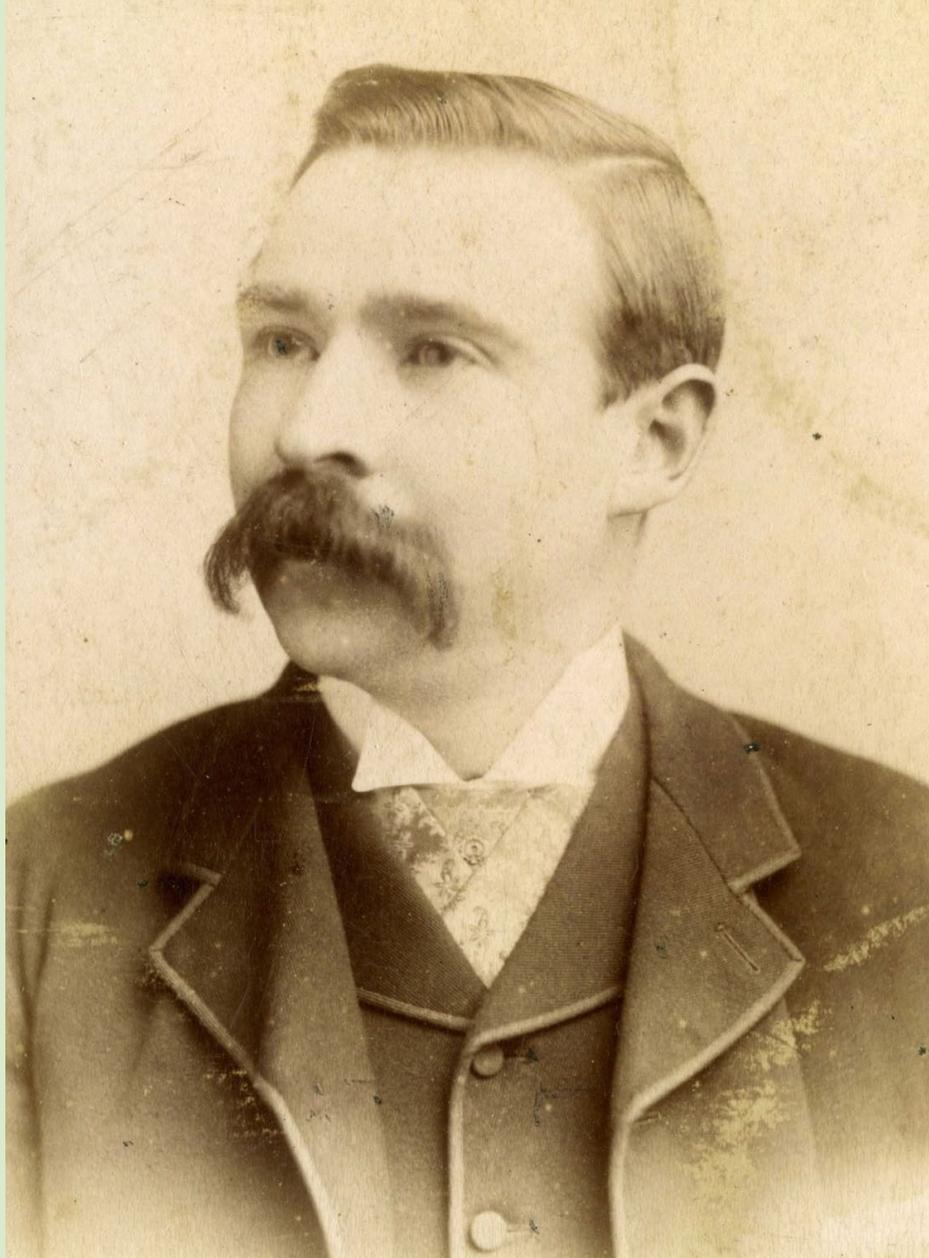
*I enjoyed a peculiar adventure the other morning. I had just finished my night’s work, and was riding across the big bridge. I had barely secured a seat in the bridge car when a peculiar looking man entered. He was over six feet in height, his face was square and red, and his gigantic, wiry, black mustache was of such huge proportions and singular cut that it would have attracted attention anywhere. It attracted my attention at any rate and as its owner sat down beside me I immediately decided in my mind that he was Dr Tumblety... We parted at the Brooklyn end of the bridge. **Shortly thereafter the last Whitechapel murder occurred in London, and as Tumblety was without doubt in Brooklyn at the time, he is evidently unjustly suspected of being “Jack the Ripper.”** [Author emphasis added]*

Anderson privately telegraphed two US chiefs of police in November 1888, requesting any and all information on American Francis Tumblety, a man they just arrested on suspicion, suggesting he was considered a significant suspect in the Whitechapel murder case. It logically follows he expanded the investigation to include North America in a quest to gain more information on this suspect; a common Scotland Yard practice in the late nineteenth century. If he did spearhead such a task, we should have evidence he contacted other US authorities in cities Tumblety had a history in, and the evidence indicates this. New York City’s chief of police was in private contact with Scotland Yard prior to Tumblety’s arrival, Scotland Yard detectives were waiting for Tumblety at the ship, then following him, and there are newspaper reports of British authorities conducting the same investigation in Cincinnati. It was also common practice for Scotland Yard to involve the Pinkerton Detective Agency in investigative matters of international criminals, and we see evidence they were in communication with each other about Tumblety. Scotland Yard Inspector Andrews came to Canada in December 1888, and one of the two reported reasons for his visit was to collect information on Tumblety. Newspaper reports have him coming to the United States at the US/Canadian border in two locations; Niagara Falls at the beginning of his trip and New York at the end. Andrews stated to the effect that they did not need the assistance of American detective agencies, since they had Scotland

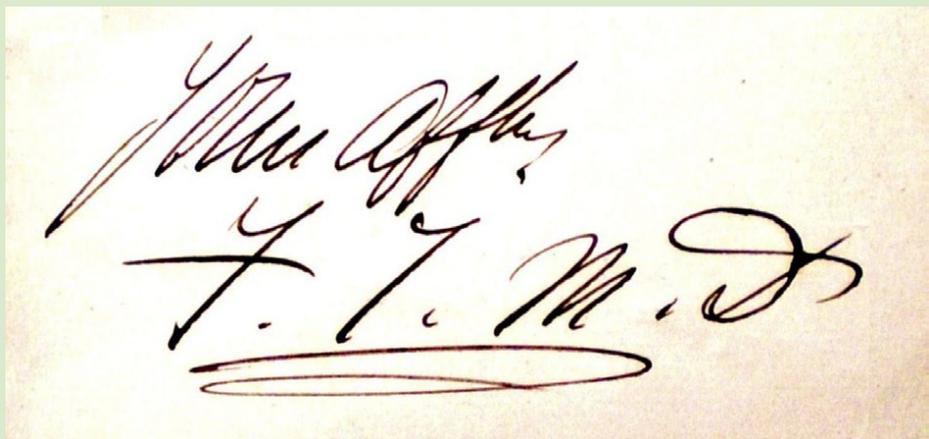
Yard detectives in America to accomplish this very task. In Canada, we also see evidence of Anderson's investigation on Tumblety. Inspector Andrews had a personal meeting with the Montreal chief of police about the doctor; mirroring Anderson's cable requests in the US. There is also evidence Scotland Yard contacted the Ottawa government - as expected - and in communication with their usual point of contact; the Commissioner of the Dominion Police Force, Arthur Percy Sherwood. Sherwood likely discussed the investigation with the Deputy Minister of Marine, William Smith, not only because they walked the same halls on Parliament Hill and were in the same professional and social circles, but also because Sherwood would have wanted to speak with him. Smith had firsthand knowledge of Tumblety's manslaughter charge in St John. The most convincing evidence that Smith was privy to the private correspondence was the letter he sent to his friend in St John on 1 December 1888. He passed on information that no one other than English authorities knew, when Tumblety was initially arrested; on or just prior to 7 November 1888. The newspapers assumed his initial arrest was his second arrest on a warrant on 16 November 1888. This pattern of evidence points to one conclusion; Assistant Commissioner Anderson invested Scotland Yard resources in November and December 1888 for a clandestine investigation on Ripper suspect Francis Tumblety.

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Francis Tumblety. Courtesy Neil Storey



MICHAEL HAWLEY holds a Master's degree in science (invertebrate paleontology) and secondary science education at State University of New York, College of Buffalo, and has published research on fossil faunal distribution, microstratigraphy, and rock correlation, and is the author of *The Ripper's Hellbroth* (August 2013) and *Jack's Lantern* (June 2014). He has been involved in genealogical research since 1992, which ultimately led to his interest in Ripperology research. He has just retired as commander and naval aviator in the US Navy, and is currently enjoying a career as a secondary earth science and chemistry teacher. He resides with his wife and six children in Greater Buffalo, New York.