ANECDOTES OF PINKERTON

Life and Exploits of the Famous Veteran Detective.

A MAN OF GREAT STRENGTH AND COURAGE

Faced a Desperate Mob—A Brush with "Long John"—Attempts Upon His Life—Skill in the Capture of Express and Bank Robbers.

BY CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

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Allan Pinkerton, friend and defender of Abraham Lincoln, easily the greatest detective America has yet seen, was born August 25, 1819, in Glasgow. His father, William Pinkerton, was a police sergeant in that city, and died in the discharge of his duty of injuries inflicted by a prisoner. Until the age of 33, Allan Pinkerton followed the trade of a cooper, which he learned in Scotland and subsequently practiced in Canada and the United States.

Pinkerton's search for a location and opening took him to Chicago and then on to Dundee, Kane county, Ill., thirty-eight miles from Chicago. There he lived for nine years, the coopering business growing under his energetic management, so that in 1850 he had twenty-five men working under him and was counted one of the most prosperous men in Kane county.

In those days of state banks and wild cat money the country was full of counterfeiters, and the store keepers in Dundee were frequently swindled. One day a saddler named Eaton Walker, who had just been victimized by some false bills, called Allan Pinkerton's attention to a suspicious looking individual, whom he believed to be one of the counterfeiting gang. This at once aroused the hardy young cooper, who in characterisite fashion proceeded to make the wrongs of the community his own. Disguising himself as a laboring man, he followed the stranger without arousing his suspicion, and finally traced him to an island in Fox river, which ever afterward bore the name of Bogus island. This was found to be the headquarters of the gang, and all were captured, with their entire outfit, as a result of the amateur detective's discovery.

The fame of this exploit, together with his success in capturing horse thieves on various occasions, gave Allan Pinkerton a wide local reputation, and he was made

ALLAN PINKERTON.

deputy sheriff of Kane county, in which capacity he soon became the terror of cattle thieves, horse thieves, counterfeiters and mail robbers all over the state.

The man was a born detective, with such rare genius for the craft and such an extraordinary personality that there was no keeping him in obscurity, and being much spoken of in Chicago he was soon tendered the position of deputy sheriff of Cook county. This position he kept only a short time for the officers of the Illinois Central and Rock Island railroads, having suffered much from train robbers, urged him to establish a detective agency, which he did.

Allan Pinkerton was a man of great physical strength. He stood nearly 6 feet, and weighed 200 pounds, with no waste flesh on his solid frame. He was a formidable antagonist in a rough-and-tumble fight. Not that he was fond of fighting, or quarrelsome by disposition. On the contrary, he was mild in manner and not easily aroused; but when pushed to the limit, as he was more than once in his adventurous career, he could and would fight like a lion and was afraid of no man.

BOLDLY FACING A DESPERATE MOB.

At the time of the great lager beer riots, back in the 50's, Allan Pinkerton, then deputy sheriff of Cook county, found himself on one occasion in the midst of an angry mob, who were threatening to set fire to the city. Being in citizen's dress, the detective had not been recognized by the crowd, but, realizing the danger of the situation and careless of his own safety, he walked up to the leader of the rioters, a powerful workman, and in the name of the law ordered him to desist. The leader's only answer was an oath and an attempted blow, but before his fist could strike Pinkerton had caught him around the neck in an iron grasp. Then, by the adroit use of the hip-lock throw, learned in wrestling practice, he hurled the fellow ten feet through the air, landing him stunned on the ground. Taking advantage of the astonishment of the others, he started off toward the jail, dragging the heavy body, unmindful of the rabble who pushed after him with oaths and blows. Occasionally he would stop to sweep them back, Samson-like, with a drive of his heavy arm, and then proceed. Thus, with much noise and struggling, this curious procession moved slowly to the jail, and as they approached the jailer stood at the open door ready to lock it against the mob as soon as Pinkerton and his prisoner were inside, but the latter, perfectly cool at this trying moment, told him to leave the door open. In a moment the crowd in their fury had swept inside the jail, forty or fifty in all, and did not realize the trap that had been set for them until the iron door closed behind and they were prisoners. Mr. Pinkerton was delighted with the success of his ruse and thought the few bruises he had received cheap payment for such rare sport.

A BRUSH WITH "LONG JOHN" WENTWORTH.

On another occasion, several years before the war, his immense strength was shown in an encounter with John Wentworth, at that time the editor of the Chicago Democrat and familiarly known as "Long John." Wentworth was a giant in stature, standing six feet, seven inches and weighing 300 pounds. Every one regarded him as the strongest man in Illinois, and he did not hesitate in the columns of his paper to insult his enemies as he pleased, knowing well that none would dare to hold him personally responsible. He had been writing bitter articles about Allan Pinkerton for some time, and one day the latter meeting him on the street said pleasantly: "Good morning, Mr. Wentworth; the next abusive article that appears in your paper regarding me will cost you a thrashing."

"Who will do it?" asked the giant editor.

"I will," answered the detective.

Mr. Wentworth thought this a great joke, and having related the incident to a number of his friends, published in the next issue of the Democrat an attack more bitter than any that had previously appeared. The same day Mr. Pinkerton met him in front of one of the large hotels, thrashed him within an inch of his life in the presence of a wondering crowd, and then carried him into the nearest drug store and sent for a doctor. Years afterward the two men became firm friends.

ATTEMPTS TO TAKE PINKERTON'S LIFE.

"When my time has come to die," he used to say, "I will die; until then, these fellows waste their time shooting at me." One night in 1857 as he was passing along the street he noticed a man crouching in a doorway, but thought nothing of it, as there was a downpour of rain. He had taken but a few steps when he heard two pistol shots just behind him, and felt that he had been wounded. It happened that he was walking with his right arm behind his back, a habit of his. His assailant fired from so short a distance that the burning powder set Mr. Pinkerton's coat on fire, and he must have been killed but that both balls were received in the protecting arm. Wounded as he was, he captured his enemy and held him with his left hand until assistance came. The assailant was sent to prison. He had planned the detective's death because the latter had been instrumental in sending his father and brother to the penitentiary for counterfeiting.

Once at Rockford, Ill., a criminal named Blinn, whom he was taking to the jail, suddenly struck him on the head with a pair of iron knuckles, knocked him down and started to escape. Mr. Pinkerton, although dazed by the blow, recovered himself and hurried in pursuit, firing as he ran. Blinn turned upon him and fired at close range, the bullet whizzing by the detective's head. Then Pinkerton, taking a more deadly aim—he was a fine shot with the revolver—fired again and Blinn fell dead.

In 1868 the Reno and Anderson gangs of train robbers were captured. Allan Pinkerton was returning one day by boat from Windsor, Can., to Detroit, when just as the boat was coming into the landing he found himself among four or five thugs, one of whom jostled him, while another placed a revolver against his ear and told him to throw up his hands. He did throw up his hands, but in a different way from that which his assailant expected. His right hand closed like a flash round the hammer of the revolver, so that no shot could be fired, while a powerful blow from the left stretched the fellow flat on the deck. The man turned out to be "Dick" Barry, an old-time burglar and counterfeiter and a pal of the Reno gang. He subsequently turned state's evidence and confessed that the attempt on Allan Pinkerton's life was the result of a conspiracy, in which not only a number of criminals were involved, but an urworthy fellow detective named "Sam" Felker, who had been bought over by them.

CAPTURE OF EXPRESS AND BANK ROBBERS.

It was in the capture of express thieves and bank robbers that Pinkerton achieved his most remarkable successes. Beginning with the Maroney robbery in 1858, where, after months of persistent shadowing, he recovered nearly $40,000 for the Adams Express company, he conducted the work in scores of similar cases and was usually successful. He captured the notorious Carbondale bank robbers, recovering $35,000. Then came the great robbery of the Adams Express company on the New York & New Haven railroad, January 6, 1866, when a gang of six thieves burst open the safe and secured nearly $700,000. Allan Pinkerton secured the conviction of the guilty men and got back all but a very small portion of the money. The following year he succeeded in breaking up the formidable Reno and Anderson gang, who had for years been the terror of the west, plundering trains, robbing stores and blowing open safes with apparent impunity. So greatly was public indignation aroused against these desperadoes that after their arrest they were taken from the jail in New Albany, Ind., by 100 masked men and hanged.

Perhaps the greatest feat of Allan Pinkerton's career, certainly the one that will live longest in history, was his safely conducting Abraham Lincoln through Baltimore to Washington when the president was to be inaugurated in 1861. It had been discovered that there was a plot to assassinate Lincoln as he passed through Baltimore, and Allan Pinkerton was charged with the duty of guarding him safely from his enemies.

RARELY WORE A DISGUISE.

Although in his time Allan Pinkerton was regarded as one of the most skillful "shadows," he rarely resorted to disguises. In one instance, though, he went to the length of shaving off his heavy black beard. This was when he was investigating a series of hotel robberies, and he succeeded in making up as a rough workman so successfully that he actually stood by and saw the robbers dig up a quantity of diamonds and jewelry buried on the lake front.

As an illustration of Allan Pinkerton's fertility in expedients may be mentioned the case of a South Carolina negro murderer named Johnson, whose guilt was strongly suspected, but could not be proved. One morning when Johnson went to his work in a field he was to plow he found the ground spattered with blood. As he moved along the furrows he came now and then upon little pools of blood, and when he went back to the stable he was startled to find the bloody imprint of a human foot on the barn floor. This continued the next day, when he found every hoe, spade, rake, ax and other farm implement that he picked up spattered with blood. Whichever way he went he found blood, whatever he touched had blood on it, and that night the poor wretch, wrought up to a frenzy of terror through his superstitious fears, and believing that the spirit of his victim was haunting him, cut his throat from ear to ear. It is needless to state that Allan Pinkerton was responsible for the blood stains.

Though so pitiless a hunter of criminals, Mr. Pinkerton was the first to aid the men whom he brought to prison to lead decent, honest lives when their sentences had expired. He pitied criminals, never despised them. Dozens of burglars and thieves, like William Forrester and Joseph Parish, could tell of his generous efforts for their reform. "Here is $50 for you," he would say; "try to make a new start and when this money is gone, come to me for more." He would spend hours talking to men whose lives had been bad, showing them how they might do better, and never refused material assistance.

NEVER TOUCHED A CARD OR BET.

In his whole life Allan Pinkerton never touched cards, never made a bet, or indulged in any form of gambling. He was fond of driving and horseback riding, and in his later years took much pleasure and spent much of his spare time in literary work. In all he produced seventeen books of his thrilling experiences as a detective, the first one being the story of his pursuit and capture of the express robber, Nathan Maroney. This case had attained almost national importance, and the book had such a tremendous sale that he was encouraged and urged to write the others. Although he did not go to the theater very frequently, he enjoyed seeing a play now and then, but did not care much for tragedy or heavy pieces, what pleased him most being screaming farces, which he enjoyed as keenly as any one of the gods in the gallery. He was also passionately fond of music and of flowers.

PINKERTON A THRIFTY MAN.

In everything Mr. Pinkerton had rare foresight. A few years before he died he had his large farm, containing 360 acres, planted with perhaps 300,000 larch trees, whence the name "Larch farm.'

"What in the world do you want to plant all those trees for, major?" asked Superintendent Robertson one day.

"I am looking ahead, my boy," he answered. "The trees won't do me any good, but in fifteen or twenty years they will be worth $4 or $5 apiece for railroad ties."

Any one who visits Larch farm today, and who knows the value of timber, will see that the detective's canny Scotch mind had thus contrived a sure, though slow way to fortune. In his lifetime, although very free with his money, never refusing applicants, whether worthy or unworthy, and giving to all public charities, yet he managed to lay by a goodly store and died worth about $350,000.

So robust was his health that he never wore an overcoat, even in the most severe weather, declaring that it hampered his movements and was unnecessary. The only overcoat he ever owned was, to his great amusement, almost immediately stolen from him. "I am glad of it," he said. "What does a man like me want with an overcoat?"

At the age of 50 his splendid constitution was shattered by a stroke of paralysis, which kept him an invalid for a year and left its effects through the rest of his life. After that, a slight limp betrayed his infirmity, his body settling more heavily on his right leg than on the left as he walked. Nevertheless, he continued his active life to the end, taking constant exercise and priding himself upon his skill in "punching the bag," this being a favorite recreation. He died at 66 of cancer of the stomach.

Convicted of Contempt.

Judge Smith has rendered his decision in the case of Nora Murphy against the nine squatters whom she accused of violating the court's injunction to allow her to continue in the peaceable possession of her broad acres of willows and sage brush in the region about Manawa. W. J. Faircloth he seems to consider the arch offender, for he fines him $50, with the alternative of going to jail for fifteen days. E. W. Sigler and Albert Sigler come next, with fines of $10 or three days each in jail. M. Whetstone and H. Whetstone are to pay $5 or spend two days in jail. John Hegwood, H. W. Pomeroy, W. D. Kuykendall, H. Kuykendall and P. Costellow are discharged. The cost of making the transcript and the other costs in the case are charged up against those of the defendants who are convicted.

ARE COVERING UP MONEY

Deputy Auditor Ruan's Charges Against Clerk Moores and Sheriff Drexel.

FEES DISAPPEARING NO ONE KNOWS WHERE

Hieroglyphic Bookkeeping Discovered in Office of Clerk of the Courts—Moores Declares it is an Effort to Vilify Him for Political Effect.

As mentioned in the report of the proceedings of the county commissioners in another column, a communication was received through County Clerk Sackett from the county auditor yesterday complaining that the system of bookkeeping in use in the offices of the sheriff and clerk of the district court covered up the amount of certain classes of fees collected by Clerk Frank Moores. The following is the full text of the letter:

Fred J. Sackett, Esq., County Clerk: I am in receipt of a communication from James Ruan, who is employed, as you know, and assigned to my department by the Board of Commissioners for the purpose of checking up the accounts of county officials, which said communication is transmitted herewith, and from which it appears that in the offices of the sheriff and clerk of the district court certain methods are employed which tend to conceal the amount of fees and costs collected. The failure of the sheriff's office to keep a record of execution fee bills issued and collected, as well as that of the district clerk's office in filing same when returned with the papers in the case, is charged. Also the retention in the hands of the clerk of the district court of trial and witness fees that should have been paid into the county treasury, as well as overcharges made by the district court clerk of fees in criminal cases, heretofore paid by the county, all of which is of grave importance.

Your attention is called to this communication as a channel through which the same may reach the proper officials of Douglas county, with a view to such action as may be deemed advisable in the premises. JOHN H. TATE, Auditor.

MR. RUAN'S COMPLAINT.

Attached to this was the following from James Ruan, who draws $1,000 per year from the county as an expert accountant:

J. H. Tate, Auditor: I would respectfully call your attention to the following state of facts which exist in the offices of the sheriff and clerk of the district court of Douglas county, and which tend to obstruct and prevent a full and complete investigation by myself or any one else in ascertaining the full and true amount of moneys and fees collected in these offices belonging to Douglas county and which should be accounted for by the several offices above mentioned.

There are at the present time a large number of what are termed and known as execution fee bills in the hands of the sheriff for collection. I think from what I saw that there are about 300, perhaps more. Except the one entry in each case showing the issuing of the fee bill on the appearance or execution docket, as the case may be, there is no further record made in either the clerk's or sheriff's office whereby the amount collected on said fee bills can be ascertained. Mr. H. Rosenzweig, as deputy for Sheriff Drexel, told me that they kept no record of fee bills in that office, as they had no book on which to enter them, and that it had not been the custom to do so. In support of this statement I will say that in all of the examinations I have made in these offices I have never found a fee bill filed with any of the papers in the clerk's office, where they ought to be, showing the sheriff's action, if any, and the amounts collected on same. I know that Mr. F. E. Moores, the clerk of the district court, keeps some fee bills filed away with what he terms his private papers, and did, on one occasion when I inquired for certain ones, produce them, with the request that they be returned to him personally, which was done. On these I found $20.94 of fees earned by Sheriff Bennett, which do not show on any record in either the clerk's or sheriff's office, and should these fee bills ever be mislaid or removed from the clerk's office there would be no record by which the amount of fees earned by the sheriff could be ascertained. Mr. Rosenzweig also told me that John Lewis was employed by Clerk Moores to collect a large number of these fee bills. I asked him if Lewis was acting in the capacity of deputy sheriff. He said no. Will Douglas county get the benefit of fees earned by Lewis to apply on the sheriff's salary? It looks to me that both clerk and sheriff should be compelled to keep a record of each and every fee bill issued, the same as is done with regular executions, as directed by statute, as there must have been upward of 1,000 in the past year.

HE FINDS HIEROGLYPHICS.

Another matter that prevents and obstructs me from ascertaining the true and full amount of moneys collected by the clerk of the district court is the use by him of characters or letters to indicate the amount of money that he has collected in certain cases, instead of putting them in plain figures. I have frequently found this and it bears upon its face the evidence of an attempt to conceal the true amounts collected, and has been used in some cases to divert money that belongs to the county to the use of the clerk pro se, as shown by the following receipt:

"October 27, 1893.—Received of surety herein full satisfaction of my unpaid costs herein. (A.U.A.)

"FRANK E. MOORES, Clerk."

I have thoroughly investigated this case and have evidence to show and prove that the amount received by Clerk Moores in this case was not all of his unpaid costs, but also includes trial fees due county, $1; sheriff's costs on execution, $1; costs on transcript from lower court, $7.55; making total fees other than his own, $9.55.

This is not the only case of this kind. The use of this charactetr or letter receipt has been in use in the clerk's office for the past five or six years and is apparently used to conceal the true amount collected. Is there no remedy for this? Does not the law prescribe that the record shall show in each and every case the amount received by the clerk? I find that this kind of receipt still continues to be made up to the present time. I find a large number of cases in which the county is entitled to trial fees, also a large amount of witness fees that have not been called for are still in the hands of the clerk. I have also found a great number of cases in which the county has been overcharged and bills collected by the clerk far in excess of what they should be. These facts, taken in connection with the peculiar manner used in making receipts in the clerk's office, impel me to make this communication, to see if some action cannot be had toward removing and preventing such obstructions to the work in hand.

JAMES RUAN.

TALK WITH FRANK MOORES.

These letters were not publicly read before the county commissioners. As they all knew their contents they silently allowed them to be referred to the finance committee for investigation.

Shortly afterward a Bee reporter handed Frank Moores a copy of the charges. He was very busy, but every time he took a glance at those papers he was less inclined to take his eyes off them. "Have I anything to say to those charges? Well, I should think I had," he said. "It is one of the cruelest, most unmerited and uncalled for infamies that has ever been attempted toward me. What are these fee bills which it is claimed I desire to cover up? They are simply bills copied from the entries on the appearance docket. Every item on them is always on the docket, which is a public document on these counters, which any schoolboy can come up and look over if he pleases, without asking a question. These items which are put on these bills from the dockets are the costs in actions which have not been paid because the parties to whom they are assessed are found to have no property. They would soon outlaw on the docket, but once they are made out in the form of bills they are revived for five years. The parties may in this time be able to pay. For this reason alone the greater part of these bills is made out, for you know that not one in ten of them is ever collected. But if they are collected the amount is entered on the docket and the receipted bills are filed with the other papers in the cases.

DECLARES THE EXPERT LIES.

"When Mr. Ruan says they are not so filed, and that the amounts are not entered on the dockets, he is telling a deliberate lie, and he knows it as well as I do. It is impossible for me to make a cent out of these bills in any way whatever.

"That bunch of bills that he says I keep among my private papers is a lot returned by ex-Sheriff Bennett, most of them unpaid. They are being entered up as rapidly as possible by Captain Ijams, and every paid bill is being charged to me and filed in its proper place. But I cannot make any money out of them. Every cost in a suit, as said before, is entered on the appearance docket. Every cent received on account of these costs is also entered there, as well as every cent deposited with me in any suit. There, too, on the same page, every cent paid out is receipted for by the parties receiving it.

"Now, about my mysterious cipher that Ruan complains of. That is no part of the record and concerns no one but myself. Take this case here where a woman got a divorce from her husband last week. When it came to paying costs amounting to $10.60 she found she had only $8 in the world. I let her off the $2.60, and this amount, which I pay myself, I enter in cipher. It does not come out of the county.

"And so I might go on, but under the system it is simply impossible for me to get away with a cent, and I don't want to. My bondsmen are good and I have $10 of my own for every one dollar that is entrusted to my care.

SAYS RUAN GETS A RAKE OFF.

"No man ever yet can say that I did him out of a dollar, and I don't propose to let an adventurer like Ruan brand me as a thief. He gets $1,000 a year from this county, and by using the information obtained while working in this office has already in a couple of weeks cost the county over $300. He finds that there are some unpaid fees due to certain persons who have forgotten all about them. He goes to these parties and divulges the fact, agreeing to collect the amounts for 25 or 50 per cent. He gets an order and draws the money. This money would otherwise go to the county. It is entered against me on the docket and I must pay it over. Every day I send out blank checks to such parties. Sometimes they come and often not.

"Ruan knows he is wrong when he makes these charges; he knows that it is impossible for me to keep my books plainer. But he is the tool of other parties who seek to cover me with infamy for fear I want another term. I have lived here twenty-one years, and no man can honestly say a word against my character. When I go out of this office every penny that I have received will be accounted for, and I even now have J. J. Points, formerly an expert for this county, checking up every item on my books, and everything will be found correct. No judge, no attorney, no citizen of this county will, I firmly believe, think otherwise than that this is a miserable attempt to vilify an honest man's character purely for political purposes."

Moores exhibited several of the receipts signed by Ruan, where he drew money for other parties to whom he had given information regarding amounts due them from the county, and on which he collected from 25 to 50 per cent. He would not, however, permit the names of the parties to be made public. His only object, he said, was to demonstrate the character of the man and the advantage he is taking of the position.

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA.

Program of Manderson-Mercer Banquet—Capacity of Reed Hotel Will Be Taxed.

The committee in charge of the banquet to be given to ex-Senator Manderson and Congressman Mercer met last evening at The Stockman office to perfect arrangements and approve the program submitted by the gentlemen who had been appointed by President Anderson.

Hon. W. N. Babcock is to be master of ceremonies.

The address of welcome will be delivered by Mayor Johnston and will be responded to by Hon. Charles F. Manderson and Hon. David H. Mercer. The toasts will be:

State of Nebraska.....James H. Van Dusen
Our Municipal Government.John S. Walters
Our Future Prospects.....Edmund C. Lane
Press.....Edward Rosewater
Our Industries.....John S. Knox
Our Board of Trade.....David Anderson
Our Public Schools.....William B. Cheek
Citizenship.....Robert B. Montgomery
The Reportetr.....Samuel P. Brigham

It was the intention of the committee at the start to issue only 150 invitations, but up to this date nearly 200 tickets have been sold, and the gentlemen in charge of the banquet are making arrangements for still more. The Reed hotel dining room, where the banquet will be held, is of good size, but will no doubt be taxed to its utmost capacity. A committee will meet the distinguished guests in Omaha and escort them to the banquet hall.

Instructing the New Inspectors.

Dr. Davoe, special agent of the Agricultural department, arrived in the city yesterday to instruct the newly appointed inspectors in their duties. The talk of Texas fever among cattle and the embargo placed upon cattle coming from Texas has caused Secretary Morton to issue special instructions regarding the inspection of shipments from Texas.

Hereafter the inspectors will carefully inspect all cattle at the scales, and also at the houses where they are killed. By a careful system of inspection the government hopes to prevent any diseased cattle from being marketed locally or sent abroad.

Mrs. H. Lovely will have her spring opening of millinery next Wednesday and Thursday.

EVERTOWNS UP TO IT.

Nebraska Postmaster Brought from Missouri for Embezzlement.

Samuel S. Shelby, deputy United States marshal from Kansas City, arrived in this city last night, having in charge Henry A. Evert, ex-postmaster of Concord, Neb. Evert was postmaster at Concord during last July, and during his term it is claimed that he embezzled $468, and as soon as the discovery was made he skipped the country and went to Richmond, Mo. The efforts of the United States marshals to locate him availed them nothing until Evert became tired of hiding from the officers and gave himself up. He was taken before the United States court at Kansas City and pleaded guilty to the embezzlement, and is here for the purpose of receiving his sentence. He was locked up in the city jail last night for safe keeping, but will be turned over to the United States marshal of this district tomorrow, and from here he will be taken to Lincoln.

Burlington and Cedar Rapids Earnings.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway for January were: Gross, $279,711; decrease, $22,450; net, $82,168; decrease, $2,574.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

William F. Cody is a guest at the Paxton.

W. S. Stutsman, Harlan, Ia., is at the Merchants.

George T. Beck, Sheridan, Wyo., is at the Paxton.

Charles Laycock of Kansas City is at the Barker.

W. B. Robinson, Inez, Wyo., is registered at the Arcade.

C. B. Alpard, Huron, S. D., is registered at the Millard.

R. A. Williams and wife of Fremont are Arcade guests.

James C. Dahlman of Chadron is registered at the Merchants.

J. W. Driskill, Spearfish, S. D., is registered at the Paxton.

C. W. Jones and John Cardnell, Burns, Ore., are guests at the Merchants.

James B. Deidner, agent for the Nellie McHenry company, is at the Paxton.

B. G. Spencer and C. H. Ward are registered at the Barker from Kansas City.

J. W. McKinney, business manager for De Wolf Hopper, and H. C. Tate, his secretary, are at the Barker.

Nebraska arrivals at the Barker: H. F. Bierwirth, Lincoln; D. Guthrie, Superior; W. C. Bedwell and J. H. Larkin, Broken Bow; Frank E. McGinnis, Hastings; Mrs. R. B. Bienstock, Kearney; W. R. Cahill, Grand Island.

At the Mercer: H. E. Dow, Chicago; A. L. Smith, New York; John R. Powell, New York; C. G. O'Meara, Chicago; C. B. Gaussen, St. Louis; Mrs. J. B. Weldon, Massachusetts; Benton Morse, New York; T. P. Dement, Lincoln; Burk Freisleben, St. Louis; J. P. Murphy, St. Louis; A. E. Brown, Chicago; L. M. Fitzhugh, Cincinnati; A. P. Brink, Rushville; W. A. Steele, Des Moines; A. W. Elliott, Philadelphia; Joe J. Humphrey, Toledo.

Nebraskans at the Hotels.

At the Paxton—William E. Hymer, Holdrege.

At the Millard—F. Wietzer, Norfolk; J. H. Fogerty, Pawnee City; C. H. George, Kearney.

At the Merchants—C. L. Ross and wife, Hastings; J. J. Fulton, Table Rock; E. R. Saddler, Lincoln.

At the Dellone—Creighton Morris, Humboldt; C. M. Snyder, Pender; Charles G. Ryan, Grand Island.

At the Arcade—Cornelius Keyes, O'Neill; O. W. Gardner, Gering; Fred Kunz, A. J. Langer, West Point; Frank W. Goff, Nebraska City; Dr. D. A. Walden, Beatrice.

Easter . . . . . Sunday April 14th

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Better place your order with a house like—

Nicoll the Tailor

Where you will find the assortment of Spring and Summer Woolens—*neither mean or stingy*—where they guarantee to you—the very best of workmanship—trimmings and fit.

The price will not stand in your way—

Trousers $5, $6, $7, $8.

Suits $20, $25, $28, $30.

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DREXEL ASKED TO HAND OVER

Commissioners Think He Has Money that Belongs in the County Treasury.

REQUEST TO MAKE SETTLEMENT AT ONCE

Fees in Temporary Receivership Cases and Those Received by Deputy Swift Are Included—County Attorney Backs Up the Demand.

Sheriff Drexel yesterday afternoon came in for a large share of the attention of the county commissioners. His reports of the receipts and expenditures of his office during the second, third and fourth quarters of the year 1894 were received from the finance committee, and, with a few slight corrections, were approved. From the four quarterly reports of the year mentioned it would appear that on a cash basis the office was $1.09 better than self-supporting, the receipts for 1894 having been $7,541.09, and the disbursements $7,540. There is earned and not collected, however, in pending civil cases $2,881.23, and insane fees uncollected, $166. These outstanding fees in civil cases called out a resolution by Stenberg, which was adopted, instructing the sheriff in all cases where practicable to insist upon payment for services in advance.

OTHER REQUESTS MADE.

This was only the first gun leveled at the sheriff.

Another report from the same committee referred to a communication from the sheriff to the effect that he had in 1894 collected fees as temporary receiver in certain cases to the amount of $1,046, which he had retained, as he did not consider them fees of the office to be turned over to the treasurer. The finance committee had obtained the opinion of the county attorney, which was to the contrary, and accordingly the board ordered Mr. Drexel to turn over this $1,046 to the county treasurer at once.

Another report from the finance committee ordered the sheriff to make a report to the board of all of the fees collected by James C. Swift while acting as deputy sheriff in the office of the county judge, and pay over the whole amount so collected. It will be remembered that The Bee published the fact last week that James C. Swift was acting under appointment by Drexel, and that the latter had notified the county judge to allow Swift to take the fees earned as payment for his services. This is contrary to the statutes as interpreted by the county attorney, and Mr. Drexel will now have to refund. Since the publication of the facts Swift has been notified that his services would be dispensed with unless the county commissioners allowed him to be put on the regular payroll of the sheriff on the 1st of April.

CHANGE IN ASSESSORS.

The resignation of Assessor J. W. Schumacher of Elkhorn precinct was received and accepted, and upon motion of Stenberg, William R. Turner was chosen to fill the vacancy.

A petition from the village of Dundee was received and referred to the finance committee, asking that the commissioners call a special election under section 27, chapter 18, of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, for the purpose of allowing the people of that vicinity to vote on a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of $10,000, to be applied to securing continuous street car communication with the center of Omaha at a 5-cent fare.

A communication was received from the county clerk inclosing a letter from the county auditor complaining that his deputy was unable to check up the accounts of the clerk of the district court owing to the fact that the system of bookkeeping used by that officer and the sheriff tended to cover up the amount of a certain class of fees received. The matter was referred to the finance committee, and the board adjourned to meet next Saturday at 10 a. m.

Short Police Stories.

Max Hershman, a peddler, and Steve Moroney, a 17-year-old boy, entertained the passers by at Tenth and Farnam streets yesterday afternoon by engaging in a street fight. Moroney had the best of the fight and was cleaning up lower Farnam street with Hershman when an officer arrived and placed both of the combatants under arrest. Hershman attacked Moroney, who, he claims, has stoned him on several occasions.

William Elliott was arrested yesterday on the charge of having stolen a wagon bed from W. B. Duskin. Elliott claims that the property was only borrowed and that it would have been returned at any time it was needed by the owner.

J. W. Hayes and Howard Webster were arrested last night in the Third ward. When arrested they had in their possession a new bicycle and a suit of boys' clothes which the police think is stolen property. Webster is suspected of having stolen a valuable watch at the Cozzens hotel about ten days ago and has been under surveillance ever since. The bicycle belonged to John Madsen of the Mercer hotel. It was stolen about 7 o'clock from in front of the Home hotel.

Think it Means Several Bad Boys.

Ben Leavenston, an 18-year-old boy, claiming to hail from Chicago, was arrested last night by Detectives Hayes and Hudson. Meyer & Raapke have for some time been missing goods from their store, 1406 Harney street, and, although they were of the opinion the goods were taken by some boys, they were unable to catch them at it. The matter was reported to the police and the officers have been on the lookout for about two weeks and were finally able to catch Leavenston. A number of other boys are thought to be implicated in the petty thefts, and it was learned that some of the stolen property has been disposed of in Council Bluffs. The boys have hired a room in the Third ward, where, it is thought, goods would have been stored as fast as they were able to make it a paying business. The boys are regularly organized and the arrest of yesterday will no doubt break up the gang of youthful criminals.

BOUND TO EJECT THEM.

Government Proposes to Chase Out Settlers on Winnebago Reservation.

There is no intention on the part of the Interior department to longer tolerate the illegal occupation of the lands of the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations. When the Flournoy Live Stock and Real Estate company and the 160 parties who hold leases under it refused to abandon their claims, and were not molested, notwithstanding the fact that United States Circuit Judge Thayer had declared the leases null and void, a certain amount of confidence was felt by the holders that the government would not undertake any further proceedings. But Indian Agent Beck since then has not been idle, and, as a result, a bill has been filed by the United States asking for an injunction against all of the lessees, including the Flournoy Live Stock and Real Estate company, J. B. Carey, T. B. Hull & Sons, Ernest J. Smith, Frank B. Hutchins, trustee, and G. T. Chittenden, together with 250 sublessees under them, asking for an order restraining them from interfering with the Indian agent in the discharge of his duties toward his charges, and touching this reservation, commanding them to vacate the lands, and restraining them from leasing any of the lands from the Indians or from one another.

R. W. Breckinridge, special assistant United States district attorney, who has the suit in charge, has been to St. Louis and procured an order issued for the defendants to show cause why the injunction should not issue as prayed for. This order is returnable by April 22.

Neither Mr. Breckinridge nor the Indian agent anticipates that there will be any great resistance by the occupants to the execution of the orders of the court, as the majority of the holders have been heretofore ignorant of the fact that their claims to the lands are valueless, and when they are finally convinced of the facts they will leave. The few who are expected to resist will be promptly removed by force, if necessary.

CONSECRATED THE NEW FLAG.

Soldiers Who Fought Under Bismarck and Von Moltke Celebrate Together.

The Omaha Landwehr verein consecrated their new flag at Germania hall last evening. There was a large attendance, and in addition to the Omaha Landwehr a contingent of old soldiers came down from Bennington to participate in the interesting ceremonial. The hall was tastefully decorated with German and American flags, and the occasion was made a very enjoyable one. The First infantry band, Nebraska National Guards, under the leadership of Herr Henry Lutz, supplied the music. Among other things, it executed in a spirited manner Franke's potpourri, "Deutches Land in Sang und Klang." Prof. Charles Peterson showed how well he had trained the members of the Saengerbund, the "Weihelied," or consecration song, being especially good. Mr. Peter Kaiser gave a fine rendition of "The Standard Watch," and was the recipient of hearty applause.

The ceremony of presenting the new flag was a very impressive one, and the members of the Landwehr verein went through with it in a truly martial way. Mr. Charles F. Bouffier, the president of the Omaha contingent, delivered an able, patriotic and impassioned speech on the deeds of valor done by the German soldiers during the Franco-Prussian war, and described in detail the battles from Saarbruecken to the siege of Paris. He awakened old memories among many of his auditors, and he was most enthusiastically encored. The beautiful new flag was made by J. W. Zerzan of this city.

RALPH GAYLOR'S WORK.

Suit on Account of a Note His Mother Had Signed in Blank.

Judge Ferguson has instructed the jury in his court to return a verdict in favor of the defendant in the suit of Mary Gaylord against the Nebraska Savings and Exchange bank. This suit was for $12,500, and was brought to recover on a promissory note, and brings back some remembrances of Ralph Gaylord, a young man who a couple of years ago left for parts unknown while many creditors mourned his departure.

Ralph Gaylord was the son of the plaintiff and to him she intrusted this note, which she had signed in blank, for the purpose of raising some money to liquidate debts. The son took advantage of the confidence which was imposed in him, filled the blank note out for $12,500, sold it to the bank for $8,000 and with the proceeds in his pocket he fled, leaving the impression that he had suicided. The bank negotiated the note and Mrs. Gaylord was compelled to pay it. She sued the bank, charging that the note was not a negotiable instrument, but Judge Ferguson differed with her.

Quigley Was Outclassed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Jerome Quigley of this city and Young Griffo fought four rounds tonight before the Southwark Athletic club, and, while no decision was given, Griffo, it was conceded, had all the best of the go. In the first round Griffo simply smothered Quigley, landing on him at will. In the succeeding rounds Quigley braced up considerably and handed some stiff punches on the Australian. The third and fourth rounds were very tame, Griffo making scarcely an effort to punish his man, being content to ward off Quigley's leads. The latter, however, was clearly outclassed.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S TONIGHT . . . . SUNDAY

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, March 24, 25, 26, 27.

See Isabella Ferdinand Tramp Copper Chappie Trilby Daily Hints From Paris And all the Matchless Features

Family Mat. Wednesday.

RICE'S GREAT SURPRISE PARTY.

Presenting in all its magnificence the Glorious Historical Extravaganza.

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SUPERB Company of 60 Orchestra of 16 Costumes, Scenery, Electric Effects.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

NIGHT PRICES, - - 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
MATINEE PRICES, - - - - 25c, 50c, 75c
BOX OFFICE open all Day SUNDAY.

BOYD'S THEATER ONE NIGHT. RETURN ENGAGEMENT. THURSDAY, - MARCH - 28th.

HOYT'S -A- TEMPERANCE TOWN.

SAME GREAT CAST. Seats will go on sale Wednesday at usual prices.

Boyd's New Theater

2 Nights and Saturday Matinee, Commencing, Friday, Mar. 29th

DE WOLF HOPPER

And the largest and best Company he has yet had.

Interpreting the funniest, brightest, most melodic and best of all

COMIC OPERAS, Entitled;

DR. SYNTAX

A Sumptuously Spectacular Production.

SAME Great Cast. Full Chor