

SUCCESSFUL BANK ROBBERY

Almost Incredible Story of the Stealing of \$21,000 During Business Hours.

The President Forced to Sign a Check, Collect the Money, and Turn It Over to a Thief While Twenty Clerks Are Within Call.

DENVER, Col., March 29.—The boldest and most successful bank robbery ever committed in the West was perpetrated upon the First National Bank at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The robbers succeeded in getting away with \$21,000. The cashier of the bank, in an interview with an Associated Press reporter a few minutes after the robbery, gave the following account of the affair:

"Yesterday morning, immediately after the opening of the bank, a well-dressed man with light mustache and complexion, and of medium height, walked into the bank and asked Assistant Cashier Ross Levin where he could see Mr. Moffatt, president of the bank. Mr. Levin informed him that he could see Mr. Moffatt, who is also president of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, at the president's office in the Cheesman Block. Nothing more was seen or heard of the stranger until this morning, about 10 o'clock, when he entered the railway office and asked to see Mr. Moffatt on important business. He was admitted to his private room and briefly stated that he had discovered a conspiracy whereby the First National Bank was to be robbed of a large amount of money. Mr. Moffatt told the man he was very busy at that moment, but would be pleased to meet him at his private office in the bank, at 2 o'clock. With this the man left the building. A few minutes after the hour appointed he called at the bank and was shown into the president's office. While remaining standing he inquired if the cashier, S. N. Wood, was in, and was told that he was at lunch. He then asked for a blank check for the purpose of showing how the robbery was to be perpetrated. The check was handed him. He laid it upon the desk in front of Mr. Moffatt and said: 'I will have to do this myself,' and pulling a large revolver from his coat, placed it at Mr. Moffatt's head and in a decidedly earnest, but unexcited manner, said: 'I want \$21,000, and am going to have it; I have considered this matter and the chances I am running, and the consequences if I fail and am arrested. I am penniless and a desperate man, and have been driven during the past week to that point where I have considered suicide as the only means of escape from the poverty and misery in which I exist. You have millions. I am determined to have what I have asked for. If you make a noise, call a man or ring a bell I will blow your brains out and then blow up the building and myself with this bottle of glycerine (which he at that moment pulled out of another pocket). Now, take your choice.'

"Moffatt started to argue with the man, but was stopped with the information that the check he had written was for \$21,000, and that he had only two minutes in which to fill out the check before him for \$21,000, if he desired to fill out the check, and no other alternative, filled out the check, and was then ordered to take it to the paying teller and get it cashed. Mr. Moffatt left his office, and the man behind him, with the revolver partially concealed under his overcoat. As he walked muzzle almost against Moffatt's back, marched him behind the counter and up to Paying-teller Keeley, with the request that the check be immediately cashed. He then marched into Moffatt's office without attracting the attention of the fifteen or twenty clerks who were within three feet of where they passed. After he had remained in the private office three or four minutes, the robber informed Mr. Moffatt that he was waiting time, and that he had better step to the door and motion his teller to come to him, which he did. Moffatt instructed him to bring the money into his office, and as the teller turned to go, Moffatt saw that he had wanted twenty \$1,000 bills and \$1,000 in gold. The money was brought in and handed over to the gentleman who, for a few brief moments, had owned the money, and, waiting until the teller had reached his desk, he backed out to the front door, making Mr. Moffatt remain standing in his door until he had reached the curb-stone. He then raised his hat and walked around the corner and has not yet been heard of. Mr. Moffatt is completely prostrated by the shock. Detectives after the man, but no trace of him has been found."

The man who committed the robbery introduced himself to President Moffatt as C. V. Wells; the name, however, is probably assumed. A moment after the alarm was given by Mr. Moffatt a man started rapidly up Sixteenth street from the bank, followed by a crowd of men, and a few minutes later followed to Room 12 in the Hallock & Howard Block, where he and two companions were arrested and taken to the station. Mr. Moffatt arrived at police headquarters about 4 o'clock, and, after a glance at the prisoner, said he was not the man, and he was immediately released. The prisoner proved to be a well-known business man named Clark. The chief of police has offered a reward of \$2,500 for the arrest of the robber, and gives the following description: The man's age is about thirty-two; height, five feet eight inches; swarthy complexion; weight, 140 pounds; heavy brown mustache; badly sunburnt; derby hat; light blue overcoat; wears long-linked, plated watch-chain. The excitement over the affair is intense.

Up to 11 o'clock to-night there were no new developments in the case. The police, while diligently endeavoring to get a clew to the robber, are completely baffled. Nothing has been heard or seen of the man since he walked out of the bank at 2 o'clock. S. N. Wood, cashier of the bank, and Mr. Keeley, paying teller, were seen to-night, and said they could say nothing, as they knew nothing at all about it until after Moffatt gave the alarm after the robber had fled. They both saw a man walk behind the counter with Mr. Moffatt, but nothing in the appearance of the man nor his actions attracted their attention, consequently they thought nothing of it.

Decision Affecting Investment Insurance. BALTIMORE, March 29.—Judge Wright filed yesterday an opinion in the case of Susan J. Johnson against the People's Benefit Association, deciding in favor of the plaintiff. This is a case of considerable interest to mutual insurance companies and persons holding policies in them. George W. R. Johnson, in 1884, became a member of the association, and obtained a policy entitling him to \$1,000 in case of death, and in case of sickness to \$5 per week. On Jan. 23, 1888, the board of directors adopted a new by-law providing that in case a member was sick for six weeks there should be deducted from the benefits to which he would be entitled one year's dues, \$2 in advance. This by-law was never ratified or confirmed by the members of the association. Johnson was sick for nine weeks. An assessment of \$20 had been called, which Mrs. Johnson did not pay. In May her husband died, and the company refused to recognize the policy or her claim of \$1,000, on the ground that the same was forfeited by failure to pay the assessment. The widow sued the company, claiming that the money withheld should have been applied to the payment of the assessment. Judge Wright takes this view of the case, and in his opinion says: "The defendant contends that it had the right to make such change, under its by-laws, without a meeting of the members, and that such change could nullify one of the sections of the very statute under which alone it could exist, notwithstanding the clear language of the section to the contrary. Managers of corporations frequently act as though they alone constituted the corporation, and many instances are shown where they have acted in the interest of certain members without regard to the general interests or of individual rights. The court holds that the company had no power belonging to the manager to make such a change. The court grants the plaintiff the relief prayed for."

The Coming Weir-Murphy Fight. CHICAGO, March 29.—It is quite likely that before the sun shines on Chicago, Sunday morning, the Weir-Murphy fight will be a thing of the past. Captain Daly gave out the information that Murphy would give Beloit at 3 o'clock this afternoon and arrive here at 7 o'clock this evening. Daly, however, is mum as a clam. When the time for departure is but three hours off, he will notify those entitled to be present, and will give out nothing except that "Everything is all right." Weir still remains the favorite in point of betting, although Captain Daly expresses complete confidence in the ability of Murphy to defeat him, and that he will wait his opportunity and then get in his work.

COULINGS FROM THE COURTS.

More of Baiter's Indictments Held to Be Invalid.

Judge Woods, of the federal court, yesterday continued to hear and pass on motions to quash indictments returned against persons for alleged violation of the election laws. During the day twelve indictments against eight persons were held to be invalid. In all twenty-eight of this character have been quashed, and four have been sustained in part. The cases thrown out of court yesterday are as follows: Clarence Brockway, Omar C. Brockway, John Knapp and Nicholas Jagers, Fowler, Benton county, all charged with swearing in illegal voters; John E. Markle, Winchester, Randolph county, swearing in an illegal voter; Oscar Bishop, Wayne township, Randolph county, illegal voting; Albert B. Taylor, Pendleton, Madison county, two indictments, swearing in illegal voters; Jonathan Dillon, Linwood, Madison county, (four indictments), swearing in illegal voters. On the original docket for next week there were twenty-two election cases, but only three were called for trial, viz: Alonzo W. Sharp, for Thursday; John B. Jones and O. N. Cotton, Friday, and James Eyer and O. W. Vorhis, for Saturday.

It is a very interesting case, and Judge Woods many more of these indictments will have to be declared invalid. Nearly, if not quite all of the 123 contain the same error, and it is believed that they will fall to aver that the defendant, if charged with bribery, purchased a vote for a candidate for Congress, or, if an elector, that he was buying a vote for Congressman. This omission is held to be fatal under recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the most prominent among them being on the case of United States vs. Morrisey, where the opinion was rendered by Justice Brewer. It is held in that decision that "there must be a distinct, direct affirmation of the allegation that the defendant did receive a ballot on which was the name of a Congressman."

Local Weather Bulletin. WASHINGTON, March 29—3 P. M. For Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Lower Michigan—Fair; cooler, followed in Iowa and Lower Michigan by warmer; variable winds.

For Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska—Fair; warmer; winds becoming southerly.

General Observations. INDIANAPOLIS, March 29—7 P. M. Station. Thermometer. Precipitation. Weather.

Table with columns: Station, Thermometer (Fahrenheit, Centigrade), Precipitation (Inches), and Weather. Lists various cities and their weather conditions.

Starting News from Italy.

As a specimen of the accuracy and enterprise of European journalism, the following brief account of President Harrison's inauguration, from the Herald of Rome, Italy, is highly interesting. The event is not given in much detail, it is true, but there is a vivid originality about the details which are given that amply atones for their brevity. This is a literal copy of the facts as given to readers of the Herald: "The Buffalo Bill formed part of the reception committee at the White House on the 4th inst. His duty was to marshal in line those who desired the honor of an introduction. A grand inaugural ball took place at the White House, at which were present all the notabilities of the Republican party, all the members of the new Cabinet and members of the press. Mrs. Harrison's patriotic dress, considered a gem of American workmanship, was greatly admired by the ladies. The Misses Harrison were also present, dressed in modest white gowns, with ribbon sashes. The same authority also confidently announced the foreign missions as follows: Whitelaw Reid, minister to London; John C. New, to Vienna; and Murat Halstead to Paris, all of which will be news on this side of the Atlantic."

The Craze for Something New.

Pittsburg Dispatch. There are a good many men—preachers, actors, doctors, authors and newspaper writers—who find that the American public, like that of Athens in days of yore, is continually talking of the thing that is new; that the craving for novelty surpasses all other desires, and to those who have to furnish the public with new things, that they may put bread in their mouths, the insatiable desires become a horrible monster.

MUST BE NEW.

This is the cue: Something new! That is what is wanted of you! Black as night, or of morning hue, Red, or yellow, or brown, or blue, False as Koran, as Bible true.

All the same in the public's view If it be new, yes, it will do! If it be old, the day you'll rue, 'Tis new you'll go, into the stew, There to stay for a day or two.

So if you'd sit in the primal pae, And wear, as 't were, a mandarin's eue, Mark till you reach the funeral yew That this is the cue: something new! That is what is wanted of you!

The Sacrifices of Culture.

Customer from the far West (at clothing store in Boston)—I want to buy a pair of pants. Clerk (coldly) we do not keep them, sir. "Isn't this a clothing store?" "It is, sir." "And you don't keep pants?" "No, sir." "What do you call them things over there on that counter?" "Those are trousers, sir." "They are, hey? Well, I'm just contrary enough to want a pair of pants." "Would be glad to oblige you, sir, but we sell only trousers." "Then I don't want any." "Can't help it, sir." "And you can go to thunder, sir." "All right, sir."

A Spontaneous Expression of the People.

New York Graphic Gossip. Speaking of Mrs. Langtry reminds me. On one occasion, while playing in Manchester, England, her manager purchased the slavery of about fifty reliable hostlers to drag Mrs. Langtry in her carriage from the theater to the hotel. Of course it was a shame, and the papers were full of the enthusiasm shown to the beautiful actress by the citizens of the town. The following week this item appeared in the manager's expenses—Dragging Mrs. Langtry from theater to hotel, \$10.

But I thought the occasion was a spontaneous expression of the people?"

"So it was," replied the gallant manager. "But these things have to be worked," he added.

In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches"

Were introduced, and their success as a cure for colds, coughs, asthma and bronchitis has been unparalleled.

The Safest

AND most powerful alternative is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young and old are alike benefited by its use. For the eruptive diseases peculiar to children nothing else is so effective as this medicine, while its agreeable flavor makes it easy to administer.

"My little boy had large scrofulous ulcers on his neck and throat from which he suffered terribly. Two physicians attended him, but he grew continually worse under their care, and everybody expected he would die. I had heard of the remarkable cures effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and decided to have my boy try it. Shortly after he began to take this medicine, the ulcers commenced healing, and, after using several bottles, he was entirely cured. He is now as healthy and strong as any boy of his age."—William F. Dougherty, Hampton, Va.

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Mr. Everitt's Case.

The preliminary hearing of J. A. Everitt, charged with violating the postal laws by delivering at the postoffice mail matter bearing canceled stamps, was continued before Commissioner Van Buren yesterday, but all the witnesses to be examined were not at hand, and the conclusion of the case had to be postponed until to-day. The question is a peculiar one, and the Commissioner is making every effort to see whether or not Mr. Everitt was attempting to evade the law. Mr. Everitt and all his employees state that the circulars bearing canceled stamps were mailed by their clerks, and asserts his arrest was made by the postoffice officials simply because they had formed a dislike for him on account of his frequent objections to the way they treated him.

End of the Fifer Gang.

Fred Fifer and his gang, whose trials have been going on for some days past before Judge Irvin, received their sentences yesterday. Fifer was given fourteen years in the State prison on conviction of grand larceny and burglary; William Scott, on the same charge, was given ten years, and Joseph Reibold, for the same offense, was sentenced to six months in the workhouse. George Stahl, accused of having stolen some of the stolen goods, was sent to the workhouse on a six-months sentence; Joseph Hoffbauer, on the same charge, was sentenced to six months in the workhouse, and Nicholas Hoffbauer, six months.

Reinhold Restrained.

On the complaint of Louisa Fitch a restraining order was issued yesterday against Lem E. Reinhold. Mrs. Fitch is the owner of one-half of the stock of groceries and provisions in a North Indianapolis store, the other half being owned by John G. Fennell, and she values her share at \$120. Reinhold claims that he is also owner of the property in question, having purchased it in a sale on execution, and to prevent his taking it under his immediate control that the restraining order was petitioned for.

Complaints of a Defective Sidewalk.

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The Court Record.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. 14299. State vs. John Dorsey—Porter C. C. Reversed. Berkshire, J.—An indictment is sufficient under Sec. 1908, R. S., defining involuntary manslaughter, which charges that the defendant was a railroad engineer, running and operating a locomotive engine, and while thus engaged, carelessly and negligently ran his locomotive into the passenger car standing upon said railroad, thereby causing the destruction of said car and the death of one W. P. who was a passenger therein. [All formal parts omitted.]

No. 1850. Charles M. Bundy vs. Robert S. McCorn, Hancock C. C. Affirmed. Mitchell, J.—An assignment, as one of the grounds for a new trial, that the decision of the court is contrary to the evidence, to form the office of an exception to the conclusions of law stated by the court on a special finding of fact, nor does such an assignment render the failure to except to the conclusions of law.

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Dean Bros.' Steam Pump Works. INDIANAPOLIS, IND. DUPLIX PUMP. SINGLE. PUMPING MACHINERY FOR ALL PURPOSES. SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

KNIGHT & JILLSON. 75 and 77 South Pennsylvania Street. Natural Gas Line Pipe, Drive Pipe, Tubing, Castings. Boiler Tubes of the manufacture of the NATURAL TUBE WORKS CO.

NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES. Tubing, Castings, Pipe, Corlages, Rig Irons, Drilling Tools, Brass Goods, Malleable, Galvanized and Cast-Iron Fittings. Complete line of House-Fittings for Natural Gas.

GEORGE A. RICHARDS. TELEPHONE 864. 77 South Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

BRYCE'S BREAD. THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS. GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN. Steamship "CITY OF BOMBAY" from New York WEDNESDAY, May 1, May 23, June 1, July 24. Saloon Passage, \$60 to \$100, Second-Class, \$30.

LYON & HEALY. State & Monroe Sts. CHICAGO. Will send free their newly enlarged Catalogue of Sewing Machines, Sewing Machine Accessories, and all kinds of Sewing Machine Supplies.

Mistress Mary (quite contrary) How does the washing go; With dainty lace, and pillow-case, And dresses all in a row? Their whiteness surely shames the snow! 'Twas Santa Claus Soap that made them so! All Grocers sell SANTA CLAUS SOAP. Made by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO.

PEARS' Soap. Fair white heads. Bright clear complexion. Soft healthful skin. "PEARS"—The Great English Complexion SOAP,—Sold Everywhere.

YOU OUGHT TO USE Paine's Celery Compound. Nearly everybody feels the need of medicine. The indoor life of winter, with its hearty food and lack of exercise has filled the blood with impurities, weakened the nerves, and disordered the liver and bowels.

To Purify the Blood. A Bad Case of Blood Poisoning. "I have had some trouble from blood poisoning recently in 1874 with removing bad humors from the ankle in a very delicate surgical operation. I used Paine's Celery Compound, and was so much pleased with the result that I ordered it for a patient, and with very happy results. I have already prescribed several bottles." A. W. E. NEWTON, M. D., 625 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Saved My Life. "I am now on my second bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and believe it has saved my life. My trouble seemed to be an internal humor. Before I had used one bottle I was covered with an eruption from head to heel. The eruption is rapidly healing and I am five hundred per cent. better in every way." ALONZO WEBSTER, Windsor, Vt. \$1.00. Six for \$5.00. Druggists. Mammoth testimonial paper free. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Color Anything any Color. IT IS EASY TO DYE WITH DIAMOND DYES. 35 colors. 10 cents each. BABIES Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Plump, Lively. It is Unquestioned.