

COL. WEST OF ATLANTA.

DANIEL S. WARD, CHECK SWINDLER, ARRESTED IN BOSTON.

His Long Career in Crime and His Part in the Confederate Conspiracy to Burn New York City in 1864, for Which Two Men Were Hanged by the Authorities.

Boston, March 16.—The man arrested in this city yesterday afternoon, after having successfully impersonated Col. Andrew J. West of Atlanta, Ga., for several days, was identified today by police inspectors as the notorious swindler, "Col." Daniel S. Ward, alias Capt. Morgan, Capt. Pope, Capt. Miller, H. C. Wood, Col. Sellers, and many others. His adoption of the name of Col. West was not a new one.

Ward is a well-known character throughout the country as a bogus check worker, but it is said that in the sixties he was implicated in more serious matters, for which two alleged confederates paid the death penalty. To-day, in the inspectors' office, the "Colonel" admitted his identity when his picture, taken ten years ago, was shown to him.

Ward was arraigned in the Municipal Criminal Court this afternoon. Inspector Harris of the bank squadron acting as complainant. He was charged with forging and uttering a check for \$25.00, signed by J. West, drawn upon the Merchants' National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., and payable to Jordan, Marsh & Co. The case was continued until March 27, but being fixed at \$25.00 in default of appearance, Ward was committed to the Charles street jail.

Ward is well known to the police of this city. He is 48 years old, 6 feet 2 inches tall, and weighs 130 pounds. He is slender, has a narrow nose and a thin mustache. His right name is Albert C. Ward. He was born and reared in Indianapolis, where his relations are respected.

Ward was one of the six men arrested in New York city on Nov. 18, 1864, for being concerned in a plot to burn the city. He was confined at Police Headquarters for two months by the order of the Mayor. He was to burn Lovejoy's Hotel, French's Hotel, the Astor House, the Albemarle, the Fifth Avenue, and the La Fayette houses, now the Broadway Central Hotel. Capt. Robert Kennedy, one of the conspirators, was hanged at Fort Lafayette, and Capt. Hedges, another, was hanged on Bedlow's Island. Ward was sent to Fort Lafayette, and after being confined there several months, was sent to the State Prison at Sing Sing, where he was kept until he was released on parole.

Ward was also suspected of being implicated in the burning of the Museum of Art in July, 1862, but the evidence against him was not strong enough to warrant a conviction. Ward was not heard of again until he was arrested in New York in 1864, and after being confined a year in jail was discharged on parole to New York City. He was then arrested in New York City for forging money and wearing apparel on forged checks.

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MRS. BUCKY HAS A SEPARATOR.

Justice Van Brunt Says No, but Two Justices Say Yes. The judgment of separation given to Little E. Buck by the court, charging her with adultery against Charles L. Buck, the lumber merchant, has been affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court by decision of Justices Parker and Follett, but Presiding Justice Van Brunt writes a dissenting opinion. The plaintiff, who is a daughter of S. H. Eckman of Georgia, married Buck in May 24, 1887. She charged him with drinking to excess, so that one night he came home with his feet hanging out the window of their carriage; with gambling, and with insulting her before her servants. Once, she said, he called in a policeman to put her sister out of the house, after she and her sister had returned to the house. She also charged him with adultery. Her charges were supported by the testimony of her relatives. The case had previously been up to the General Term, which held that she would be entitled to a separation if she established the allegations of the complaint. At the trial Justice Ingraham held for the defendant. The court was divided 2-2. Mr. Gooch said the Supreme Court Judges had not considered the evidence of the produce merchant Hendricks, who testified that he had paid Policeman Kelly a certain sum each month for protection, and then had complained to the court. The court was divided 2-2. Mr. Gooch said the Supreme Court Judges had not considered the evidence of the produce merchant Hendricks, who testified that he had paid Policeman Kelly a certain sum each month for protection, and then had complained to the court.

It is apparent that much of the evidence in this case was made under the advice of counsel, and that the defendant acted in a despicable character. But the plaintiff is very far from having been free from serious moral turpitude, as her performance upon the part of the defendant.

Unless we are to add another ground of divorce to the list, we are left with the incompetency of temper, I can find no ground for a separation in the case at bar. Simply because the fact does not seem to be recognized by the statute as a ground for separation. The court is not to be misled by the fact that it is the province of the court to decree in this case, in order to enable the plaintiff, and the La Fayette houses, now the Broadway Central Hotel, which would be required by the granting of a decree in this case, in order to enable the plaintiff, and the La Fayette houses, now the Broadway Central Hotel, which would be required by the granting of a decree in this case.

The one act of violence, referred to in the decision, was that Buck slapped her once at the breakfast table.

Information lodged that a Number Are to Arrive from Antwerp.

Edward C. Brennan, President of the Immigration Restriction League No. 1 of Brooklyn, called upon Commissioner Senner at Ellis Island yesterday and lodged information regarding an importation of a lot of diamond cutters who are expected to arrive here from Antwerp in the next two or three days. It is reported that they have been engaged to work in a new shop which is being fitted up in the building at 164 to 172 Seventh street, Brooklyn, although the name of the firm which engaged them is not known. It is said also that the men will bring their families with them, and that there will be a number of them.

Dr. Senner said that if any such persons came they would be detained. According to a recent decision from Washington this can be done, although a contrary decision was once rendered. The decision was based on the fact that there were then no American diamond cutters for the newcomers to compete with, but at present the market is flooded with diamonds from the East.

The important question whether diamond cutting is a new industry in the United States has been decided in the affirmative by the Supreme Court. The Treasury Department. The new tariff bill placed diamonds in the rough on the free list, and the Supreme Court has decided that diamond cutting is a new industry in the United States.

The decision today will have the effect of encouraging the diamond cutting industry in this country. It will also, it is believed, give a boost to the diamond cutting industry in this country.

THEIR APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON CONSIDERED BY THE COURT OF PARDONS YESTERDAY.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons held a meeting yesterday in the Chancery Chambers, Jersey City. It was understood that the application for pardon of the late Governor, William F. Force, was considered, and that the Governor's pardon was granted.

Gov. Vreeland was the first member of the court to arrive. He was followed by Judge Gottschalk, Judge Van Brunt, Judge Follett, and Judge Parker. The court then proceeded to consider the applications for pardon.

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CROSS'S REINSTATEMENT.

They Were Regularly Equipped, but Were Caught by the Police.

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THREE WOMEN SHOPLIFTERS.

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FATHER AND SON CURED.

They Were Regularly Equipped, but Were Caught by the Police.

Two respectable-looking women entered Macy's dry goods store on Friday afternoon. Two of them were middle-aged, the third was young. All were neatly dressed and each carried a hand basket. They walked down the central aisle of the store and stopped at the glove counter. Nothing there seemed to their fancy. They next stopped at a jewelry counter, where a special sale was going on. They abandoned their way through the crowd, and the youngest woman picked up a silver pin, worth 60 cents, which she passed to one of her companions, who put it in her hat. Then a silver bracelet, valued at 90 cents, was taken.

The reinstatement of Capt. Cross and Ward was affirmed by the unanimous decision of the Judges of the General Term of the Supreme Court. The court has restored a feeling of confidence among the various police officers who were smothered by the testimony of crooks before the Lexow committee. The order reinstating Cross and Smith will be served on the Police Commissioner on Tuesday. The Commissioner could not say yesterday whether the case would be appealed or not, but it is a general opinion that they will abide by the decision of the court.

Mr. Willman said that the case against Capt. Cross was the weakest of all, and that Capt. Cross had made the best defense of any of the accused officers. In speaking of the decision he said: "I don't believe the decision in Capt. Cross's case will have any bearing on the other cases."

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