

SWIFT BEATS WENTER.

Chicago Now Has a Republican Administration.

ELECTIONS AT OTHER PLACES.

Swift's Plurality Will Reach Probably Forty Thousand—Large Republican Gains in All Other City Departments—Returns Coming in Slowly.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Returns from the municipal election indicate that the Republicans have obtained a complete victory, electing George C. Swift, their candidate for mayor, by a plurality close to 40,000.

Eight hundred and twenty precincts out of a total of 938 give Swift 12,616 and Wenter 83,000.

In addition to the mayor, the Republicans have, the returns indicate, elected their candidates for assessor, collector, supervisor and town clerk in all the towns, making a clean sweep of all the town offices.

Of the aldermen the Republicans have certainly elected 16 out of the 34 and claim that they have fully 30 aldermen, but this



GEORGE C. SWIFT.

Every doubtful, the Democrats claiming at least 10 of them.

Frank Lawler, the ex-congressman, who ran as an independent in the Nineteenth, is elected by a good majority.

The proposition to put the police and all other city officers under the civil service rules and extend the mayor's term to four years has undoubtedly been carried by a good majority, very close to that obtained by Swift.

The returns on this vote are coming in very slowly, but the vote, as far as it has been shown, is about the same proportion as that party vote for mayor.

At the last majority election, when Mayor Hopkins was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mayor Harrison, the Democratic plurality was 1,891.

At the last state election, in the same wards, the plurality of Wulf, Republican candidate for state treasurer, over Clegg, Democrat, was 44,065.

The civil service rule has been carried by a heavy majority, probably by 30,000.

Mid Election in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—Wisconsin elected a justice of the supreme court to succeed Justice Winslow, Democrat, who was the candidate of the bar. His opponent was Judge George B. Clementson, Republican. The vote throughout the state was light and the returns indicate the election of Clementson.

Democrats Win at Onondaga.

ONEIDA, N. Y., April 3.—The charter election was very exciting. The Democrats have carried through a majority of their ticket, headed by William M. Baker for president.

VICTIM OF A STRANGLER.

Negro's Mutilated Body Found in a New York Alleyway.

NEW YORK, April 3.—One of the most mysterious murders committed in this city since the mutilated body of old "Shakespeare" was found in a low resort near the East river front, for whose butchery the Algerian, "Frenchy," is now serving a life sentence, has been discovered. The victim in this case was a young colored woman whose dismembered body was found wrapped in pieces of carpeting and partially hidden from view in the area of the building of the New York Bank & Trust company, on the southwest corner of Sixth avenue and West 17th place. How long the ghastly remains had been lying there is not known.

Among the slight clues which may eventually lead to the identification of the body are those furnished by a plain gold ring the woman wore on the third finger of her right hand, and by the fact that she wore a porous plaster on her left breast. Two other things found near the body in front of the Bank Note company's building which may prove valuable were a bottle of a cologne and a small bag of salt. It is the opinion of the police that the woman is a member of that class of colored women who live on streets running out of Sixth avenue and gain their livelihood as women of the town. They make no attempt to explain the motive for the crime.

Body Identified.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The police of the Central office gave out the following report in connection with the identification of the murdered negro woman:

"A woman who gave the name of Madeline Robinson of 71 York street, Jersey City, went to the morgue and positively identified the body of the murdered woman as that of a woman who arrived at the Hoboken station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad on the 10:17 train from Newark, Tuesday morning. The young woman told Mrs. Robinson that she, in company with several other colored girls, had come from Haverhill, Va., to look for work. She said that she had been sent north by a white man.

Can of Canned Goods Left Homeless.

CANABRAGA, N. Y., March 29.—The entire business portion of this village and 30 dwellings were burned. Half of the population are homeless. The total loss will be about \$100,000. The insurance will not more than half cover it. No lives were lost in the fire, but several persons were injured.

Placed in a Receiver's Hands.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 3.—The plant of the Oswego Electric Street railroad was placed in the hands of F. A. Emory as receiver. This action was the result of a suit for the collection of \$60,000 on notes held by Charles Miller. Oswego parties have offered \$140,000 for the plant.

Lockport Music Hall Burned.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 3.—Music hall has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$16,000; no insurance.

PIANCED TO DEATH.

Judge Martine Lured to Lister to a Neighbor's Struggle.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Judge Randolph B. Martine of the court of general sessions is dead. He was born in this city 53 years ago. He studied law, was graduated from Columbia college, and from the Law school and began the practice of his profession when a young man.

In 1887 Martine was nominated by the County Democracy for judge of the court of general sessions and his nomination was endorsed by Tammany Hall. He was elected by 149,000 majority over his Republican opponent. His majority is said to have been the largest ever received by any candidate in this city who ran against organized opposition.

Judge Martine's term had eight years still to run. The governor will appoint a successor who will hold office until Jan. 1. A successor to Judge Martine will be elected next fall who will hold office for 14 years.

Judge Martine lived at 3017 Fifth avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. He had lingered a month with peritonitis.

Next door lives Dr. Edward Freidenburg, whose wife lays claim to being a pianist, has a concert grand piano which she values at \$1,200 and a concert voice, the value of which she never fixed. But the voice and the instrument jointly and severally helped kill Judge Martine, according to the judge's physician, Dr. E. T. Grant.

For three years the Freidenburgs and the Martines had been neighbors, the musician's piano room being separated from the judge's death chamber by a party wall eight inches thick. Apparently the two families never have been friendly, and when a year ago Judge Martine complained to the board of health that the Freidenburg piano playing was endangering the health of his wife, their relations became more strained.

The board sent an inspector to Freidenburg's house to notify him that piano playing would have to cease at 10 p. m. Dr. Freidenburg defied the inspector, but the nuisance was stopped for a month and then was renewed.

When Judge Martine fell ill about March 1, Dr. Grant advised that he be kept quiet. To Mrs. Martine's servant, who she sent to the Freidenburgs to ask the pianist not to play until the judge recovered, Mrs. Freidenburg replied that she was queen of her own home and wanted no interference.

Then Dr. Grant called on Dr. Freidenburg and got this reply: "My wife can play as much as she chooses. She is a student and can play at any time she pleases. It is one of her few pleasures."

A reporter went up to see what manner of man Freidenburg was, and to whom the doctor said: "This house is mine, and my wife can do as she pleases in it. She can play, play, play as much as she wants to, and as often as she wishes. She is a student, and it gives her pleasure to practice."

And the piano kept on playing till Judge Martine died.

SHORT SHIRT FOR CHATTELLE.

Convicted of Murder and Sentenced in a Few Hours.

STRATFORD, Conn., March 30.—Quick trial and short shirt was the fate of Amos Chatelle, murderer of Jesse Keith. There was no defense, in fact the prisoner helped the crown considerably to put the noose around his own neck. At 10 o'clock the trial commenced and at 4 o'clock the judge addressed the jury and they retired at 4:30. In 10 minutes a verdict of guilty was returned. Chatelle was then sentenced to be hanged May 31. When the judge finished, Chatelle interjected "correct."

On Oct. 14 last Jesse, 14-year-old daughter of William Keith, was brutally murdered, after being outraged, as she was returning to town along the railway track. Suspicion pointed to Amos Chatelle, who is about 30 years of age, and he was arrested. At the coroner's inquest Chatelle pleaded guilty.

The murderer has traveled several times around the world. While living at one time in Texas he harbored the notorious Jesse James for two days from his pursuers.

WHAT WILL JOHN BULL SAY?

Venezuela Grants to Americans Territory Now Under Dispute.

FABRIQUE, Minn., April 3.—Donald Grant, a wealthy contractor of this city, W. H. Fisher, late manager of the Duluth and Winnipeg railroad, and J. A. Newman, a Grand Rapids (Minn.) banker, have just returned from Venezuela, where they obtained a concession of land at the mouth of the Orinoco, running 128 miles south and from 15 to 50 miles east and west. It is rich in minerals, mahogany, rosewood and dyewoods.

They also have the right to mine asphalt on a small island near Trinidad. The syndicate will invest a good deal of capital in working the concession and Mr. Fisher is to be the manager.

Big Steel Mill Started.

LOBAIN, O., April 3.—The fires were started in the big steel mill of the Johnson company at this place, the construction of which was begun nine months ago. This was simply a test of the big furnace which is to convert pig iron into Bessemer steel. A large crowd was in attendance, and ex-congressman Tom L. Johnson, the president of the company, applied the match. The test was successful, 10 tons of steel being poured from the blast.

Sugar Scandal Trials.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Nathaniel Wilson, counsel for Henry O. Havemeyer and John F. Seaford, asked Judge Cole to set an early date for trial of his clients, indicted for refusing to testify before the sugar investigating committee. Judge Cole would not fix a date without the consent of the district attorney, Mr. Birney. The latter says that he expects to call the first case the last of April or first of May.

President Moves to Woodley.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In spite of the rain Mrs. Cleveland and children started for Woodley, the president's summer home. President Cleveland followed them later in the day. He will remain there until the time of his departure for Gray Gables, and will transact almost all executive business there.

Methodists in Conference.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 3.—The New York Methodist conference opened at St. James' church here this morning. Bishop John P. Newman, D. D., will preside over the conference and an animated discussion is likely to arise over the noted Darwood case of Middletown and several other similar cases.

AIDED WILKES BOOTH

THOMAS JONES, THE MAN WHO SHIELDED LINCOLN'S MURDERER.

Kept Him in Hiding Six Days and Helped Him to Reach Virginia—The Reward of \$300,000 Offered by the Government Had Not the Power to Move Him.

There died in Charles county, Md., not long ago Thomas A. Jones, at the age of 74. Jones held a position in the Washington navy yard, but was dismissed through the influence of Congressman Mudd of Maryland, who had informed the secretary of the navy that Jones had played a prominent part in the escape of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln.

"It's quite true," admitted Jones at the time of his dismissal. "John Wilkes Booth, with a broken ankle, sick and suffering the tortures of the damned, was placed in my hands to be spirited across the river, and the \$300,000 reward, or even \$5,000,000, would not have caused me to turn traitor to the southern Confederacy, the people I loved, and surrender a man whose life was in my keeping, even if I did know he had assassinated President Lincoln."

Jones afterward told how Booth came into his hands. "It was on the morning of the 16th of April," he said, "when friends of Samuel Cox came to my house on Hookberry farm, Maryland, and told me that Cox wanted to see me at once. I had heard the evening before that Lincoln had been killed. I had a horse saddled and rode over to Cox's, who told me that Booth and David Herold had been there and wanted assistance to get across the river. I was told where the men were—in a pine thicket about a mile and a half from the house."

"I was given instructions how to reach them without being shot—certain signs by whistling, etc. Upon reaching the place I met Herold, to whom I explained that I was sent by Cox. I was then placed in a room with Booth. His key on the ground was wrapped in a pile of blankets, and his face bore traces of pain. Booth asked many questions as to what people thought of the assassination. He appeared to be proud of what he had done. I at the time thought he had done a good act, but, great God, I soon saw that it was the worst blow ever struck for the south!

"I did the best I could for the poor fellow. I carried him papers to read and something to eat and tried to keep him in good spirits until I got a chance to send him across the river. The country was full of soldiers and detectives, and I did not know how soon I could get him away."

"I think it was the following Tuesday I went up to Fort Tobacco to see how the land lay, and it was there, in the dormitory of Brewster's hotel, that Captain William Williams, chief of the United States coast service, said he would give \$500,000 to any man who would tell where Booth was."

"That's true," admitted Captain Williams at the time of the above interview, "and he would have been General Jones instead of a discharged employee from the navy yard if he had given the information."

"I did the best I could for Booth and Herold," continued Jones. "I did not know them, but when Cox put them in my keeping nothing would have tempted me to betray them. I could have placed my hands on Booth, but honor and truth were worth more to me than the entire wealth of the government."

"At the expiration of the sixth day I heard the officers give orders for the cavalry to go down in St. Mary's county; that the assassins were there. That was my chance, and I made good time to where Booth and Herold were concealed. Booth was glad to know that his time to get into Virginia had come."

"The night was dark, and Herold and I lifted Booth on to my horse. Our progress was slow. We finally reached my house, and I went in to get them something to eat. We then proceeded to the river. Booth was lifted into the boat and was placed in the stern, while Herold took the oars. I then lit a candle and showed Booth by his compass how to steer to get into Machodoc creek and gave him directions to Mrs. Queenberry's, who, I thought, would take care of him. That was the last I saw of Booth."

"When notices were posted up that to furnish bread or water to Booth meant death," went on Jones, "I felt pretty shaky. I knew that Booth had hit the Virginia shore. I was arrested and taken to Washington, where I was held for seven weeks. Then I was discharged because nobody believed I knew anything."—New York World.

Seat of the Thunder God.

"Trembling mountain," a massive pile of peculiarly arranged rocks lying on Rogue river, almost directly north of Montreal, was known to the Indians by a combination of words signifying "seat of the thunder god. According to their traditions, the thunder god formerly used a broad and deep indentation on its summit as a seat, and that therein he would sit for three days in spring, seven in summer, five in autumn and two in winter. They also believed that during the time he was present great chasms would open in the side of the mountain, from which fire would stream for hours without ceasing. Nothing is known concerning the early history of the mountain, but it is thought that the legend refers to old time volcanic action, an opinion strengthened by its geographical name of "Trembling mountain."—St. Louis Republic.

An Opening.

"Why don't you quit the stage and start a secondhand book store?" "I don't see why there is any especial call for me to start a secondhand book store any more than any other business," replied the actor laughingly.

"Oh, I thought it would suit you pretty well. It is the very place for book numbers."—Cincinnati Tribune.



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NECKTIES ALWAYS NEW.

Mr. Feather's Lenses the Secret of Mr. Feather's Attractive Appearance.

"I am somewhat careless by nature," said Mr. Feather, recently, "and some time ago I was struck by the remarkable number of new neckties worn by young Mr. Glink, who sits opposite me at our boarding house table. I proceeded to study them, and after a week or two I discovered that they were not only always smooth and fresh, but that their appearance was regulated according to their hue. For two days he would wear a black and gray tie for instance. Then a black flowered red, green and white would sweep out from his house, and then two or three more combinations would be worn. At last I could resist no longer, and I asked Glink to explain to me his necktie system. He looked mysterious and beckoned me to a secluded corner."

"Mr. Feather," he said earnestly, "I feel that I can confide in you thoroughly. The secrets you have so kindly admired are five in number and see all I have. I wear one until it gets soiled, and then I drop it in gasoline outside of my window. After the liquid has evaporated I take the scarf, and every sign of dirt has disappeared. By doing this in rotation with the five ties I keep up an appearance that would cost more than I could afford if I depended upon new ones."

"I thanked the young man for his very interesting information," said Mr. Feather in confusion, "and I do not doubt that many others like him know the value of gasoline as a cleansing article and put it to good use. I hope they all use it in the open air, however, as it is a very volatile and inflammable liquid and is liable to explode if exposed in a room where there is a gas light or a fire."—Washington Star.

An Investigation.

When a Third Street man came into the house the other evening, they were manipulating something in the kitchen that filled the hall with an odor which could scarcely be called sweet.

"What?" he exclaimed to his wife. "What the mischief is that that smells so?"

"Why," responded the wife, who had got used to it, "it's nothing, but your imagination."

"Well, I guess not," he said indignantly. "If I had an imagination that smelled like that, I'd take it out and have it disinfected at once."—Detroit Free Press.

The Negro's Note.

Some years ago Frederick Douglass addressed a convention of negroes in Louisville. He said in the course of his remarks that he did not think an amalgamation of the white and black races desirable, the pure negro being, in his opinion, the best of the race. While speaking his eyeglasses continued to slide from their perch. "But I will," interpolated the speaker, "I wish we could get up some sort of an alloy for the negro which would insure a more capable of holding spectacles."—Buffalo Courier.

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