

# WISCONSIN SCANDAL.

## THE FIRST AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER OF HAYDEN.

Antecedents of the Parties—W. H. Cochran's Marriage and Position in Society—His Wife's Acquaintance With Judge Hayden—She Wrote a Tell Tale Letter While on a Visit to Minnesota—Cochran Accuses Her of Infidelity and She Confesses—A Separation and Three Months Later the Murder—A Newspaper Article the Last Straw—A Shotgun Does the Business.

MADISON, Nov. 15.—Your correspondent has just returned from a visit to the twin villages of Grand Rapids and Centralis, in Wood county, this State. The object of the visit was to ascertain the exact particulars of the recent killing of County Judge Henry Hayden, and the subsequent burning of the office of Jack Brundage's newspaper, the Reporter. Beyond the bare announcement that W. H. Cochran, the bank cashier, had shot Hayden for the alleged seduction of his wife, nothing of a reliable character concerning the case has heretofore been published. The numerous intricacies of the situation and the terribly excited and prejudiced condition of the community are not understood outside of that neighborhood.

Cochran's trial is set down for the second day of December, he being now under bonds to the amount of \$10,000 and attending to his business as usual. A more interesting case, considering all of the details, has never been recorded in Wisconsin. In fact, there are circumstances which render it of national or world-wide interest.

THEIR ANTECEDENTS.

Mr. Cochran was born in Western New York and is thirty-seven years of age. From 1861 to 1864 he served in the Federal army and afterwards for two years held a clerkship in the war department at Washington. In 1867 he located at Grand Rapids. He has a fine new residence in Centralis, just across the river, owns an interest in the First National bank of Grand Rapids, of which he is cashier; owns and operates a shingle mill, and possesses other good property. Besides, he is a well built, handsome man, with dark hair and moustache, and the best of Saxon features; a young man who is extremely popular everywhere for a pleasant manner, coupled with intelligence and a manly independence. While stopping with an uncle in Buffalo, prior to the war, he became acquainted with the Darling family, of Glenn Falls, this State, and in 1868, or about the time that he decided to permanently settle in Wisconsin,

HE MARRIED MISS DARLING, a petite young lady, then 19 years of age. Until a year ago the couple lived happily together. A bright little girl blessed their union, after two years, she being now 9 years old. The present young banker gave his wife a good home and allowed her to live as she pleased. The flattery to which she was subject and her pretty face proved her ruin in the end.

Judge Hayden, who was shot by Cochran, was an Irish Protestant, 34 years old at the time of his death. He was brought to America when a mere child and resided with his parents in this State until the time of the war. Like Cochran, he became a soldier, serving with the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin. He had studied law, and at the close of the rebellion, during which he was promoted to a captaincy, he located in Caldwell county, Mo., for the practice of his profession. He became judge of the court of common pleas in that county, and when the office was abolished moved back to Wisconsin. In 1869 he was married to an estimable young lady of Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, which place he has since made his home and still is the home of the Hayden family. It was in 1874 that he

LOCATED AT GRAND RAPIDS. Soon after this he left the Republican party and joined the Democrats. He was a tall, spare man, with raven black hair, a somewhat sharp, but pleasing face and a ready tongue. He was a good orator, a fairly successful lawyer and seemed to enjoy society. In 1877 he was nominated for the attorney generalship in the Greenback state convention, which ticket was headed by E. P. Allen, the Milwaukee manufacturer. He made many enemies, in law, in politics and in society. Yet his abilities and perseverance were such that he could be counted as a successful young man. Cochran and Hayden became friends and the former for a long time took pains to defend the latter in conversation when he found him assailed. Cochran has always been a Republican, but the difference in their political opinions did not interfere with their personal friendship, and a year ago Cochran voted for him for county judge, to which position he was elected on the Greenback ticket.

Prior to October, 1878, Judge Hayden had never met Mrs. Cochran, and but they knew each other by sight. At the county fair in that month Hayden introduced himself to her, and soon after presented her to his wife. It was natural that the families should become acquainted with each other, and there was nothing particularly bold in the manner in which Judge Hayden formed his acquaintanceship with Mrs. Cochran. It was simply evident that he desired to know her, and he risked the effect of violating a social custom in speaking to her without an introduction. Subsequently he met Mrs. Cochran frequently on the streets and took pains to say to her that he enjoyed being acquainted with her, and hoped that they would become good friends. It appears that she was inclined to flirt, and she confessed to your correspondent yesterday that the manner in which she and the judge became acquainted gratified her love for that class of adventure. His smooth words always found attentive ears, and it was not a great while before they began meeting clandestinely and exchanging notes to facilitate their plans. Her letters to the judge on these occasions were signed "Nellie Howard," while his responses were always written in a professional vein but contained a great deal of hidden meaning.

So much for the antecedents of the parties and the beginning of their troubles. From Mr. Cochran your correspondent learned that he was in total ignorance of the existence of anything like intimacy between his wife and Judge Hayden until the fifth day of last June, when an intimate friend informed him that

mer. The letter was addressed to "My darling Harry," referred to the pleasure of their last meeting, which was continually in her mind, and said that she was longing to return home, so that their "nice time" could be renewed. In the way of giving assurance of her loyalty in her guilty letter she said that since arriving in Milwaukee she had had numerous opportunities to flirt, but that according to her promise she had refrained from doing so. The letter is lengthy and contains nothing but the veriest gush from beginning to end. Her outburst to her husband immediately telegraphed her to come home. He met her at the depot with a carriage and on the way to their residence told her of the discovery which he had made. She at first denied everything, but upon his quoting passages from the letter she made

A CLEAN CONFESSION.

The young banker left her in the house and departed, declaring that he could not live with her longer. He took their child with him, but a few days afterward he restored the little girl to the keeping of her mother, who had taken up her residence with her parents, in the same part of the town. He gave up the child temporarily out of compassion for his wife, who was completely prostrated by the disgrace and separation.

"Something kept telling me that I ought to shoot the scoundrel who had thus broken up my home," said Cochran to the reporter, "but I had hopes that he would leave the place. I do not so much blame my wife, for she is childish and vain and could be easily influenced by such a man as Hayden was. Nevertheless, I cannot bring myself to live with her after what has happened, but I forgive her for the part she has played. Our separation occurred three months or more before the shooting. My mind was made up that I would not live with her, but it was very hard to see Hayden driving and strutting about with an air that seemed to say that he gloried in his villainies and cared nothing for the effects of them. Two weeks before the shooting Hayden bought the Centralis Enterprise, a small Greenback weekly paper. In the first issue under his ownership the paper announced that it would contain nothing in the way of objectionable personalities, but the next number had a communication attacking me, alleging that I was using the influence of the bank

TO INHIBIT HAYDEN'S BUSINESS.

This was the first unkind thing that had ever been said of me in the community, and it galled me terribly. That evening I learned the communication was written in Hayden's office under his supervision. I made up my mind that he had done enough in seducing my wife and breaking up my home without running his newspaper against me. It was more than I would stand, no matter what the consequences might be, and I concluded to put him out of the way."

The shooting occurred in this way: Cochran loaded a heavy fowling piece with buckshot, the following morning, and carried the weapon with him to the bank. At noon he carried it to and from his residence with the full determination to shoot his man on sight. Various citizens saw the gun in Cochran's hands, and knew his object. Nevertheless, they made no effort to prevent the tragedy, so high was the excitement of the community running over the affair. At 5 o'clock in the evening the cashier crossed the bridge into Centralis where Hayden kept his office. Sitting down in front of a store he

WAITED FOR THE JUDGE TO APPEAR on the street. At half past five the latter came out of the office with his partner and walked past them, so that they could see him. When about fifteen paces off, he turned, took a quick aim and fired straight at his enemy's heart. It was a slight draft upon a life, and the banker was successful in the collection. Judge Hayden was carried into the office by his partner, and died in five minutes. Cochran returned to the village of Grand Rapids, and gave himself up to the authorities. He was lodged in jail for the night, carefully guarded by a host of friends. Excitement grew to a frenzy, and a few of Hayden's friends vainly attempted to organize a lynching mob. Next day Cochran waived examination, and was admitted to bail, the amount of his bond being \$10,000.

It is the general opinion that he cannot be convicted, as two-thirds of the county are in full sympathy with him. He is ably defended. The prosecution is by ex-Congressman Cole, of Stevens Point.

During the summer the two weekly newspapers of Grand Rapids, one Democratic and the other Republican, carried on

THE BITTEREST KIND OF A WARFARE upon Hayden, and both were being prosecuted by him for libel. Two weeks after the shooting, the office of the Reporter, Jack Brundage's journal, was burned by an incendiary, presumably one of the Hayden's friends. The explosion of the judge from the Masonic lodge was in a measure owing to the influence of Brundage, who caused the investigation to be instituted. The trial was upon three or four different charges of unbecoming conduct, the principal one being that of seducing a Mason's wife. The trial lasted nearly all one night, and resulted in his expulsion by a vote of thirty-three to five. It has been stated that these charges were purely imaginary, and that the trial was unfair. This the Masonic authorities deny. They assert that the examination was exhaustive and complete.

After discussing the whole affair with representative citizens the reporter called upon Mrs. Hayden. This lady publishes the Enterprise, the paper purchased by her dead husband, and will continue to do so until it can be advantageously sold. She is possessed of much grace of manner and person. The trouble weighs heavily upon her mind. She believes that her husband was innocent of all the sins charged against him, except that of indulging in too much strong drink, and avers that Mrs. Cochran became infatuated without the slightest encouragement from him. No matter what is said of the murdered man his widow is

A MODEL OF DEVOTION, and has shown herself to be a far more lovable personage than the silly little thing who bore such a prominent part in causing the scandal.

The next visit of the reporter was to Mrs. Cochran, who continues to live with her parents, the Darling family, who removed from Glenn Falls, New York, to Wisconsin soon after the marriage of their daughter with Cochran. The lady is 30 years of age, of slight build, with a pale, finely formed face, a woman not capable of being either very good or very bad, but one easily flattered and easily led. After considerable hesitation she described the manner of her first meeting with Judge Hayden, substantially as given above. In the course of the questioning, she said that she had long since

CEASED TO DENY the charges. She admitted writing the letter which her husband had intercepted.

"The only thing I care to have the public understand as coming from me," said the unhappy woman, "is that the trouble did not originate through any intentional wickedness on my part. I can now see that Hayden's design from the very first, and I cannot blame my husband for the course

that he has taken. This was our first trouble. A great many of the Hayden sympathizers were conferred with. They profess to believe that Hayden was guiltless, and charge that Mrs. Cochran began and kept up the correspondence, against his wishes; that she plotted, since arriving in Milwaukee, the persistent plotting of political enemies.

By means of Mrs. Cochran's confession, the result of the murder trial and the letter in the possession of her husband, together with well-grounded statements concerning unhappiness in Hayden's family in the past and rumors of previous escapades on his part, I am able to conclude that the sin charged between the man and the woman existed. The doubtful point regarding the result of the trial comes with the consideration that the murder was cold-blooded; that it was directly led to by a simple newspaper attack, three months or more after the actual wrong had been perpetrated; that the commission of the murder wrecked another home, made an innocent woman a widow and rendered three helpless children fatherless.

Grand Rapids and the twin village of Centralis are located upon the Wisconsin Valley railway, fifty miles from Tomah, which is on the La Crosse division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Fifteen years ago was the center of the lumbering interests and was a lively frontier settlement, containing at all times a floating population of two or three thousand. The pine having been cleared away to a great extent and some of the mills stopped, business is comparatively dull.

Detectives are now busy in an effort to ferret out the incendiary who destroyed the newspaper establishment. The agitation of the community and the bitterness of the different factions are not surpassed in Yazoo county, nor in any other hot-blooded Southern district.

## MARK TWAIN ON BABIES.

His Response to the Toast "The Babies," at the Grand Banquet at Chicago.

The humorous speech of the evening was made by Samuel L. Clemens, otherwise "Mark Twain," in response to the novel sentiment of "The Babies."

"The Babies." As they comfort us in our sorrows, let us not forget them in our festivities. [Laughter.]

I like that! We haven't all had the good fortune to be ladies—[laughter]—we haven't all been generals, or poets, or statesmen; but when the toast works down to the "Babies," we stand on common ground, for we've all been babies. [Laughter and applause.] It is a shame that in a thousand years, the world's banquets have utterly ignored the baby, as if he didn't amount to anything. If you gentlemen will stop and think for a minute—if you will go back fifty or a hundred years, to your early married life—[laughter]—and recontemplate your first baby, you will remember that he amounted to a good deal, and even something more. You soldiers all know that when that little fellow arrived at family headquarters, you had to hand in your resignation. [Laughter.] He took entire command. You became his lackey, his mere body-servant, and

YOU HAD TO STAND AROUND too. He was not a commander who made allowances for time, distance, weather or anything else—you had to execute his order, whether it was possible or not. [Laughter.] And there was only one form of marching in his manual of tactics, and that was the double quick. He treated you with every sort of insolence and disrespect, and the bravest of you didn't dare to say a word. You could face the deathstom of Donelson and Vicksburg, and give back blow for blow—[applause]—but when he dived your whiskers, and pulled your hair, and tumbled your nose, you had to take it. [Laughter.] When the thunders of war sounded in your ears, you set your face to the batteries, and advanced with steady tread; but when he turned on the terrors of his warwhoops, you advanced in the other direction—[laughter]—mighty glad of the chance, too. When he called for soothing syrup did you venture to throw out

ANY SIDE REMARKS about certain services being unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman? [Laughter.] No! You got up and got it. If he ordered his pap-bottle, and it wasn't warm, did you talk back? Not you! You went to work and warmed it. You even descended so far in your mental office as to take a look at that warm, insipid stuff yourself, to see if it was right—three parts water to one of milk, a touch of sugar to modify the colic, and a drop of peppermint to kill those immortal hiccooughs. I can taste it yet. [Roars of laughter.]

And how many things you learned, as you went along. Sentimental young folk still look stock to that beautiful old saying, that when the baby smiles in his sleep it is because the angels are whispering to him. Very pretty, but "ho-hum!" [Laughter.] Simply wind on the stomach, my friends. If the baby proposed to take a walk at his usual hour—half past two in the morning—didn't you rise up promptly and remark, with a mental addition which wouldn't improve a Sunday school book much, that that was the very thing you were about to propose yourself? [Roars.] Oh, you were under good discipline. And, as you went duttering up and down the room in your "nursing" form, you not only prattled undignified baby-talk, but you tuned up your martial voice and tried to sing, "Rock-a-bye, baby, in the tree-top," for instance. What a spectacle for an army of the Tennessee! [Roars of laughter.] And what an affliction for the neighbors, too; for it isn't everybody within a mile around that likes military music at 3 in the morning. And when you had been keeping this sort of thing up two or three hours, and your little velvet-lined intimates that nothing suited him like exercise and noise—"go on!"—what did you do?

YOU SIMPLY WENT ON till you dropped in the last ditch. [Great laughter.] The idea that a baby doesn't amount to anything! Why one baby is just a house and front yard full of itself; one baby can furnish more business than you and your whole interior department can attend to; he is enterprising, irrepresible, brim full of lawless activities; do what you please, you can't make him stay on the reservation. [Prolonged laughter.] Sufficient unto the day is one baby. As long as you are in your right mind, don't you ever pray for twins. [Roars of laughter and applause by Gen. Sheridan.] Twins amount to a permanent riot, and there ain't any real difference between triplets and an insurrection. [Laughter.] Yes, it was high time for a toastmaster to recognize the importance of the "Babies." Think what is in store for

THE PRESENT CROP. Fifty years hence we shall all be dead—I trust—and then this flag, if it still survives—and let us hope it may—will be floating over a republic numbering two hundred million souls, according to the settled laws of our increase; our present schooner of state will have grown into a political Leviathan—a Great Eastern—and the cradled babies of to-day will be on deck. Let them be well trained, for we are going to have a big contract on their hands. [Applause.] Among

the three or four million of cradles now rocking in the land, are some which this nation would preserve for ages as sacred things if we could know which ones they are. In one of these cradles the unconscious Farragut of the future is at this moment teething—think of it!—and putting in a world of dead-earrest, unarticulated, but perfectly justifiable profanity over it, too, [laughter]; in another, the future renowned astronomer is blinking at the shining milky way with but a languid interest, poor little chap, and wondering what has become of that other one they call the wet-nurse [laughter]; in another the future great historian is lying—and doubtless he will continue to "lie" till his earthly mission is ended [laughter]; in another the future President is busying himself with no profounder problem of state than what the mischief has become of his hair so early, and in

A MIGHTY ARMY OF OTHER CRADLES there are now some sixty thousand future office-seekers getting ready to furnish him occasion to grapple with that same old problem of second-hand goods, and in still one more cradle, somewhere near Tomah, which is on the La Crosse division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, the future illustrious commander-in-chief of the American armies is so little burdened with his approaching grandeur and responsibilities as to be giving his whole strategic mind at this moment to trying to find out some way to get his own big toe into his mouth—[laughter]—an achievement which—meaning no disrespect—the illustrious guest of this evening also turned his attention to some fifty years ago. And if the child is but the prophecy of the man, there are mighty few who will doubt but that he succeeded. [Prolonged and uproarious laughter.]

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Preferences of Missouri Germans—Democrats for Bayard—Republicans Averse to Grant Preferring Adams, Bristow or Washburn.

St. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—The Post-Dispatch this evening contains interviews with the editors of the four German newspapers published here on the question of Presidential candidates. Dr. Pretorius, of the Westliche Post, Republican, said the nomination of Grant would be more pleasant to German Republicans than to German Democrats. Both are firmly opposed to aristocratic, military and monarchial tendencies. Should the Democrats nominate a German, irrespective of party, would prefer a candidate clearly identified with the country, that is, liberal and progressive interests of the country. German Democrats would prefer a man like Bayard, Palmer or Hancock, while the Republicans would prefer Washburn or Mr. Pretorius did not say whether the Post would support Grant in case he was nominated.

Dr. Prens, of the America, Democrat, said while some German Democrats prefer David Davis and others General Hancock, the largest proportion favor Bayard, and should the latter be nominated all will vote for him. Tilden is the weakest candidate the Democrats could nominate.

Carl Deenger, of the Anzeiger, independent Democrat, said the German press of the country may be counted for Bayard. With German Democrats the nomination of Grant would be favorite and there is no doubt a large number of German Republican voters in the Western States will vote for him in preference to Grant, who is the weakest candidate among the Germans.

Albert Curin, of the Volks-Timme, organ of the Socialists, said Bayard is the strongest candidate among the Germans. Some of them will vote for Grant, should he be nominated, but most of them have a strong aversion to him.

## OVER A PRECIPICE.

A Leadville Stage in a Driving Snow Storm, Tumbled Over a Precipice—One Passenger Killed and Thirteen Injured.

Colo., Nov. 16.—Last night at about 8 o'clock the incoming coaches from the railroad terminals rolled down a precipice eleven miles from town, and were hurled into a driving snow storm. All the fourteen passengers were severely injured, one, Rev. J. Pickett, a Congregational minister from Colorado Springs, being instantly killed. The passengers were W. B. Phelps and wife, Edward Eddy and wife, Dr. R. T. Taylor, George S. Ligts and T. H. Bamek, of Leadville, Charles Wright and wife, of New York, T. Deupilus and Lawrence Tremble, of Colorado, and Henry Hall, special United States postal agent, and August Melchis, of St. Louis.

At Another Fair. NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—President Hayes, his son, Webb C. Hayes, and Secretary Evarts arrived to-day from Washington. In the morning many prominent citizens paid their respects to the President at his hotel, and shortly before noon the distinguished guests visited a photograph establishment. At 3 o'clock the regiment marched to the hotel, where the regiment, Secretary Evarts, Mayor Cooper and George William Curtis entered a carriage for their homes, and were escorted to the new armory of the regiment, where the ceremonies of opening the grand fair took place. The mayor presided. Mr. Curtis delivered a short address and the President declared the fair formally opened. The President returns to Washington to-night.

Telegraph Suit. NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The American Union Telegraph company, of New Jersey, has begun suit in the supreme court against the Western Union Telegraph company, the Continental Telegraph company, and the New Jersey and New England Telegraph companies. Amos E. Middleton, Edwin Middleton and Garrett S. Mott, for \$104,000 damages, caused, as alleged, by defendants procuring to be torn down certain lines of the company, and wires of plaintiffs in the State of New Jersey.

Chicago Produce Receipts and Shipments. CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs at this point during the past week: Receipts—Flour, 88,805 barrels; wheat, 708,503 bushels; corn, 850,083 bushels; barley, 240,783 bushels; rye, 38,562 bushels; barley, 177,981 bushels; dressed hogs, number, 46. Shipments—Flour, 94,755 barrels; wheat, 556,151 bushels; corn, 638,563 bushels; oats, 282,046 bushels; rye, 18,297 bushels; barley, 145,928 bushels.

A Handsome Compliment. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 17.—The Richmond Light Infantry Blues, whose organization dates back to 1798, held a meeting to-night and desired to participate in the unveiling ceremonies of the Thomas statue at Washington Wednesday. The company was held to-night under the command of Captain John S. Wise, son of the late Gov. Henry A. Wise.

Baldwin After All. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 17.—Hon. F. C. Benson, recently appointed United States Senator, recently filled the unexpired term of the late Sen. Charles C. Caldwell, and the New Jersey and New England Telegraph companies. Amos E. Middleton, Edwin Middleton and Garrett S. Mott, for \$104,000 damages, caused, as alleged, by defendants procuring to be torn down certain lines of the company, and wires of plaintiffs in the State of New Jersey.

Miss Lily Bunce, the daughter of the editor of Appleton's Journal, painted her own wedding dress in a design representing hills of the valley and shaded green.

The late Mr. Blackwood had that remarkable correctness of judgment which fixes the value of an article without being influenced by the fame or obscurity of its author. When George Eliot sent the first part of "Scenes from Clerical Life" to his magazine, he warned Blackwood that his most formidable rival in the field of fiction had just been discovered.

## THE UTE COMMISSION.

Probability that It Will Come to Naught—Hostilities in the Ascendency and Controlling the Testimony.

LOS PINOS, via Lake City, Nov. 17.—The afternoon was occupied in taking the testimony of Samwick, who proved himself the greatest ignoramus or the greatest liar of any Indian that has yet appeared before the commission. He knew absolutely nothing about the massacre or fight, and even denied the fact that Gen. Adams had slept in his tent while at White River. There is evidently an agreed plan on the part of the Indians to furnish no information of any kind and by this means thwart the wishes of Oray and the object of the commission. At the present writing the outlook is not favorable to the possible solution of affairs, and unless there is decided change on the part of the Indians and a willingness to testify to the facts as they have occurred, the commission will be compelled to return to the States, and leave the whole subject to the tender care of the war department. The influence of the hostilities seems to be in the ascendency and they are evidently controlling the action of the Uncapagnans Utes.

Oray is so confident that he will be able to know the comfortable position in which the commission is placed when they are informed that they are guarding the mountain trails leading to the agency at Valois, Colorado, says it is a mooted question in his mind whether he is for the purpose of keeping the commission in or the hostilities out. The time of the commission will be occupied in interpreting to Oray the views of the Valois warriors, who are for the purpose of keeping the commission in or the hostilities out. The time of the commission will be occupied in interpreting to Oray the views of the Valois warriors, who are for the purpose of keeping the commission in or the hostilities out.

LATERS—12 M.—Owing to the indisposition of Oray the commission met and adjourned till Monday. Oray informed General Adams he will accomplish the purpose for which the commission was convened and bring the guilty parties to justice, if he dies in the attempt.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 17.—A special from Los Pinos, says, regarding the commissioners conference with the Indians, the outlook for either an amicable adjustment of affairs on proving the guilt of parties interested in the White Ute tribe, is extremely discouraging, and unless the Indians change from the commission will terminate its labors. Oray's power is trembling in the balance to-day, and within the next few days Oray is expected to witness the establishment of his absolute authority over the Ute tribe, or his virtual dethronement and the ascendancy of the war faction. After Samwick had given his lying testimony, General Adams addressed Oray by pointing out that Samwick had testified falsely respecting his (Adams) not having been at Samwick's tent, and adding that he believed that he (Samwick) did not intend to speak the truth, and that none of the other Indians did, that they had refused to name any Indians who was responsible. He asked Oray to recommend some other plan by which the government orders could be carried out, and show who were engaged in the White River difficulties. Said he, "I cannot find out who they are and how better to home. Oray replied: I cannot force them to say what they do not wish. I brought them here that they might speak for themselves. He refused to name any Indians who was responsible and was compelled to convict himself. Oray afterwards acknowledged that he was afraid of assassination. At last accounts he was very ill. Rose Meeker lectured in Denver on the Indian question. She goes East.

## LOTTERY LETTERS.

Test Case in the Supreme Court of New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A lottery agent here has brought suit against Postmaster James, in the supreme court of the State, for alleged illegal detention of his letters, for which he claims \$2,500 damages. The case will probably be transferred to the federal courts. The letters were detained under the orders from the postmaster general, based on the law authorizing him to detain letters concerning lotteries, etc. It is claimed by counsel that the law is unconstitutional, as it makes the postmaster general the sole and exclusive judge, jury and sheriff, gives the party no opportunity to be heard, and is in violation of the constitution without due process of law, and is in violation of the provisions of the constitution.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio road, today, the old officers were re-elected. The annual report shows the net earnings of the main stem and branches and the net income for the year to be \$6,502,384, an increase of \$428,700 over 1878.

Six hundred and seventy-three miles of track of the main stem and branches east of the Ohio river are now laid with steel rails. On the Chicago division the earnings were \$96,338 more than the previous year, while expenses increased \$81,311, showing a comparative net gain of \$15,027. The rapid improvement of business on this line of road continues, and it already shows its ability to pay from its net earnings more than 5 per cent. interest on the sterling loan of \$16,000 taken for account of the roads composing this division, and taxes amounting to \$38,420. The loss on the Central Ohio division was \$23,579 and on the Pittsburgh division the earnings were \$54,091 more than the previous year and expenses decreased \$94,603, showing a net increase over the previous year of \$116,781.

The aggregate reduction of indebtedness of the company for the year is \$4,607,338. Mr. Garrett was unanimously re-elected president.

THE NEW FRENCH CABLE ANCHORED. NORTH EASTHAM, Mass., Nov. 17.—The steamer Faraday, on Sunday, anchored one mile off the beach, and officers of the cable company went on board to welcome Captain Trout. Work was immediately commenced on the shore end of the cable, and at 5 p. m. it was on the beach, laid and signals exchanged with the Faraday. The steamer then proceeded to a place where the cable is buoyed and today the final splice will be made and the cable wound throughout the entire circuit, from Cape Cod to Brest.

NORTH EASTHAM, Mass., Nov. 17.—The Faraday arrived back from making the final splice of the new cable at 3:30 p. m., and congratulatory messages were sent to the president of the company, at Paris. Cable Director Brugiere and Engineer Von Chauvin wire their thanks, on behalf of the French Cable company, to Secretary Evarts for the liberal action of the American government by means of which the cable was landed under very favorable circumstances.

THE CITY WINS. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17.—A dispatch from the clerk of the supreme court says the long pending gas case of the city of St. Louis against the gas company, was decided this morning. The case is reversed and remanded with directions to the court below to order the company to turn over all property and profits and dismiss the bills.

In the settlement of this case the city will have to pay the gas company about \$500,000 for gas consumed during the past year prior to the commencement of litigation and the interest of this amount, court costs and attorney's fees will increase the aggregate to very nearly one million dollars. The receiver of the gas company has also received million dollars in his possession in the way of profits realized since his appointment about three years ago and this with the amount due the company by the city under this decision will pay a dividend on the company's stock of about 160 per cent. This stock, in \$50 shares, sold last week at \$8. To-day after the decision of the court was known \$50 was bid for it.

Election Case Dismissed. BULL RIVER, S. C., Nov. 17.—The case against five managers of registration, arrested last week under section 5,006, United States revised statutes, were dismissed to-day by the United States commissioner on the ground that the United States supreme court in the case of the United States vs. Reese had decided that the act of Congress in which section 5,006

was based is unauthorized and therefore unconstititutional.

## KELLOGG-SPOFFORD.

The Senate Committee Again Taking Evidence.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The Senate subcommittee investigating the Kellogg-Spofford case, met this morning. Henry Herzer, night watchman at Gov. Kellogg's residence in 1876, took the stand and testified regarding the visits of returning board officials to Kellogg. Witnesses appeared somewhat nervous. He heard a great deal of talk, but the only conversation to which he could swear positively was that he heard Kellogg say the House of Representatives of the State legislature had gone Democratic. Blanchard and Jewett visited Kellogg frequently, and Blanchard told witnesses they were working on election returns. These parties usually came in the back way.

Cross-examination showed that the governor and all who came in carriages came in the same way, the governor's office being most accessible by this entrance. Witness admitted he had tried to get a place in the custom house. A friend of his had written a letter to Senator Kellogg, to which witness's name was signed, threatening to go before the commission and testify unless witness got a place. Blanchard was at this time clerk in Kellogg's office.

Louis P. Garrick testified that a few months ago P. J. Deaoul, secretary of state in 1876, told him that the legislature that elected Kellogg to the Senate had no quorum. It he, Deaoul, was not a poor man he would make a clean breast and tell all he knew. Witness told Deaoul to do so. Witness wrote to Senator Gordon about Deaoul's disaffection to the Republicans, repeating in his letter what Deaoul had said. Deaoul seemed sore because he could get nothing to do. All he had was a clerkship in the postoffice, which only paid him about \$50 per month.

Senator Kellogg objected to the admission of this testimony on the ground that the United States Senate had decided the Packard legislature was the only legal legislature of Louisiana, and the question could not now be reopened.

Messrs. Hill and Vance, the majority of the committee, decided the testimony admissible. Both the above witnesses were called by Spofford. Kellogg will not offer direct testimony.

## WISCONSIN NEWS.

Diphtheria in an epidemic form prevails in Oconomowoc. The episcopic prevails at Chippewa Falls, but so far without fatal results.

A paper mill in Marinette has commenced making paper from pine edgings. In the construction of a new elevator at Milwaukee, 1,700 kegs of nails were required.

The ground has been purchased for the erection of a new postoffice building at La Crosse.

In the vicinity of Manston during the last season, from \$35,000 to \$40,000 have been paid out for hops.

In the neighborhood of Arcadia, last week, 600 sheep were bought and shipped eastward to be slaughtered.

The new elevator now in process of erection at Milwaukee, will have a storage capacity of 800,000 bushels of wheat.

George Livermore, of Augusta, was struck by a log chain while pulling stamps last week and almost instantly killed.

Samuel Cutting fell into a vat of hot dye at Bloum's hat factory in Milwaukee a few days since and was scalded to death.

At Alma Center, the other day, the store of J. I. Buckley was destroyed by fire. It was the only store of general merchandise in the village.

A lad in the town of Allouez, handling an old-fashioned pistol carelessly, the same was discharged, the contents passing through one of his hands.

The Chippewa river steamboats have gone into winter quarters at Reed's Landing, and navigation on that river has been suspended for the season.

The sawmill season on the Black river is closed for the winter, and the men employed are preparing for operations in the woods, cutting logs for the next season.

A man, named Johnson, hunting squirrels, a short distance from Waukesha, accidentally discharged the contents of his gun into his abdomen. He died in six hours.

Hog cholera has broken out among the swine in the vicinity of Oconomowoc. Large numbers are dying and the farmers are very much alarmed at the prospect before them.

DePere is just now excited over the marriage of a woman of 70 and a young man of 20 years, and the fact increases the sensation by stating that a living issue shortly followed.

Fred Brown, who was shot last week at River Falls by Will Dale, is reported to be gradually failing. His body is paralyzed below the waist, and but little hope of his recovery is entertained.

The parents of Miss Hattie Von Allen sent her to the high school, in Oconomowoc, in order to separate her from her lover, who was objectionable to her parents. In a few days she disappeared, and it transpired that she went to Waterville, and there met and was married to her lover, a Mr. Goodspeed, of North Geneva. The affair produced no little local excitement.

The daughter of a German citizen of De Pere, aged 14 years, returning from the home of a friend to her own home recently, at about 3 p. m., in crossing a lot, was encountered by a burly ruffian, who sprang upon her and attempted to force her to the ground. The girl had a heavy empty wooden pail in her hand. She succeeded in breaking from the grasp of the villain, and dealt a blow upon his head with the pail which sent him howling away, and she escaped.

A large quantity of potatoes were frozen in Westfield during the recent cold snap.

Recently some one set fire to the club house on Willow creek, owned by Ombro sportsmen, and it was totally destroyed.

Suste Damron, of La Crosse, fell into a well, well forty-five feet deep the other day. She was terribly bruised but not fatally injured.

Six years ago John Lamb robbed the safe of Col. Butt, of Viroqua, \$35, and has just been arrested in Iowa for the crime, and is in prison.

An effort is being made by the mill owners on the Chippewa river, to have the dam on Paint creek raised higher, for the purpose of holding logs.

Sylvester Boston, of Farmington, accidentally shot himself in the head a few days since by striking the hammer of his gun against a stump. He will recover.

Burglars broke into the store of Van Handel, of Little Chute,