OVER THE ROAD.

The Murderers of Officer O'Connell Arraigned in Court.

THEY PROMPTLY PLEAD GUILTY

And Are as Promptly Sentenced to Prison for Life.

SWIFT AND SURE RETRIBUTION.

A Hop, Skip and Jump from the Illinois to the Minnesota Penitentiary.

THE COURT SCENE YESTERDAY.

Hustlings the Prisoners to the Depot as Soon as Sentenced.

TALK WITH THEM ON THE TRAIN.

But They Decline to tell the Story of Their Crime.

HANDED OVER TO WARDEN REED.

And the Prison Doors Close Upon the Last Act of the Tragedy.

The last act in the tragedy which resulted in the cold-blooded and cruel murder of police officer Daniel O'Connell, on the morning of June 17, 1882, transpired in the district court of Ramsey county yesterday. The assassins of the trusted and lamented officer were given into the custody of the Ramsey county officials last Saturday morning, and at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the murderers were sentenced to the state penitentiary at Stillwater for life, where, in the many years of labor and solitary confinement to come, they will expiate, in a measure, the atrocious and terrible deed.

Never in the history of crime has deserved retribution and punishment been more certain and swift. It seemed, indeed, as if the stern and majestic figure of Justice had cast aside her sword and scales, in this case of no longer account, and, tearing off the bandage from her outraged vision, joined in the pursuit herself.

The varied incidents of the crime, together with the circumstances which led to the apprehension of the criminals, have all been fully set forth in the GLOBE, the readers of which have had the only complete account of the arrest of the murderers ever published.

THE ARRAIGNMENT.

As predicted in yesterday's issue of the GLOBE, both Underhill and Washington were arraigned yesterday morning to plead. Long before 10 o'clock the district court room was filled with spectators in anticipation that the slayers of Officer O'Connell would be arraigned. As the result proved the crowd were destined to have a full realization of their wishes, although the developments were not as sensational as was anticipated.

Judge Wilkin took his seat on the bench and in a very few minutes afterwads Sheriff O'Gorman and deputy sheriff O'Connor entered the court room with their prisoners. As the notable party entered the room, the crowd which blockaded the passage gave way, and heads and necks were craned forward to catch a glimpse of the murderers.

It seemed as though the spirit of retribution hovered over the court room, so swift was the procedure of justice The crowd was stern and silent, and the two black men who were about to make a confession of their awful deed were dumb stricken and awed. A moment's silence ensued, when County Attorney Egan addressed the court, saying that the prisoners, Underhill and Washington, were ready to plead. The court asked them to stand up, when they advanced to a position in front of the bench. They were then asked by Judge Wilkin if they had or desired counsel, to which they replied no, Underhill saying that they did not want an attorney. The latter then asked if this was the place where they were going to be tried, to which the court replied that they were arraigned now to plead, and that if tried it would be in that room. Underhill remarked that he didn't want an examination, whereupon Mr. Bell, clerk of the court was directed to read the indictment. The indictment was then read, being in the usual form and charging them with the murder of Police Officer Daniel O'Connell on June 17, 1882.

When asked if they were indicted by their true and lawful names, Underhill remarked that his real name was Richard L. Underhill, instead of Albert or William as before given.

During these proceedings Washington was cool and collected, betraying but little if any signs of nervousness, while Underhill shook like a leaf, being apparently palsied with fear. Washington gave his christian name as George, and after the indictment had been read the clerk said "are you guilty or not guilty of the crime charged in the indictment," to which Underhill responded, "Well, I plead guilty," followed by a similar plea by Washington. The felons were then conducted back to the county jail, the hour of 2 o'clock having been set by Judge Wilkin as the time in which he would impose sentence.

THE SENTENCE.

As intimated above, never has justice descended with swifter or surer stroke than it did upon these self-confessed murderers yesterday. The time set for their sentence was at 2 o'clock, but in order to avoid the crowd, and the possibility of an attempt at violence or lynching, it was changed to 1:30 o'clock.

There were not more than thirty persons in the court at 1:30 p. m. when Sheriff O'Gorman appeared in the court room with the prisoners handcuffed together, and soon after Judge Wilkin appeared and took his seat. Deputy Sheriff Strong called the court to order and the two prisoners were arraigned for sentence immediately in front of the clerk's desk.

Both maintained a stolid indifference, Geo. Washington looking very glum and determined while Underhill seemed to be in deep thought his heavy jaws being tight set.

Judge Wilkin, addressing George Washington by name, asked him if he desired to withdraw his pleading to the indictment; if he still did not desire legal counsel, and if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him, to all of which he replied in the negative.

Judge Wilkin then said:

"George Washington, for the crime with which you have been indicted and have plead guilty, I now sentence you to hard labor in the prison at Stillwater for the term of your natural life."

The same questions were in turn propounded by Judge Wilkin to A. L. Underhill, who at the close made some inaudible reply which was not heard in the court room, which the judge at once interrupted with the sentence as follows:

"A. L. Underhill, for the crime for which you have been indicted and have plead guilty, I now sentence you to hard labor in the prison at Stillwater for the term of your natural life."

Sheriff O'Gorman then approached the prisoners from behind and turning them round quickly led them from the court room. As they faced toward the entrance a half defiant grin was observable in the countenance of George Washington while Underhill seemed to be somewhat nervous from the ordeal.

A close observation of the facial appearance and formation of the heads of the criminals seemed to show a dare devil element in Washington under the mask of great impurtability and immobility of feature, while his head was of a phrenological development which evidenced a destructive nature.

The head of Underhill presented no marks to indicate a criminal character, neither did his face until at the mouth, chin and jaws. These evidenced a brutal ferocity totally foreign to the contour of the upper portion of his face and the shape of his head.

During the sentence, which was very brief, a breathless silence prevailed, which gave way upon the conclusion to a buzz or ripple of excitement, and the felons were at once hustled back to jail.

A RIDE FOR LIFE.

As the indignation seemed to be gaining, and as a mutter of dissatisfaction was heard in the crowds that gathered about the court house, it was decided to lose no time in placing the men in their final earthly abode, and in less than fifteen minutes after the sentence they were on the way to the Union depot to catch the Stillwater train, which left at 2:15 o'clock. They were put in a carriage and hustled to the train, the prisoners being accompanied by Sheriff O'Gorman, Capt. Bresset and Chief Clark, the latter going only as far as the train.

At the train the party took seats in the smoking car, being joined by a GLOBE reporter, who accompanied them to Stillwater. From the minute they boarded the car up to the time the train pulled out, the coach was crowded with citizens who were anxious to obtain a glimpse of the murderers. The crowd surged in and out of the car, blockading the platform, and to have caught a casual glimpse of the affair one would have supposed that the car contained some distinguished visitors who were about to pull out, and that the crowd had assembled to bid them *bon voyage*. Meantime the prisoners took matters differently. They were handcuffed together and of course occupied the same seat. Washington puffed away at a cigar and intently perused a copy of the GLOBE containing an account of the crime, and of their arrest and arrival in this city. He took things very coolly and seemed absorbed in this paper.

Matters were different with Underhill, the real assassin. The big beads of perspiration stood out on his flat, flabby nose, and his sharp, keen eye glanced nervously around, taking in all that was going on. There was no doubt but he was terribly frightened and that he expected an attempt would be made to lynch him. He held a cigar in his hand which trembled like an aspen leaf.

At 2:15 o'clock the "all aboard" was given and the train pulled out. The change of expression on Underhill's face was magical; he seemed to become more composed, and a look of something like satisfaction settled in his countenance, which was still an ashen pallor and covered with sweat.

As the train increased in speed Underhill became quite cheerful, and taking advantage of his mood, the GLOBE reporter fired away as follows:

"Well Dick, how are you pleased with the result?"

"I suppose I have got to be pleased," was the reply. I got life; and (facetiously,) I don't know how long that will be; it may be (hesitatingly,) next week."

"You consider then that pleading guilty was a better way to get out of the scrape than taking chances?"

"Well yes; you see I felt satisfied that I stood no show of getting a fair trial; the people were down on me, and I don't feel as if justice had been done. Another thing they talked about mobbing us, and you see we had no show."

"Tell me how the shooting took place, now that the affair is over."

"I aint got nothing to say about it; the thing is all over with now, and I have got nothing more to say."

"There has been so much said about it that the people would like to have your side of the story."

"Well, sir, I have no story to tell; some day I may give you a history of my life, and it has been a mighty good one, too, but I can't talk now."

And he wouldn't talk on the subject any more, either, evading all conversation that tended in this direction.

The reporter then tackled Washington, but with do better success. The latter maintained the same philosophical indifference to the end, and judging from the perfect unconcern with which he read his paper and puffed away at his cigar one would have supposed that he was going on a pleasure excursion, instead of it being the last ride he was to take in his life.

In reply to inquiries he said that he was satisfied with the result and that he supposed they all ought to be.

The train reached Stillwater about 3 o'clock, when the prisoners were put into a hack and driven to the penitentiary, the living grave in which they are to be entombed until the last dread summons shall call them to their final accounts.

On reaching the penitentiary the party were met by Wardens Reed and Hall, who took the customary descriptions of the prisoners and relieved them of what little cash they had. They were then escorted to the prison proper, where they were ordered to undress and suits of striped clothing were laid out for them.

They disrobed like men to the manner born, and as Washington laid aside the suit of cheap citizens clothes, which he will in all probability have no further use for in this world, his good natured face beamed with a smile.

The business with Underhill was more serious. He went about the work with an air of earnestness which signified that he was fully aware of the importance of the change which was to last all through a weary, gloomy life in prison and which was to be a constant reminder of the crime he was forced to expiate.

Warden Hall stated that they would be put to work at once, and, as the slayers of the murdered police officer are making their enforced and simple toilet, we draw the curtain.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. BRESSET.

At roll call last evening Chief Clark read the following general order in which is conveyed a fine tribute of esteem to Capt. Bresset:

It gratifies me exceedingly to be able to state to the force that the efforts which have been made for some time past to detect and punish the murderes of our late fellow officer Daniel O'Connell, have been finally successful and have been closed to-day by the two defendants pleading guilty to the charge in the indictment, and having been sentenced to the penitentiary of this state for life where they have been transported. The death of O'Connell, occurring under the circumstances that it did, and in the performance of his duty, was knowingly felt by all of us, and the desire that his murderers should be brought to justice has been shared by all the members of the force. I am glad to have been able to demonstrate that our organization is as effective in detecting perpetrators of crimes like these as it is in protecting the lives and property of citizens, and that each member of the force will have the additional satisfaction of knowing that he will be protected in the performance of his duty. It is right and proper that credit should be given to those to whom credit is due, and it is to the untiring and active efforts of our Captain Bresset, who has patiently and skillfully worked up this case, that we have been enabled to detect and punish those persons, and I trust that you will all join with me in expressing to him the satisfaction and pride we take in his efficiency and vigilance.

JOHN CLARK, Chief of Police.

Why They Escaped the Gallows.

The state law which was in force at the time of the murder of O'Connell contained capitol punishment if a murderer was found guilty by a jury of murder in the first degree, but if said murderer should plead guilty to an indictment for murder found by the grand jury no judge could condemn him to hang, and the severest penalty he could inflict in such a case was imprisonment at hard labor for life. In other words the law recognized no other authority to inflict the death penalty but a jury of twelve men.

There was considerable strife at the last session of the legislature over the old law and in attempts at its alteration, when finally, W. W. Billson was the author of a new law to take the place of the old, which was passed and is known as chapter 122 of the general laws of 1883. This law makes murder in the first degree punishable with death, and gives the power to pass that sentence into the hands of both judge and jury, whatever may be the pleading of the prisoner to an indictment. But this act further provides that if in any such case the court shall certify of record its opinion that by reason of exceptional circumstances the case is not one in which the penalty of death should be imposed, the punishment shall be imprisonment for life.

The crime of Geo. Washington and A. L. Underhill was committed June 17, 1882, when the old law was in force, and the provisions of the new law are that it shall not apply to any offense perpetrated before its passage, which continues the old law in force for all past offenses up to the enactment of the new in 1883.

The unexpected taking advantage of this fact by Washington and Underhill shows that they dared not trust their necks to a jury trial under the old law, as a conviction would send them dangling in the air, and that they would rather take a sentence of imprisonment at hard labor for life than to trust to any uncertainty that would if adverse to them consign them to the halter.

It may be possible that having been advised of the saving proviso in the new law for this offence committed under the old, that they accepted the pardon for burglary of the governor of Illinois, that they might be brought to Minnesota to answer to the indictment for the murder of O'Connell, rather than trust future legislatures of the state who might repeal this old law provision in order to have their scaffolds in readiness when they had reached the expiration of their Illinois sentence.

Why They Were Returned.

The following is the executive order of Gov. Hamilton, of Illinois, commuting the sentences of George Washington and Bill Nelson, (alias A. L. Underhill), who were confined in the Chester penitentiary on charges of burglary and robbery respectively:

State of Illinois, Executive office, Springfield, Oct. 19, 1883. Application for pardon or commutation No. 355, George Washington, convict. and No. 354, Bill Nelson, alias A. L. Underhill, convict.

The above entitled cases are considered together on account of the peculiar circumstances surrounding them which make them one for consideration so far as I am concerned. The facts and circumstances are as follows:

At the September term, 1882, Bill Nelson alias A. L. Underhill, was convicted in the Alexander Circuit Court, of the crime of robbery and sentenced to the penitentiary at Chester for a term of seven years, his term commencing Sept. 25, 1882. George Washington was tried at the February term 1883 of the Alexander Circuit Court and convicted of the crime of burglary and larceny and sentenced to a term of three years in the Chester Penitentiary, his sentence commencing Feb, 20, 1883. Both convicts are colored men.

The Hon. David J. Baker, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, now Circuit Judge of that circuit, sentenced both of the prisoners and they are now in the penitentiary serving their sentence Since the incarceration of these men in the State prison, at Chester, the following facts and circumstances have developed and are brought to my attention in this application:

On the morning of June 17, 1882, Daniel O'Connell, a policeman in the city of St. Paul, was murdered in that city while, in the line of his duty, attempting to arrest two men who had been committing burglaries and depredations in that city during the night. The policeman, while looking for them, came suddenly upon them concealed behind some bushes in a vacant piece of ground, and probably attempted to arrest them, when one of them shot him in the head, killing him instantly. The murderers then fled escaped.

From some small articles of plunder found near the spot, which had been taken from burglarized houses that night, it became evident that the murder was committed by the burglars, who had been seen by some persons during the night when in the act of committing some depredations near the spot where the murder was committed, and identified as colored men. Their size and general appearance was also marked. The ball which killed the policeman was a small round ball, such as would be fired from an old style muzzle loading navy pistol, and the ball was found in the head of the murdered man.

Starting with these clues, the police and detective officers prosecuted their search for the murderers with great vigor and success. They found that two colored men, answering the imperfect description given, had been stopping temporarily in St. Paul at a low den kept as a resort for colored steamboat deckhands and roustabouts, and such hard classes, and had suddenly left St. Paul on the morning of the murder, and that they both had pistols, one of them a long muzzle-loading navy pistol of old style. Then by searching among the roustabouts and deckhands on boats along the Mississippi river they finally found two colored men who knew the murderers well, and to whom the murderers had confessed the crime of shooting Policeman O'Connell, giving the details of the affair in exact accordance with the facts.

The evidence of these two witnesses was taken with great care, and is now before me. It conclusively shows that the convicts Washington and Nelson, alias Underhill were the murderers.

Their identity is fully shown by these two witnesses, and the confessions of the murderers, as made to these two witnesses, so accord with the facts and circumstances surrounding the commission of the crime as to leave no doubt that they are the guilty parties.

Washington and Nelson, alias Underhill, were also well known to the colored man who kept the den at which they were stopping in St. Paul up to the time of the murder, and have been identified by him since by photographs. In order to make the identity more certain, one of the colored river hands above mentioned as witnesses was taken by the authorities at St. Paul to the prison at Chester, and there readily recognized both Nelson and Washington, and he and the St. Paul officer and the deputy warden had an interview with Washington in which he confessed the crime and said that Nelson, alias Underhill, did the shooting. It seems that after killing the policeman they fled to Hastings, Minn., and then down the river to St. Louis, where they told their friends, the two witnesses above named, about committing the crime. They then drifted to Cairo, Ill., where in a short time they committed a burglary and a robbery and were arrested, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary as above set forth. Under date of June 22, 1883, I received a requisition from His Excellency L. F. Hubbard, governor of Minnesota, asking the rendition of Washington and Nelson to the authorities of Minnesota as fugitives from justice from that state, they being charged with the murder of O'Connell. Gov. Hubbard knowing that these criminals were each serving a term in the penitentiary of Illinois for crimes committed in this state, and suggested that I should issue to them a conditional pardon of offenses committed in this state, conditioned on their being tried and convicted of the greater offense in Minnesota. On a thorough examination of this proposition, however, I determined that a conditional pardon was impracticable, and that I probably had no power to issue such conditional pardon as governor of Illinois. In this conclusion I was sustained by the written opinion of Attorney General McCartney of Illinois to whom I submitted the question of conditional pardon. I was then asked by the Governor of Minnesota and the authorities of St. Paul, to grant to these men an unconditional pardon, or a commutation to sentence to such a time as that they might be at once discharged from prison, and rendered to the authorities in Minnesota to be tried for the murder. On consideration I declined to do this until the statute of Illinois, regulating and prescribing the manner of applying for pardons and commutations had been complied with so far as possible by filing a petition setting forth the facts and circumstances, and the grounds on which pardon or commutation was asked, and the recommendation of the Judge and prosecuting attorney in the case.

This requirement was soon complied with by the Minnesota authorities by filing the required petition, and a letter from Judge David J. Baker, who sentenced the prisoners, saying that he had fully examined the evidence against the prisoners showing their guilt of the murder of O'Connell at St. Paul, and stating in unequivocal terms his belief that the evidence was fully sufficient to convict them of the crime of murder, and strongly recommending that I pardon them or commute their sentence, so as to render them to the authorities in Minnesota for trial.

It seems that the prosecuting attorney of Alexander county, who prosecuted these convicts, has left the country, so that his statement as required by the statute could not be had.

I required also of the Minnesota authorities that they should lay before me the evidence they had against Washington and Nelson, that I might examine it and determine for myself the probability of their conviction for the murder of O'Connell. If they should be released from prison here and sent to Minnesota. This has been done through the untiring efforts of Mayor O'Brien of St. Paul, and all the evidence against them has been carefully taken, written out in detail, and laid before me, as it was also laid before Judge Baker, before he wrote his letter to me recommending action as aforesaid. After a very careful examination and reading of this evidence, I am like Judge Baker of the opinion that it is abundantly sufficient to convict these men of murder. I also declined to act in the premises until the criminal court had indicted these men for murder. This requirement was filled by the finding of an indictment for murder against them, by the grand jury in the district court, second judicial district, Ramsey county, Minnesota, on the 3d day of October, 1883, a certified copy of which indictment is now before me.

It is further shown by the evidence in the case before me that Washington and Nelson, alias Underhill, are men of the very worst character and history, being professional thieves, burglars and robbers. and Nelson, alias Underhill, as one of the witnesses says, is probably guilty of other murders. The fact further appears that the principal witness for the prosecution in Minnesota is an invalid, and will probably not live long.

After a long, full and deliberate consideration of this peculiar case and all its circumstances and in view of the very bad character of these men and their undoubted guilt of the crime of murder in Minnesota, and in the interest of public peace and safety by the punishment of criminals guilty of so great an offense, and in accordance with a proper comity between states I have decided to commute the sentences of each of these convicts to a term so short that their release from the Chester penitentiary will be at once effected; and I shall then issue my warrant, on the requisition of the governor of Minnesota, for the rendition of these criminals to the authorities of that state for trial and punishment.

The term of said George Washington is therefore commuted to eight months and twenty-two days, and the term of Bill Nelson, alias William Nelson, alias A. L. Underhill, is commuted to one year, two months and one day.

JOHN M, HAMILTON, Governor.

"MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP."

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

Dividends Declared.

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.—The Bank of Montreal has declared its half yearly dividend of 5 per cent and the Banquevilla Marie a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, 1 per cent more than last year.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23.—Wm. P. Copeland, the well known Washington correspondent, died this morning of Bright's disease of the kidneys, aged 37.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES.

The Railroads Notified.

On the 16th inst the city council of St. Paul passed a resolution in regard to running trains in the city of St. Paul of which the following is a copy:

Resolution of the common council, adopted at a meeting, held on October 16th.

By Ald. Starkey—

Resolved, That the mayor and city attorney be requested to notify all railway companies crossing lower Third street to run their trains across said crossing at a rate of speed not to exceed that designated by ordinance, and as soon as said notices are served, order fence to be taken down that is now built on east side of St. Paul & Duluth railway, across Third street.

Yeas—Alds. Dowlan, O'Connor, Robert, Fischer, Otis, Smith, Cornish, Johnson, Van Slyke, Starkey, St. Peter, Mr. President—12.

Approved Oct. 17, 1883.

Official: THOS. A. PRENDERGAST, City Clerk.

Accompanying the above was the following explanatory remark by the mayor:

You will please take notice that on and after the serving of this notice upon you, all trains, cars or engines operated by you will be required to slow up their speed on the lower Third street crossing, to the time provided by ordinance, to-wit: Not to exceed four miles per hour, and that such ordinance will be strictly enforced. You will also take notice that lower Third street is open to public travel.

C. D. O'BRIEN, Mayor of St. Paul.

October 22, 1893.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Other Roads in the Iowa Pool.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The difficulties between the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the other roads in the Iowa pool regarding the division of live-stock traffic between Omaha and Chicago, of which mention was made in the *Tribune* a few days ago, are said to be of a more serious nature than heretofore reported. For some months past the bulk of the live-stock business has been going over the Milwaukee & St, Paul, and for this reason that road was suspected of cutting the rates. The Milwaukee & St. Paul officials, however, emphatically denied at the meeting of the Iowa pool last week that they have been cutting the rates, and claimed that the reason their road was getting the business was because shippers were favoring their line. The other roads in the pool demanded that the Milwaukee & St. Paul should pay the money earned on the excess business carried into the pool. The amount is said to amount to $38,000. This the Milwaukee & St. Paul refuses to do, on the ground that lately no division of live-stock traffic was made by the commissioner. The other roads insist that the St. Paul must pay over the receipts from its excess business, or they will make such rates on live stock as will give them their share of the business. The St. Paul, however, declares that if such steps are taken it will draw out of the Iowa pool.

As there is no great anxiety on the part of any of the roads to see the pool broken up, it is not likely that matters will be forced to the extreme, and efforts are already being made to effect a compromise.

A Rate War.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

The little five-cent freight rate war between the Northwestern, St. Paul and Central roads, on freights from Milwaukee to several northern cities at which the three lines enter, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, etc., still continues, and while the general opinion is that it will exist but for a few days more, nobody seems capable of telling exactly when the end shall be. A conference of freight representatives of the three lines was to have been held in Chicago last Wednesday, but in consequence of there being more important matters to attend to before the Northwestern Traffic association, the subject was not touched. It was yesterday reported that a meeting is to be held in Milwaukee to-day, in hopes of arriving in some satisfactory settlement of the difficulty, but the officials most interested, and who would naturally know of such meeting were it to take place, have received no information that it is to occur. However it is not probable that the present condition of affairs will be of much longer duration. The freight officials of the lines interested will come to some understanding, and either have freights to these competing points pooled or else maintain the regular rates. None of the roads seem to know, or at least will not say what brought on this miniature war which has brought the freight rate down to five cents per 100 pounds, from Milwaukee to the northern cities named above. When asked what brought on this little difficulty, an official of one of the lines yesterday answered: "The Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Wisconsin Central railroads," which is about all the information that can be obtained as to the real facts. One road seems to have caught another in making a slight cut, it immediately retaliated by a still deeper slash, the third took a hand in, and so it has gone until five cents per 100 is the going rate.

Rail Notes.

The St. Paul road yesterday handled 164 cars of wheat.

R. H. Lee, chief engineer of the Duluth & Iron Range road, is in St. Paul.

Ninety thousand pounds of ore left Helena for Newark, N. J., by way of Duluth.

General Passenger Agent Barnes, of the Northern Pacific road has arrived at Portland.

Assistant President Winter, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha road, will return from Chicago to-day.

Sixty-one soldiers from New York were taken out last night by the Northern Pacific. Most of them are to go to Rathsdrum, Idaho.

Louis Wakeman, of the St. Paul & Duluth road, has just returned from a short hunting trip up the country. He comes back loaded with game.

The St. Paul & Manitoba road announces the opening of Lee and Hendrum stations on the Moorhead Northern branch of that road, and has issued a tariff to these points.

Ten car loads of cattle arrived at the transfer yesterday, consigned to Dicky, of Chicago. One hundred and sixteen cars were loaded for Miles City, on Monday and Tuesday with cattle and sheep.

Messrs. A. E. Johnson & Co. have completed their arrangements for their regular emigration excursion to Europe, and a large number of Scandanavians from the northwest, are preparing to go over to the old country to visit their relatives.

The Oregon pioneers who came through from Portland to St. Paul, a few weeks ago, and then scattered through the east, are straggling back and gradually making their way to the Pacific slope. One of them passed through St. Paul yesterday who had not seen his home for forty years. He did not stay long, a few hours' visit satisfied him. Everything was so changed that he wanted to get away as quickly as possible, and he is now on his way back to beyond the Rockies.

The local freight agent association of St. Paul, has adopted a resolution requesting the wholesale houses of the city to furnish a separate shipping bill with each dray load of goods delivered at the different railroad freight depots.

The transportation bonds for appraised freight in bond for the whole line of the Northern Pacific, were approved by the government on the 13th inst., and bonded freight consigned from Manitoba to British Columbia can now be accepted by this road.

Refrigerator cars have been taken off the Wisconsin Central for the season. The refrigerator service stands in great favor with patrons of the line, and in each of the four years during which they have been used a steady increase of the business for which they are intended has been noted. They will be resumed next season.

The railroad offices in St. Paul yesterday received a circular from the Missouri Pacific Railway company and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway announcing that H. T. Lemist has been appointed commercial coal agent, and that he has charge of all the soft coal traffic of these two lines, excepting that of Texas and the Indian territory. Mr. Lemist will have his headquarters in St. Louis.

Carefully prepared statistics from thirty counties in Dakota which are on or adjacent to lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, show that the increase in population during the present year has been 61,080. Carefully made compilations, completed Sept. 20, show that the average yield of wheat per acre in these counties was twenty-one bushels, oats fifty-five bushels, barley thirty-five bushels and flaxseed fifteen bushels.

The Cleveland *Herald* claims to have information that within less than a week there would be made public an important passenger traffic agreement between the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and one of two lines running out of Buffalo to Chicago. The *Herald's* informant said that while he could not state with which of the two roads the arrangement was to be made, it would be either the Grand Trunk or the Nickel Plate, and he leaned to the opinion that the latter was the line selected.

The local freight agents of the various rail and water lines centering at St. Paul have lately formed an association, with Wm. M. Burk, of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, as president; W. W. Tredholm, of the Chicago & Omaha railway, vice president, and A. G. Long, of the Diamond Jo line, secretary. The object, as expressed in their constitution, is for the purpose of interchanging views, promoting mutual interests and insuring good feeling. Meetings are held semi-monthly, and the advantage of having such an organization is already apparent.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha train that has been leaving St. Paul at 12:45 p. m., will hereafter run daily, Sundays included, and the train on the same road that has arrived at 6:15 a. m., will be run every day instead of Mondays excepted as heretofore. On the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road the train which has heretofore left at 12-45 p. m., and the one that has arrived at 2:25 p. m., will be run daily instead of Sundays excepted. The through trains leaving St. Paul at 11:05 a. m. 2:35 p. m. and 6:05 p. m. and going by the way of Fort Snelling will be taken off, as will also the trains arriving at St. Paul at 12:25, and 3:25 p. m. by the way of Fort Snelling.

The New Jersey Central.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—In the suit of Wm. B. Dinsmore vs. the Central Railroad company of New Jersey, James R. Keene, called by Gowen, testified that he was familiar with stock transactions. The signing of the bill in this transaction had a depressing effect upon the value of New Jersey Central securities. It was the general opinion upon the street that the bill was signed for this purpose. The effect of setting aside the lease by the court would be to depreciate the stock. The effect upon persons who had sold short would be to make them hold out their shorts. Persons who knew the bill was to be filed and sold short would make a great amount of money if the lease was set aside.

LEGALS.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the condition of a mortgage executed by James T. Alley and Eliza Alley, his wife, the mortgagors to Alfred H. Porter, the mortgagee, dated the eighth day of November, A. D. 1876; recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey in the state of Minnesota, in book 49 of mortgages, pages 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, and 205, on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1877, at eleven and a half o'clock in the forenoon, given to secure the payment of the sum of twenty five hundred dollars on the eighth day of November, A. D. 1879, without grace, with interest from date thereof until paid at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the condition of the promissory notes therein recited; and the said mortgage and notes were assigned and transferred by the said Alfred H. Porter to James W. Yandes by assignment dated the thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1883, recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of the said county of Ramsey, in book H of assignments, pages 282, and 283, on the twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1883, at five hours and ten minutes o'clock in the afternoon; and said mortgage contains a stipulation on the part of said mortgagor to pay seventy-five dollars as attorney's fees in addition to all sums and costs allowed in that behalf by law in case of foreclosure of said mortgage as part of said mortgage debt, which said mortgage is of and upon the following described lot of land situated in the county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota, to-wit: Lot number nine (9) in block number thirty-one (31) of Rice & Irvine's addition to Saint Paul, according to the plat of said addition recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of said Ramsey county; and whereon are erected a dwelling house and improvements.

And, whereas there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice and is now due upon the said mortgage all of the said principal sum of twenty-five hundred dollars and certain of said interest amounting (principal and interest) to the sum of three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

And, whereas no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had for the recovery of said mortgage debt or any part thereof,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the county jail, of said county, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on the third day of November, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the said amount due on said mortgage, together with the said sum of seventy-five dollars attorney's fees and costs allowed by law.

Dated Saint Paul, September 19, 1883.

JAMES W. YANDES, Assignee of Mortgagee.

HENRY J. HORN, attorney of assignee of mortgagee. sep19-wed-7w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY, —ss. In Probate Court, special term, October 22, 1883.

In the matter of the estate of Ellen Needham, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of M. A. Needham, of said county, representing among other things that Ellen Needham, late of said county, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1882, at Saint Paul, in said county, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the husband of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to him granted;

It is ordered that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Friday, the 16th day of November, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate office, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county.

By the Court, WM. B. MCGRORTY, Judge of Probate.

[L. S.]

Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk.

THOMAS G. EATON, attorney for petitioner. oc24-wed 4w

LEGAL

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Whereas Mary J. Mageniss, widow, did on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1881, make, execute, acknowledge and deliver to Annie A. Truitt, a mortgage deed of that date of the following described property situated in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, to-wit: the following part of block sixty-two (62) in the town of White Bear, according to the recorded plat thereof filed for record in the office of Register of Deeds of said county of Ramsey, to-wit: beginning on Lake avenue at the distance of fifty feet easterly from the easterly line of the lot or part of said block conveyed by deed by Georgie L. Williams and Edmond C. Williams, her husband, to Eugene B. Gibbs, dated August 10th, 1874, recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds of said county in book 65 of deeds, pages 4 and 5; thence easterly along the line of said Lake avenue fifty feet; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with said easterly line of said Gibbs' land to Second street; thence westerly along said Second street sixty-eight feet; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with said northwesterly line to the place of beginning;

And, whereas the said mortgage deed was recorded on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1881, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon, in the office of the Register of Deeds within and for said Ramsey county, in book 62 of mortgages on page 492 thereof;

And, whereas said mortgage deed was conditioned upon the payment of the principal and interest of two promissory notes, for the sum of four hundred dollars each, one payable in one year after date, the other in two years after date, and each bearing interest at the rate of eight percentum per annum, payable annually at the First National bank of Saint Paul, Minn., and each signed by the said Mary J. Mageniss, and each dated July 30th, 1881;

And, whereas default has been made in the payment of the said note due on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1883, and of the interest thereon, as the same became due, and the condition of said deed has been broken and the power of sale therein contained has become operative;

And, whereas there is now actually due and unpaid upon the notes and mortgage aforesaid, the sum of four hundred dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of eight percentum per annum, from the 30th day of July, A. D. 1881;

And, whereas it was stipulated in said mortgage deed by the parties thereto, that in case of the foreclosure thereof, an attorney's fee of fifty dollars should be paid by said mortgagor and said sum therein declared to be a part of the debt thereby secured;

And, whereas no action or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof or interest therein,

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands hereinbefore described will be sold by the sheriff of said Ramsey county, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the city of St. Paul, in said county, on Saturday, the first day of December, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount that will then be due upon said notes and mortgage, to-wit: the said sum of four hundred dollars and the said interest thereon, and the said attorney's fee of fifty dollars, and the costs and expenses of said sale.

Dated, October 8th, 1883.

ANNIE A. TRUITT, Mortgagee.

WILLIS & WILLARD, attorneys for mortgagee. oct10-wed-7w

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the condition of a mortgage executed by James T. Alley and Eliza Alley, his wife, the mortgagors to James W. Yandes, the mortgagee, dated the eighth day of November, A. D. 1876, recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey, in the State of Minnesota, in Book 44 of mortgages page 290, on the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1877, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, given to secure the payment of nine hundred and forty-five dollars, payable on or before the eighth day of November, A. D. 1879, (without grace), with interest, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the date thereof until paid, payable semi-annually according to the condition of the promissory note of even date with said mortgage therein recited, which said mortgage contains a stipulation on the part of said mortgagors to pay fifty dollars as attorneys fees in addition to all sums and costs, allowed in that behalf by law, in case of foreclosure of said mortgage as part of said mortgage debt, and which said mortgage is of and upon the following described mortgaged premises, that is to say, the following described lot of land, situated in the county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota, to-wit: Lot number nine (9), in block number thirty-one (31), of Rice & Irvine's addition to Saint Paul, according to the plat of said addition, recorded in the office of register of deeds of said Ramsey county and whereon are erected a dwelling house and improvements. Said mortgage is subject to the prior lien of another mortgage of said premises executed by said mortgagors to Alfred H. Porter, mortgagee, dated the eighth day of November, A. D. 1876, recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of said Ramsey county, in Book 49 of mortgages, on pages 200, 201, 202, 203, 204 and 205, on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1877, at 11½ o'clock in the forenoon, given to secure the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, payable on the eighth day of November, A. D. 1879, without grace, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date thereof, until paid, payable semi-annually, according to the condition of the promissory notes therein recited, and said last mentioned mortgage and notes therein recited, have been assigned and transferred by the said Alfred H. Porter to the said James W. Yandes, by assignment dated the thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1883, and recorded