

CURRENT NEWS.

The Democrats will have a clear majority of one in the new Council of Ohio. Immigrants reach Winnipeg, Manitoba, to the number of 600 per day. Most of them go farther west. Many married women in various parts of Pennsylvania are applying to the courts for the power to control their own earnings. Hanlon has been notified by cable that the people of Winnipeg have contributed \$15,000 for a regatta in July on the Red River. A man in Cleveland, Ohio, was fined \$50 and sent to the workhouse for three months for having in his possession an indecent card. The manufacture of oleomargarine in St. Louis has been investigated by the Board of Health, and the proof was obtained of the use of fat from horses and dogs. The religious revival in Kentucky has been so thorough and general that the fashionable young women use note paper bearing the legend "Praise the Lord." Minneapolis, Minn., had an exciting contest on the saloon question, Ames, the representative of the liquor interest, beating Loring (Rep.) for Mayor by nearly 2,000 votes. The home which Lemuel J. Curtis is to build and present to Meriden, Conn., will be for old ladies as well as for children. He has recently paid \$35,000 for additional land. Moses Taylor of New York has given \$20,000 to erect and maintain a hospital at Scranton, Penn., for disabled employees of the Lackawanna Railroad and coal companies. S. C. Dalrymple, one of the greatest wheat farmers of the Northwest, has sold \$80,000 worth of his Dakota land to George Howe, of Bradford, Pa. He finds that it is necessary for him to decrease his acreage. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company continues to be the loss corporation in the world, so far as the length of its line is concerned. It now operates nearly 4,500 miles of road, under one management. Captain Eads' winning ways have captured the Canadian heart. The Dominion Government has asked him how to fix an island opposite Toronto so that it will not be washed away, and he has made a report on the subject. Lord Dunsany, who was arrested in Nova Scotia for hunting without a license, wants it understood that the British soldier has rights and that he didn't kill anything, and sees the magistrate who issued the warrant for five thousand dollars. Forty thousand acres of land in Ark. have been secured for an Italian colony. The immigrants are to come from the Tyrol, principally, and will be agriculturists. About a thousand Italians have already settled in that region. In charging a Grand Jury, the other day, a St. Louis Judge remarked that a city assessment of \$200,000,000 on real estate and only \$20,000,000 on personal property was absurd on its face, and suggested that they investigate the "tax-doling business a little." The students of the University of Missouri disliked Prof. Lowry and asked for his removal. This request was refused, as they gave no reason why it should be granted. Three hundred of them burned the Professor in effigy, and then marched round his residence singing "Hang Tom Lowry on a sour apple tree." Alabama congratulates herself that she is the most solidly Democratic State in the late solid South. Every member of the present Legislature is said to be of that party. If the negroes of the new Fourth District in Mississippi don't send a Representative to the next Congress, it will be their own fault. They cast a vote of 2551 to 837 cast by the whites. The Uten Herald thinks Secretary Edge's candidacy for Governor in New York State would give the Republican canvass more harmony, and the party a more popular nominee, than any man yet mentioned. When asked what State he hails from, our sole reply shall be—that he doesn't hail from the State of Ohio. This is to the next Republican candidate. We may add that he won't hail from the State of Maine, either.—St. Louis Globe Democrat, (P.P.) Ex-Governor Hendricks, in a speech at Indianapolis, took decided ground against the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the people of Indiana. He argued that the temperance question had not been an issue in the canvass when the present Legislature was elected, and said that the Democratic party would vigorously oppose the amendment. Some of the Democratic organs have strongly objected to the party taking an anti-prohibition stand. It was a Democratic sweep in Ohio. The elections were local purely, but the burning question in the canvass was the Bond bill, just passed by the legislature, requiring a license tax for saloons. This, and prospective Sabbatarian legislation, and prospective prohibition legislation, were the result was an overwhelming defeat. Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and all the cities favored their usual Republican majority. According to a return just published, by the Swiss Federal Council, the emigration from Switzerland last year was the greatest on record, the number of emigrants who left the country in 1881 have been 10,935, against 7,255 in 1880, and 128 in 1879. By far the greater proportion of them were from German Switzerland, the natives of French Switzerland being as little given to emigration as their neighbors over the border. Henry W. Longfellow bequeathed amounts of \$500 for life to his sister, Mrs. Annie L. Pierce and his brother Samuel, \$1,000 to each of the children of his brother Stephen, \$5,000 to his brother Alexander, \$1,000 to each of the children of George W. Green of East Greenfield, R. I., and the residue to his own offspring. Richard H. Dana, Jr., was named in the will as executor, but he died three years ago, and Ernest Longfellow will probably be appointed administrator. Spanish lace drapes many of the stylish dresses and cloaks of black satin and tulle, but in the height of summer all foundations will be dispensed with, and the rich lace alone will be used for vests and dominoes over toilets of the palest color.

A BATTLE IN A LIGHTHOUSE.

How Two Men Narrowly Escaped Death at the Hands of a Desperado. BRASHEAR, La., April 12.—The Ship Sheik Light, at the Atchafalaya, sixty miles south of here, is under the charge of Edward Dunn. He has three assistants. The light overlooks a dreary waste of swamps and salt water and is entirely isolated. On February 15th two of the assistants started for Morgan City in a small sailboat to buy supplies. As they did not return Dunn supposed that they had been lost in a storm. On Washington's birthday, however, while his third assistant, Mr. Leach, and himself were coal-tarring the roof of their dwelling, they sighted a small boat three miles south of the light. It contained only one man. Dunn directed Leach to pull out to the boat and see what was the matter. Leach did so. He found a stranger at the helm. The man said that he had bought the boat from three men in Morgan City for \$100. He was bound for Pascagoula. Leach told him that the boat belonged to the light-house, and demanded her return. At first the man refused to give her up. After ascertaining that Leach and Dunn were the only persons at the light-house, he said that Leach might tow her in and he would steer her. Thereupon Leach fastened a line to the sailboat, and as the water was smooth and there was not a breath of wind, he towed her to the light. On the night of February 25th Dunn had the watch from 6 o'clock to midnight. He had wound up the revolving machine at 9 o'clock, when he was startled by pistol shots and repeated cries of "Help!" and "Murder!" He flew down stairs and found everything quiet. It was very dark. Groping his way to his valves, he got a revolver and started for the room where the small lamps are kept to get a light. On the way his form was outlined against a window. There was a flash, and a pistol ball was buried in his shoulder. Dunn fired at the flash, and again received a bullet in the shoulder. He fired three times in succession. The fire was returned, and a bullet struck him in the side. Then all was still. Dunn reached the lamp room and struck a light. On descending to the ground floor he met Leach coming in from the gallery. One side of his face was cut away, exposing his jaw and teeth. He was covered with blood. He said that the stranger had aimed three pistol balls in his body. Dunn made a search for the assailant. He could not find him in the dwelling. Presently he heard an iron trap door fall. The desperado had fastened himself in the watch room in the light house. Dunn then dressed Leach's wounds as best he could and put him to bed. The rest of the night he stood watch at the foot of the stairs. As he had no more cartridges, he armed himself with a carving knife and a ship scraper. The screen stopped revolving at 12:30, but the light kept burning until morning, giving no light except at eight different points of the compass. Dunn stood guard at the foot of the stairway. The desperado remained quiet. Had he known that Dunn's ammunition had given out he would undoubtedly have renewed the fight. Leach suffered terribly from his wounds. He was excessively weak from loss of blood. There was no light on the night of the 26th, and the assassin maintained his blockade. At 1 p. m. on the 27th a steamship bound for New Orleans hove in sight. Dunn swung out the American colors union down, but the vessel did not stop. She acknowledged the signal with three whistles and went on her way. After she had passed the desperado called for a parley. He was faint and hungry. He had been shot in the knee joint. The pain was so great that he asked for mercy. After his descent Leach and Dunn looked him in one of the bedrooms and nailed the shutters tight. Here he was kept for several weeks, when a vessel was hailed and he was sent to New Orleans accompanied by Leach, who sought surgical assistance. In New Orleans the prisoner was recognized as Jim Woods, a notorious desperado.

Creamery Rules.

The following are the rules of the creamery men of Iowa, and probably kindred ones will be adopted by those of Minnesota. It looks to us as if they were pretty severe, but perhaps not more rigid than they should be: (1) Any patron found selling milk from an unhealthy cow, or from cows still feverish from calving, will be dropped, and the case reported to the civil authorities. (2) Cream from milk showing careless and uncleanly milking, or containing insects or dirt of any kind will not be accepted. (3) Milk should be kept out of vegetable cellars, and its surroundings be kept free from all odors and impurities. (4) No tainted or frozen cream will be accepted. (5) No collector will in any case take any cream except what he himself skims from the cans. (6) Any patron discovered tampering with cream in any fraudulent way will be dropped and subject to punishment by law. (7) Cream from milk standing in low temperature is thin and will not hold out. Such cream will not be taken unless proper reduction be made. The proper temperature for milk to stand in is from 50 to 60 degrees; and to make honest cream, milk should stand from fourteen to twenty-four hours in summer, and from twenty-four to thirty-six hours in winter before skimming. (8) Ice and snow are detrimental to cream, and when used in cream will not be taken. (9) Two different milkings must not be put in the same can, nor must the milk or can be disturbed after the milk is set. (10) The length of time milk must stand before skimming will depend upon the condition of the cream, which will in all cases be determined by the collector, who must be the judge of his own route. (11) It is distinctly understood by all that when the word inch is used, it is used as the equivalent of a pound or half pound of butter, according to the size of can, and the creameries reserve the right to pay any patron for the number of pounds his cream will make. (12) Patrons are required to notify their creameries at once of any neglect of the collectors, or any failure on their part to conform with the above rules.

The Oregon State Republican Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—A Portland dispatch says the Republican State Convention met yesterday. C. M. Fulton, president. The nominations were: Congressman, M. C. Georger; Governor, F. B. Loomis; Secretary of State, R. E. Earhart; Treasurer, E. G. Hursch; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. B. McElroy; Supreme Judge, W. P. Lord; State Printer, W. H. Byrns. The platform, in addition to the usual clauses regarding economy of administration, education, legislative control of corporations, etc., holds that the wool raising and manufacturing interests of the State demand the fostering care of the Government; that the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is an imposition on the Government and people, and should be abrogated; deplors the assassination of Garfield; regards the President's veto of the Chinese bill as unwise and unjust; condemns the policy which prompted it, as opposed to the principles of the Republican party as expressed in its platform at the last National Republican Convention, and demands its representatives in Congress to persist in advocating the restriction of Chinese immigration.

Houses in Sections.

A gentleman living in Ottawa, Canada, is having wooden houses constructed in Toronto in sections, of a size adapted to their transportation on ordinary flat cars. The sections are to be taken to Winnipeg or other places in Manitoba, and erected there on lots, some of which are owned by the speculator and others of which are to be rented. The parts are to be substantially built, and arriving upon their destination a few hours' work will put them together, and the oak pins with which the sections are joined are easily driven. It is calculated that in one and a half days a dwelling 18x20, with kitchen 12x15 attached, can be put in readiness for occupation.

Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—A Victoria dispatch says the Dunsmuir Island railroad bill was killed in the house. OTTAWA, April 21.—The House of Commons passed a bill authorizing the construction under certain conditions of the Canadian Pacific railway through some of the Yellow-stone pass. VICTORIA, B. C., April 20.—The Clement's Island railway bill passed the House yesterday. It required for security within 30 days \$250,000 that the construction will be commenced before the 1st of July. DENVER, April 21.—The second Raymond excursion party has arrived. An experimental shaft on the North-west mine, Leadville, struck solid porphyry at a depth of 365 feet. There are hopes of finding carbonates deeper. WASHINGTON, April 21.—In the House to-day Berry of California, asked and obtained unanimous consent to call up for consideration the bill creating an additional collection district in California. On motion of Holman (Ind.) an amendment was adopted reducing to \$2,500 the salaries of the Collectors at San Diego, Wilmington and Humboldt, California. Berry's bill was then passed. READING, Pa., April 20.—Adam Dundore, son of ex-Treasurer Dundore, and Boston Bright, engaged in mercantile business at Berksville, have failed. Liabilities and assets not known. The failure is caused by the elder Dundore's default. NEW YORK, April 21.—The annual meeting of the Continental Railway Company was held to-day and a Board of Directors elected. Chief Engineer McElroy presented his annual report. He estimated the cost of the road at about \$75,000,000. MEMPHIS, April 21.—Reports from Tipton, Haywood and Lauderdale counties in Tennessee, and Mississippi and Crittenden counties in Arkansas are that the frosts of Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights killed all the cotton up in these counties, necessitating replanting and setting farmers back about two weeks.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

REPORTED FOR THE MINER BY THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. The Boundary Question Between the United States and Mexico. WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President has transmitted to Mexico a letter addressed to the Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico by the Secretary of State, proposing the conclusion of a convention between the United States and Mexico from the Rio Grand to the Pacific Ocean, by erecting durable monuments. He also lays before Congress a letter on the same subject with its accompaniment from the Secretary of War, to whom the proposition was referred by the Secretary of State, for the expression of his views thereon. The President states he deems it important the boundary line between the two countries, as defined by existing treaties, and already once surveyed, should be run now and defined by suitable and permanent monuments, and says that by so doing "uncertainty will be prevented as to jurisdiction in criminal and municipal affairs, and questions will be averted which may at any time in the near future arise with the growth of population or the borders. Moreover I conceive the willing and speedy assent of the Government of the United States to the proposal thus to determine the existing stipulated boundary with permanence and precision will be in some measure an assurance to Mexico that the unauthorized suspicion of late years seems to have gained some credence in that republic. That the United States covets and seeks to annex neighboring territory is without foundation and that the United States seeks a definite settlement of the boundary in the proposed manner which will promote a cordial and friendly feeling between the two nations leading to an advantageous commerce and closer commercial relations. I have to suggest that in accepting this proposal, suitable provision be made for an adequate military force on the frontier to protect surveying parties from hostile Indians. Troops so employed will at the same time protect settlers on the border and help to prevent marauding on both sides by nomadic Indians. More Indian Massacres. SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—A Tucson dispatch says: Runners from Eagle Creek say McMaster and six Mexicans were killed there. A large force of Indians is remaining on Eagle Creek, and fears are entertained for the safety of Tom Newland and wife, McMurren and son, Lamb and son, and some other parties. A party from Safford says at Eagle Creek this morning there were two prospectors killed on the Apache road, and their bodies were warm when the troops came up to them. The Indians destroyed freight, shot some horses and carried others off with them. They also tried to set fire to the wagons. Later news say there were ten Mexicans killed at Eagle Rock, including McMaster, his wife and children. It is stated that one of McMaster's Indian helpers, who was taken prisoner by Nantz and Juh, escaped, and says Newland, McMurren and party are all killed. A special from San Carlos says: The Chiricahua made a raid in there after Loco's band, and secured everything before them, killing twenty people as far as he heard from. There are not sufficient troops to protect the place. Chilcott Takes His Seat. WASHINGTON, April 17.—Senator Chilcott arrived in the city at a late hour last night, and is for the present at the Ebbitt House. As he was worn out by travel he declined to receive visitors until a late hour this afternoon, when he was welcomed by many friends. Upon the assembling of the Senate to-day his credentials were presented by Senator Hill, after which he qualified and took his seat. Secretary Teller thereupon retired to the cloak room, where he had called on his colleagues, and left at once for the Interior department. He was received by Secretary Kirkwood, who, after formally turning over the office and presenting his successor to the gentlemen of his department, vacated immediately. He will return tonight to Iowa. Secretary Teller performed nothing but routine duties to-day, being occupied with his private correspondence. He will retain Mr. Hanna as private secretary, at least for the present. Mr. Hanna has served three previous secretaries in the same capacity. The Chinese Bill. WASHINGTON, April 19.—Congressman Berry, of California, in speaking of the new bill to-day expressed great dissatisfaction, not only because the term of suspension is reduced to ten years, but also because it provides no punishment for Chinese who may continue to slip in unlawfully, and more especially because it provides no check on the issue of certificates by the Chinese Consul, which he does not believe in. While, however, he strongly prefers the original bill in all these particulars, he says he would rather have Chinese immigration suspended for only a day rather than not have it suspended at all. Therefore, he hopes the present bill will be passed, as there is no chance to get any other during this session. Effects of the Tornado. PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 20.—The damage by yesterday's storm in Fayette county is worse than at first reported, and the loss to property will exceed \$75,000. The tornado started at Bradford and subsided seven miles east of Pennsylvania. In its course trees of the largest dimensions were twisted and uprooted, houses blown down, and fences and barns demolished. An old lady named Bondorf was killed, and a number of others so badly injured that they may not recover. WASHINGTON, April 20.—A bill introduced by Governor Hanna has been passed unanimously by both Houses of Congress and was sent to the President to-day. It creates a new collection district in Oregon, with Junction, the present terminus of the Oregon Pacific, on Yaquina Bay, as a port of entry.

Loss of the Rogers.

NEW YORK, April 19th.—The following is a special cable message to the Herald: IRKUTSK, Siberia, April 18, 1882. I have this morning received startling news from Mr. Jackson, the Special Commissioner who was sent in search of the Jeannette survivors. He apparently forwarded the dispatch by couriers. It was as follows: From the banks of the Aldan river, April 6, 1882. I have just met a courier bearing a dispatch from W. A. Gilder, a Herald correspondent with the Rodgers, whom the courier had accompanied from Kolymsk, on the Molme river. Gilder had made the journey of 2,000 versts to Verkoginsk, 400 miles north of Irkutsk, among the Chjekheks. He was sent forward with the news that the Rodgers had been burned and sunk; that Lieutenant Berry, with the officers and crew, thirty-six in number, were at Tiopka, near Cape Serge, and that a vessel should be sent for them as early as possible. London Notes. LONDON, April 21.—The Times has a violent article relative to the debate in the Commons last night on the Circular regarding Clifford Lloyd. It recommends before further remedial measures be proposed the agitation should be crushed at all hazards, as it could be done in a couple of months if the Government were free from Constitutional trammels which their adversaries never think of respecting. Seven hundred and thirty-four families, consisting of 3,892 persons, were evicted in Ireland during the first quarter of 1882. Minister Sargent in Washington. WASHINGTON, April 19.—The wife and daughter of Minister Sargent held an informal reception at the Riggs house this afternoon, which was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen prominent in Washington social and political circles, who called to bid the Minister and his family good bye and bon voyage. They leave Washington to-morrow for Massachusetts and sail for Germany on the 29th ultimo. Miscellaneous. LONDON, April 20.—Chas. Robert Darwin, the noted scientist, is dead. SARATOGA, N. Y., April 21.—Gen. Buell died this morning. SOREL, Quebec, April 20.—The St. Lawrence engine works and foundry have burned. Loss heavy. LONDON, April 19.—According to the best information, Parnell is still in France. Sexton so stated in a conversation last evening. Rocher, a bailiff in the service of the Emergency Committee, was shot dead to-day, while returning home from Limerick to Killybeg. BOSTON, April 20.—Jefferson Coolidge and W. Powell Mason resigned the directorship of the Atchison, Topoka & Santa Fe R. R. VIENNA, April 19.—Two hundred Jewish refugees passed through Lemberg on Sunday on their way to America. Two hundred more are expected Monday from Brody. CHICAGO, April 19.—A Journal's Washington says: The case of Hallett Kill-onne against the Government for \$20,000 damages for imprisonment by Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson is being heard in the District Court to-day. SAN FRANCISCO, April 19th.—The City of Sydney brought from Australia about 20 passengers, nearly half of whom are Mormon converts en route to Salt Lake, mostly Danes and Norwegians. Many were refused passage from Auckland on account of lack of accommodations. LAWRENCE (Mass.), April 19th.—Considerable excitement is caused by the disappearance of Rev. Daniel L. Healy, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, who had charge of a large amount of money for a building fund. Reports are circulated affecting the character of Healy. NEW YORK, April 19.—The Commercial's Washington correspondent says: The President Arthur will sign the Chinese bill passed by the House on Monday and that it will check the growth of any feeling against the Administration on the Pacific Coast. ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—An Imperial order is issued prohibiting military men from publicly delivering political opinions, or expressing political opinions. War department officials are prohibited publishing, without the sanction of their superiors, documents referring to the internal and external affairs of foreign countries. ST. JOE, April 19.—Irwin, one of the band of thieves brought before the grand jury, stated that Enos Crowther, a former Register of the city, had a duplicate key to the city safe made and that accompanied by Cox and Scott he stole the funds and arranged for disposing of the first lot, to steal \$200,000 more. ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Henry Engle King, an alleged German, dependent from poor collections during the day, announced last evening that he was going to shoot himself. Ending his friends and family, who followed him four miles, he went to the cemetery and blew up his brains, standing on the grave of his oldest child. CHICAGO, April 20.—The Haverly people give no credence to the rumor from London that Haverly is dead. J. H. McConnell, manager of Haverly's business, received a cable from him Friday, he was then perfectly well. Haverly's sister is living here at the theatre. This morning she had no intimation of her brother's illness even, and did not credit the rumor. WASHINGTON, April 20.—Senator Miller ascertained as the result of some quiet canvassing this afternoon, that it would be impolitic to try to set aside the Mississippi river improvement bill, and he therefore contented himself with giving notice to the Senate that he will call up the Chinese Bill as soon as the above mentioned unfinished business shall have been disposed of. BOSTON, April 20.—The annual report of the Atchison, Topoka & Santa Fe company says the past year has more than fulfilled expectations. The gross earnings were increased 47 per cent. over that of 1880; the mileage increased 22 1/2 per cent. The gross earnings are \$12,584,378, operating expenses are \$8,446,882. Operating expenses were increased 13 per cent.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House Naval Committee has reported favorably the bill for the sale of the Charleston navy yard. The land will bring \$4,000,000 and the treasury be saved annually \$1,100,000 now expended in keeping the yard in repair, besides \$430,000 per year interest upon the value of the property—a sum sufficient to purchase a ship of war every four years; and in addition Boston will gain by the sale \$7,000,000 of taxable property. TUCSON, A. T., April 20.—About 110 bucks are on the warpath, 60 of whom are supposed to be returned Chiricahuas. A report has just been received by a runner, via Safford, that Eagle creek has been raided by Juh and the renegade Chiricahuas. If this is the case the following were probably killed: Tom Newland, wife and two employees, McMurren and son, Lamson and Stevenson, sheep herders. Loco's band numbers about 350, of whom one half are bucks. WASHINGTON, April 20.—Additional testimony was taken in behalf of ex-Senator Christiany in the pending divorce suit. Mrs. Christiany denied that she ever corresponded with any one under the name of Mrs. K. K. Wharton. She said she had never received letters so addressed. But the evidence of three clerks from the city postoffice showed that Mrs. Christiany had inquired for letters addressed to Mrs. K. K. Wharton and that such letters had been delivered to her. Testimony was also taken in impeachment of the veracity of an apothecary, Andrew Folliett, who testified he had received money from Mr. Christiany for medical services rendered the latter's wife. Trial of the Ford Boys. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 17.—Two weeks ago to-day Jesse James suffered death from a pistol in the hands of Robert Ford. All excitement in the meantime had died away, and when this morning the assassin and his brother were arraigned in the Criminal Court, charged with murder in the first degree, there were not fifty people in attendance. This in part may be owing to the fact that the general impression was that the boys would not be brought to court at the first day's session. At about half-past eleven o'clock the prisoners were taken from the jail to the court-room by Sheriff Thomas and his deputies. No trace of nervousness was apparent, and they evidently had come to the conclusion that the days of their imprisonment were rapidly drawing to a speedy termination. The Fords were accompanied by friends or relatives save Major Warner, of Kansas City, who had been retained by them as counsel, and their brother, Captain Ford, of Richmond. Robert was the first to be arraigned. Judge Sherman read the indictment to the prisoners, and then put the usual interrogations: "Guilty or not guilty?" "The indictment charges Robert and Charles Ford with the murder of Jesse James on the third of April. It contained two counts, the first charging them with murder in the first degree, and second, with assault with intent to kill. To the question guilty or not guilty, Robert Ford with outstretched hand said in a voice that could be heard all through the room: "GUILTY." The intonation and gestures with which the reply was given showed that the man was imbued with the conviction that he was not about to fear from any man, and his action is to be commended and condoned, and that a farce was merely being enacted. Charles Ford was next placed before the bar, and he likewise pleaded guilty to the first count on the indictment. A hush seemed to settle over the few persons assembled, and all anxiously awaited the words from Judge Sherman that should tell the boys their doom. There was not a long interval before Judge Sherman stood up, and, with an impressive and appropriate solemnity, pronounced sentence as follows: "You are hereby sentenced, on the 9th day of May next, to hang by the neck until dead, and may God have mercy upon your souls." The prisoners received the sentence with undisturbed countenances, no trace of emotion whatever being visible. Immediately after the sentence, the boys were escorted back to jail. Among those noticed in the court room were Sergeant Detsen and officers Nichols and Nugel, Commissioner Craig, of Kansas City, Sheriff Tinslerak, of Clay county. The mission of the officers was to see that the Fords were protected in case that an attempt at violence be made. A Gazette special to-night says that Governor Critchfield has granted a full pardon to Charles and Robert Ford. Just when the boys will be taken from jail is unknown here to-night. The police authorities have turned over to Mrs. James all the personal property taken from the bandit since the time of his demise, save two gold watches which are held for identification. Mrs. James returns to Kansas City to-night. Produce Market Report BUTTE, M. T., April 21, 1882. The following are the wholesale prices paid by merchants and hotel keepers for the commodities enumerated, delivered from the wagon. Price list carefully corrected every Saturday: Flour, Ruby Valley, XXXX, \$3.75 per cwt. Mill Creek, XXXX, \$3.75 per cwt. Mill Creek, Near Process, \$4.25. Galatin, \$3.75 per cwt. Union Mills, New Process, Cream of the Valley, \$6.00. Union Mills XXXX Snowflake, \$4.00. Utah Common, \$3.75. Graham, \$4.00. Wheat per lb., 21 cts., fair demand. Oats, \$2.75 per 280. Butter, per lb., 40 cts. Eggs, per dozen, 25 to 30 cts. Corn Meal, 5c. Beef, on foot, 7 cts. Hides, 3 cts. per lb. Hay per ton, \$27 to 25. Cheese, 22 cts. Barley, \$2.50 to 2.75 per cwt. Dried beans, Montana, 7 cts. Matton, 10 cts. Pork, dressed, 15 cts. per lb. Veal, 10 cts. per lb. Chickens, \$9 to \$12 per dozen. Wood, \$7 to \$8. In demand. Rutabagas, 2 cts. per lb. Potatoes, \$1.75 to 2.00 per cwt. Sausage, 15 cts. per lb.