

NEWS IN NUT SHELLS.

Condensed Daily Dispatches From All Around the World.

The Democratic Central Committee of Brown county unanimously endorsed Judge David Tarbell, as a candidate for Attorney General.

A SHANGHAI dispatch says the disturbances in Wa Chang have been repressed. Thirty-five of the leaders of the uprising have been beheaded.

JOHN COYLE, JR., convicted of the murder of Emily Myers, in York county, Pa., in 1881, has been sentenced to death. His day is not yet fixed.

A FIRE in Harvard College Medical School Friday night caused a loss of \$20,000, and will delay the opening of the school two months from May 31.

The aphid has made its appearance in nearly all the apple orchards of Niagara county, N. Y., and the farmers are considerably exercised about the apple crop.

J. D. WATSON, the lobbyist and briber, is inside of the Columbus Penitentiary walls. He has been placed in the State shops where the clothing for the convicts is made. His work will not be hard.

RILEY ANDERSON, who murdered his mistress, Lou Griffith and her infant child, in Greenville, last December, will not be hanged on the 18th inst., the day on which he was sentenced to die.

A HAVANA dispatch says: Captain General Pendergast has sent to Madrid a plan for a further reduction of the army expenses of the island to the extent of \$1,000,000.

The fact that Waddington will visit Berlin before he goes to Moscow to attend the coronation of the Czar, has given rise to the report that his mission is to assure Germany of the peaceful policy of France.

At St. Clairsville, O., John Robb, of East Wheeling, coke burner, was struck by an excursion train on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad, four miles west of Bridgeport. He lived six hours.

At New York the striking cigarette-makers held another meeting yesterday. A committee in the evening distributed two dollars each to single men and girls and four dollars each to married men.

The National Convention of Horsehoers will be held at Cincinnati Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 21, 22 and 23. Delegates are expected from all parts of the country.

The President has appointed Wm. Youngblood, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District of Alabama, and George Holmes Collector of Customs at Beaufort, South Carolina.

At Washington, Ind. James S. Gold was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for the crime of killing his cousin, John Bigham, in a fight at Alfordville on the 23d of last March.

FROM Greenville, O., yesterday morning, the C. V. W. & M. R. R. ran its first train in town over the D. & U. track, under the management of Engineer James Gorsuch and Construction Foreman John McGraw.

The sale of Jersey cattle at New York was continued yesterday. The bull "Gold Coast" brought \$2,200; imported heifer "Badier Rose" \$1,925; the heifer "Auntie Bell" \$1,200.

The Congressional Conference at Akron has closed. A resolution was adopted urging that all feasible efforts be used to put down intemperance by working for the passage of the prohibitory amendment.

At Constantinople General Wallace (the United States Minister, sent a note to the Porte, demanding that until the negotiations now pending have come to a conclusion, the regulation petroleum depots existing previous to the recent order be continued.

It is reported from Kenner, La., that the levee of Patterson Place, four miles above, gave way yesterday morning, making a ravine fifty feet wide and ten deep. A strong force from the Mississippi Valley railroad is moving to the break.

A BOILER exploded at Guyer saw-mill, near Napahee, Ind., killing Wallace Brunage and A. Beckers, and fatally injuring three brothers, John, Joe and Levi Guyer, and Henry Knisley. The damage to the saw-mill was \$2,000.

The President yesterday removed C. Irving Ditty, Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, and appointed John H. Sellman in his place. The change was made upon report from the Secretary of the Treasury that Ditty was physically unable to perform the duties of the office.

Governor Washburn Dead.

PORTLAND, ME., May 13.—A private dispatch announces the death of Governor Israel Washburn, at Philadelphia, whither he had gone for medical treatment.

Mr. Washburn was born at the Norlands, Livermore, Me., June 6, 1813; received a classical education, studying for the bar; began practice at Orono, Me., in 1834; was elected to Congress in 1850, and to the four succeeding Congresses; elected Governor of Maine in 1860; re-elected in 1861; declining another election, was, in 1863, appointed Collector at Portland. He was elected President of Tufts College in 1875, but declined. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon him by this college. He was a brother of W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, and of E. B. Washburn, ex-Minister to France.

Funeral of Mrs. Grant.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, May 13.—The funeral of Mrs. Grant took place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Corbin. Services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Henderson, pastor of the Simpson M. E. Church, assisted by Dr. Newman and Rev. Mr. Hathaway. Among those present were: General and Mrs. Grant, Ulysses S. Grant, jr., and wife, Colonel Fred. Grant, Mrs. Dent, and Orville Grant's family. The remains were taken to Cincinnati for interment.

THE THOMPSON TRIAL

Miss Jessie Buckner, and Others, On the Stand.

The Testimony in Rebuttal Begun by the Defense.

HARRODSBURG, KY., May 13.—The Thompson trial was resumed at 8:30 yesterday morning, with an increased attendance and interest. The point raised and so earnestly discussed by the contending counsel Friday, when the hour of adjournment arrived, as to whether the witness, J. B. Thompson, should state what he learned from Mrs. Thompson, was decided by Judge Judge Hardin to be incompetent, and Mr. Thompson's examination was then resumed. The substance of his testimony was that he was deputized by his brother to investigate the story communicated first to him by Miss Buckner of the conduct of Mr. Davis and Mrs. Thompson in Cincinnati, and satisfy himself thoroughly of its truth or falsity. He did this, and felt entirely positive that all was true, and when his brother Phil arrived in Harrodsburg, a day or so prior to the shooting, he informed him that there was no possible doubt of Davis having gotten his wife drunk and debauched her. The cross-examination brought out nothing new, and the witness was dismissed after being upon the stand about three hours.

Mr. Schuyler, of the Gibson House, testified that he was at his hotel in Cincinnati in last November. He produced the hotel register kept at that time, and stated that the deceased registered his name there before dinner on the 29th of that month, as Walter H. Davis, of Harrodsburg, Ky. He was not acquainted with Davis. M. T. Threlkeld was also registered there on the same day, when he stated that by agreement with Davis they were to room together at the Gibson. Davis did not return that night to occupy the room. The same night he is charged with staying at the St. Clair. A leaf from the St. Clair register bears the name of H. Davis, Harrodsburg, Ky., written in Davis' hand, on the 29th of November.

Mr. Ryan, porter at the Burnet House last April, saw the accused there on the night of the 24th. He looked troubled; paced the floor as if disturbed in mind. He did not talk with or speak to him. He went to his room about midnight.

Mr. Wells, train dispatcher at Somerset, Ky., was next introduced to prove that there was no wreck or interruption of trains on the 28th of November. Mr. Wells produced his record, which showed there was no wreck on the day mentioned, which was the day that Davis is said to have persuaded Mrs. Thompson to remain over in Cincinnati, using the railroad accident as an argument, a story of his own concoction. The record was all hieroglyphics to the jury and the lawyers, and witness had to explain it. It showed a number of trains not on time, but no wreck. A rigid cross-examination elicited nothing else of importance.

Miss Jessie Buckner appeared as the next witness for defense. After taking her seat in the witness chair she was sworn by Judge Hardin. Her appearance was the sensational event of the day. The court-house was packed closer, the idlers from the street crowded in, and the crowd stood on tiptoe while her examination was pending. Witness stated, in response to a question by Colonel Jacobs, "I am a niece of Mrs. Phil Thompson, sr., with whose family I was raised." And here she repeated the identical story which she had previously given to the press, detailing all the circumstances of the affair at the St. Clair, emphasizing her warning to Davis not to get Mrs. Thompson drunk, and her advice to the couple not to go to the theater.

Mrs. Walter Davis, accompanied by her mother and sister-in-law, Mrs. Latham, here appeared, and were provided with seats in the rear of counsel for the prosecution. Mrs. Latham was a sister of the deceased. The scene now was a most impressive one. Mrs. Davis was supported by her mother and sister-in-law, and had it not been for them she would have sunk upon the floor, overcome with emotional grief. Sympathy was expressed on every face for the unfortunate young widow save that of the witness, who sat unmoved and apparently as cold and indifferent as a marble headstone of an iceberg. She exhibited not the slightest embarrassment, and at times her manner was as proud and haughty as of a heartless monarch on his throne. She had evidently studied over what she intended to say, and had made up her mind not to be confused by counsel, or the eager staring of the audience. Dressed in a becoming walking suit, with tight sleeves and waist, she presented a model of symmetry, a figure faultless in form.

Her cross-examination brought some short and sharp replies. It was conducted by Senator Robins. Miss Buckner stated that she resided in Harrodsburg from the time she was six years of age till she married William Tomlinson. They went to Louisville then, and went South from there. She came to Harrodsburg from the South. Lived in Boston a while; next at the Palace Hotel, in Cincinnati. Her expense for board was about \$30. The money required for her support was received from her uncle, Phil Thompson, sr. She left the Palace Hotel be-

cause she feared that her character would be reflected upon by some ladies there. She came to Harrodsburg from there and remained a week, and then went back to the city and boarded at the Gibson House. She afterward went to the St. Clair; was living there on the 27th of November last, when Mr. Thompson and wife came to Cincinnati.

Here followed a reiteration, principally of the old story, brought out in her chief examination, which is already familiar to the public. The story of Davis meeting her and Mrs. Thompson on the street; his coming to her hotel; the drinking with Mrs. Thompson; her writing as soon as she received knowledge of the facts, to Phil Thompson at Washington and to Davis and Mrs. Thompson at Harrodsburg. She said she omitted telling Phil the worst feature of the case. It was not until his return to Cincinnati in the latter part of April that she told him all—of Davis taking Mrs. Thompson to his room 19.

Question—Upon your return from Louisville, after the separation of yourself and husband, did you not state to Mrs. Thompson, in the presence of Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Thompson, jr., and others, that you had just met old Walter Davis and his wife, and that you intended to make them suffer for it?

"I did not."
"Did you not threaten this is some language similar?"
"I did not say anything like it."

The defense will endeavor to prove by Mrs. Lyons that such threats were made by Miss Buckner, and that her notifying Phil Thompson about Phil's wife and Walter Davis by letter on the 28th of November was the revenge she declared she would have for being snubbed by Mrs. Davis, who refused to recognize her after the Louisville scandal, concerning herself and Stanley Bowman.

Witness took a buggy ride with Mr. Schuyler, of the Gibson House, since he had been here, but did not discuss the trial or the killing with him.

Mr. Roth made a statement to the effect that he remembered Davis coming to the St. Clair Hotel, and his registering as H. Davis, on the 29th of November last. Never saw him before. He left before breakfast the next morning. The balance of his statement simply corroborates the testimony of his wife and Miss Buckner as to what occurred between the parties there.

The unimportant testimony of Judge Poston and Mr. A. G. Curry closed the evidence for the defense and the rebuttal by the commonwealth began.

Mr. Bates Wilson spoiled the effect of the gun story by testifying that Davis and Mr. Walter had ordered a new rifle each, and he just called for it before Phil Thompson saw him with it on the street, the day before the killing; that it was not loaded and he had no cartridges for it.

Messrs. John Harris, John Garham, and B. S. Hardin, corroborated this in effect, and added nothing new.

Mrs. Lyons said, in response to Senator Robins, for the Commonwealth, that she was at the residence of Mrs. Phil Thompson, sr., when Miss Buckner came in from the Harrodsburg Depot, and heard her state to the parties present, Mrs. Thompson, sr., Mrs. Thompson, jr., and Mrs. Garrett, mother-in-law of Phil Thompson, jr., that she had just met Walter Davis and wife at the depot, and that they refused to speak to her; that she was very angry at the time, and declared that she would have her revenge. This was in direct conflict with the evidence of Miss Buckner on this point—a flat contradiction.

Turner Fisher was called to prove that the day before the killing he had a conversation with Walter Davis, his friend and partner in business, and that Davis asserted in a most solemn manner and told him that if he could only have five minutes' conversation with Phil Thompson, he would satisfy him beyond a doubt of his innocence, and that his wife had done no wrong.

The Court heard argument, pro and con, and ruled the evidence incompetent.

Mrs. Garnett, Phil Thompson's mother-in-law, testified as follows: Am acquainted with Jessie Buckner. Heard her say to Mrs. Thompson, sr., upon the occasion mentioned, that "Walter Davis and wife refused to speak to me, and I will have my revenge." The character of Jessie Buckner was not very good. None of the Buckners could tell the truth.

Mrs. Turner Fisher was in Cincinnati on the 28th of November and saw Mrs. Thompson about 5 p. m. She was perfectly sober then. Mr. Davis was with her. Mr. Davis called on Mrs. "Crit" Davis and myself that evening.

Court then adjourned till Monday morning.

Sitting Bull Loves Peace.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, DAK., May 13.—Sitting Bull and band arrived here Thursday from Fort Randall. They number all told 147. Four died on the way, and one was born. The old chief talked peace on his arrival, and said hereafter he desired to engage unmolested in farming pursuits. Gall, Crow King, and others of his old hostile lieutenants, were not effusive in their reception of the warrior.

Damage to Virginia Tobacco Plants.

PETERSBURG, VA., May 13.—Intelligence has been received from different sections of Virginia to the effect that great damage is being done the young tobacco plants by the tobacco fly, and in many instances the farmers have had all their plants destroyed. Planters are much discouraged.

AN ELOQUENT PLEA.

A Quadroon Creates a Remarkable Scene.

He Delivers One of the Most Affecting Orations Before Judge Parker.

FORT SMITH, ARK., May 13.—A special says that death sentence was passed on Saturday upon three men—Martin Joseph, a negro, who killed two men after having ravished the wife of one of them; Tu-al-is-to, an Indian, and Wm. H. Finck. They were sentenced to hang on the 29th of June. Finck is a quadroon, with decided Italian features, and a man of unusual intelligence. He is quite a musician, and since his confinement in jail has kept his fellow-prisoners amused with feats on the guitar, also with good vocal music. His father is a preacher in the A. M. E. Church, and lives in Georgia. They are well-to-do and are highly respected by all his people. So Finck evidently has had good rearing, having, perhaps, breathed the atmosphere of a pious household.

He got away out to Fort Sill, where he was a barber. This not paying, he stole a horse belonging to the post and made for Texas. Soldiers were sent in pursuit, who found him in Gainsville. The arresting party consisted of Wash Grimkey, Bush Johnson and John McCarty. They started back with their prisoner. One day, while stopping to "noon," Finck watched his chance, and securing a gun, dispatched two of the men, took the best horse, two pistols and a gun, and left McCarty to tell the sad tale.

McCarty, after retreating, came back and found one of the men still alive. Not being able to do anything he started for the Fort, which he reached in the night, and getting help returned to hunt the unfortunate men. Losing his way, he did not reach them till next morning, when the wounded man was found dead. They were taken to the Fort and buried. This happened the 16th of July, 1882. Soldiers started again for Finck. Tracking him, they at last came upon him at Denison, Texas, where they found him at the depot. The moment Finck saw the soldiers he drew his pistols, and began a running fire, but was soon captured. Being brought back, he was turned over to the United States Marshal and incarcerated in the jail at this place.

As was expected by many, Finck, when asked by the Judge if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, arose, calm and collected, and said in a distinct and rather musical voice:

THE PRISONER'S PLEA.

"May it please the Court: I know not which weighs the heaviest upon me—wonder or grief. Both weigh heavily upon me. I must first call to mind the occasion which I am called upon to make my appearance before the Court to-day. This to me is most solemn and serious. It is as the solemnity of death itself—death which in a brief while will come to me with sickle and terror. Alas! alas! for such unlucky stars that beamed at my birth! But I am not possessed of that obstinate stubbornness characteristic of one who is about to have sentence of death passed upon him, or, more generally sensible of the singular and serious position in which I am placed, I cannot help but shudder, and must say that these are the saddest moments of my life.

"Death is the destiny of all men; and being a debt of nature which must be paid, I do not fear to meet it in its natural form. But I shudder—I fear—the best of us do so, to die a disgraceful and ignominious death. I do not make this talk as an effort to save my life. It is an effort to seek justice, and to save the reputation of my family, whose honor is dearer to me than my life. For what is life? It is but a vapor; it appears but a little while and then it vanishes away. It is but a spark struck out of nothingness and expires in darkness. Nay, it is but a flash out of darkness, soon again to return. As the old Saxon imagination pictured it, it is like the swift flight of a bird from the night without, through a lighted chamber filled with guests, heated with the breath of passion, back into the cold night again. The strange uncertainty of life is but a mock theme of pathos. No description can touch all the sorrowful tenderness which death in me excites, now become so tragic and so bitter. O! ignominy! thou art bitterer to me than the gall which Socrates drank. It is not death I fear—it is the form of death—its ignominy and the shame of the gallows. Under my present circumstances I can not but fill my mind with the gloomy images of death, and to torment the present by apprehensions of the future.

"But religion does not countenance any such morbid anxiety. She comes bearing in her hands the flowers of hope, and, like the angle which she is, whispers of the crucified Christ, 'He is risen.' The star of hope that first beamed upon men like me shone from the murderer's dying faith, as he hung upon the cross, a companion in death with Christ, and that same star of hope scatters its rays in my heart. Yet I find it hard to banish the dread events from me. Yet why? I have always been honest, and stand guiltless to-day of the crimes for which I am about to be sentenced. I stand here and boldly say, and with a clear

conscience, that I did not kill those two men. If I speak falsely, miserable or happy souls, whoever you are, make your appearance upon the threshold of this room and cry out, 'Thou liest!' And to you [addressing the Judge] whose duty it is to be tender as well as just, I ask all clemency you can give. And now farewell earth, made wet with tears and blood, farewell, and to my enemies farewell. Time's brief

work in the face of eternity, a ray of celestial joy falls upon me and takes away every fear, and I now know how easy it is to die."

Thus ended the most eloquent plea ever made by any prisoner at this court. The effect on the Judge and audience was marked. The prisoner was impassioned in his utterance, and was more than ever pathetic and touching.

The Judge then in a feeling manner reviewed the evidence and passed sentence. Finck now awaits his end, and his execution promises to draw from him another oration.

BIG LOCKOUT PROBABLE.

Rumors That Over 4,000 Shoe-makers Will Be On the Street.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—New complications have arisen which threaten to involve the entire boot and shoe manufacturing interest of Cincinnati in a strike which means the enforced idleness of more than 4,000 persons, including skilled labor, women and children.

The W. G. Rogers Manufacturing Company, No. 133 West Pearl street, is one of the factories out of which the bootmen were turned. They also manufacture women's shoes, and that force of workmen remain at work because their interests have not been involved. The firm, however, profess to be in need of goods such as the bootmen had been engaged on, and a day or two since ordered the work to be done by the men who are on women's work. This they declined to do, because it would be taking the place of the locked-out workmen. It appears from subsequent events that the matter was referred to the Manufacturers' Association. Friday evening a resolution, purporting to come from the "Manufacturers' Arbitration Committee," was read to the men in Rogers' factory, stating that they had investigated the action of the men, and decided that the firm had been mistreated, and that the men had violated article 19 of the rules governing the Board of Arbitration. It was further resolved that the men should resume work in twenty-four hours. No penalty was attached to the resolutions in case of a refusal to comply with them, and the situation up to a late hour Saturday evening remained the same.

The understanding is that unless Rogers' men comply there will be a general lock-out of every man, woman, and child employed in the shoe factories.

A conference was held at Rogers' place, but the conclusion, if any, that was reached could not be ascertained. Earlier in the day some of the cooler heads of both sides were in consultation, and there was then some reason to believe that good counsels would prevail, and that an outside issue shall not be allowed to interfere with the peaceful work of the Arbitration Board, which is drawing to a close, by agreeing to a bill of wages mutually satisfactory.

It is rumored that if a general strike should be brought about the employees will at once refuse to settle on any basis that will, in any manner, recognize the Shoe-makers' Union, and the opinion prevails that some of the fighters in the manufacturers' association are looking for some pretext to force a strike in order that it may end in the breaking up of the union.

Groups of shoe-makers stood on every corner last evening discussing the situation in a manner that showed they recognized its gravity. There was no flinching, however, and as there is none on the other side, either party can bring on a strike in an hour's time any day.

EXTRADITION

As It Applies Under Treaty to the Irish Conspirators.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—In transmitting the Ashburton treaty to Congress, President Tyler said of the extradition section: "The article on the subject of the proposed treaty is carefully confined to such offenses as all mankind have agreed to regard as heinous and destructive of life and property. In this careful and specific enumeration of crimes the object has been to exclude all political offenses or criminal charges arising from war or intestine commotion. Treason or misprison of treason, libels, desertion from military service, or other offenses of a similar character are excluded." This is the section under which Sheridan, Walsh and Tynan will be extradited, if at all, and President Tyler's explanation indicates that his administration would not have regarded such a murder as that of Cavendish and Burke as a political offense, for it is hardly probable that such offenses as "libels" and "desertions" would have been included as political offenses, and assassinations were left out if assassinations had been regarded as a political offense. The case of John Surratt is cited as an instructive precedent on this subject of the extradition of an assassin. Surratt was one of the conspirators with John Wilkes Booth against the life of President Lincoln. This

was the charge upon which he was tried. At the time of the assassination he escaped from the country and went to Europe, boasting on ship-board of his share in the exploit. He enlisted in the Papal Zouaves under the name of Watson. He was recognized by a fellow soldier, a Canadian, who had seen him on this side of the Atlantic, and he privately admitted his identity. Rufus King was then our Minister to Rome, accredited to the Papal Government, and George P. Morst our Minister to the Italian Government at Florence. The Canadian went to Mr. King with his information. There was no treaty of extradition with the Roman Government, but when Mr. King conferred with the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli with regard to arresting Surratt, even in the absence of a treaty, both spoke favorably of it, and on the 10th of November, 1866, Surratt was arrested by the Pope's express orders, and in advance of an application from the United States Government. Minister King subsequently reported to Secretary Seward that Cardinal Antonelli and the Roman minister of war assured him that this was done "with the approval of his holiness," with a view to "show the disposition of the Papal Government to comply with the expected request of the American authorities." Surratt escaped from his guards, fled to Alexandria, and was arrested and held by the American consul general under the public law of that place as he admitted himself to be an American citizen, and submitted without objection to arrest upon the consul's statement that he was acting for the United States Government. It will hardly be denied that there was more reason for classing the assassination of Lincoln as a political offense than for assuming that the murder of Cavendish and Burke was one.

OUR FOREIGN NEWS.

Gladstone in a Minority—Fishes Exhibition—Irish Subjects.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The World's special cable dispatch to-day says: Great preparations are being made among the London newspapers for reporting the coronation of the Czar, now near at hand. Mr. George Augustus Sala starts on Monday for Moscow with three assistants and orders to telegraph 7,000 words daily to the Telegraph. The Times will also send an efficient staff of correspondents.

England.

LONDON, May 13.—The Times, in summing up the results up to the present time of the session of Parliament, says it cannot be denied that during the last three months the situation has become distinctly worse. The triumphs of the Ministry have been eclipsed by the confused details of its later policy, and its followers have lost habits of discipline. The action of the Cabinet itself somehow fails to convey the impression of unity and directness of purpose which can alone secure victory.

The International Fisheries Exhibition was yesterday opened with great eclat by the Prince of Wales. The Prince of Wales expressed regret at the unavoidable absence of the Queen, and conveyed the thanks of Her Majesty to all countries participating in the display, and to their representatives for their untiring exertions in the work of insuring the success of the exhibition.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—O'Connell, alias Dalton, the dynamite exploding prisoner, who was released from custody in London, Friday, and arrested, was brought here, arraigned in court yesterday morning, and finally remanded on the charge of having been concerned with Hart and Kennedy in the dynamite plot.

The Irish people here are aroused for the saying of masses for the soul of Brady, who is to be hanged on Monday that day.

The Land Sharks After a Victory.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Advice from Indian Territory say that two bills have been introduced in the Creek Indian Council, providing for a lease of the land known as "Cherokee Strip," the lease to be given to the highest bidder, for one to five years, at not less than \$100,000 per year rental, payable semi-annually. Several parties and companies are ready to give more than that sum, and there is liable to be a good deal of competition among them to gain control of the coveted lands. Persons participating in the territory say there is a monstrous job in this land business, and that greedy speculators stand ready to lease the strip, which contains about 6,000,000 acres, at most any price, if they can get the privilege of renewal. With this price they think they can secure a perpetual lease, or perhaps in a few years an actual deed to it. The strip is said to be worth now fully millions, and in a few years its value will be two or three times that amount.

The entire band of Spioches, the Creek rebel chief, numbering six to seven hundred souls, has arrived at Fort Gibson, where they remain under military control until their case is disposed of by the United States Commissioners.

A Lumber Blaze.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Nearly three million feet of lumber was destroyed by fire last night at Cincinnati, the property of George S. Crawford and Gordon & Ross. It was a magnificent flame, that covered nearly two acres of ground on Mill Creek bottom. Loss, \$150,000; insured for \$30,000.