

support, but he never truckled to the press unless he was in the right.

Comptroller Campbell took the oath of office to-day, and Kelly warmly wished him success. The work of weeding out Tammany men in small offices begins. The comptroller's office, in the county court house, was thronged this morning with politicians, who came to offer their condolence to ex-Comptroller Kelly. He exchanged good and hearty congratulations with Mr. Campbell, his successor, Mr. Kelly volunteering to help him with any counsel, advice or assistance which he might be able to give in mastering the details of the position.

CHARLESTON, 11.—Joe Barnes, Vance Brandt and Julia Brandt, aged respectively, 16, 18 and 15 years, and all colored, entered into a conspiracy to rob the house of Mr. Kennedy, in Salem, Clarendon County. In the absence of her husband, Mrs. Kennedy, a young, bright woman, tried to balk them, but finding her efforts unavailing, ran out the back door and attempted to escape to a neighbor's, when Vance overtook her, and with a stick of wood knocked her down, and although she begged for mercy and promised to give him all the money in the house, he dealt her two more crushing blows, and his sister coming up just then severed her head from her body with a hoe.

When Mr. Kennedy returned, some three hours afterwards, he found his wife lying outside the front gate, mutilated, cold and stiff, her head almost severed in twain. The entire cranium was cut off from ear to ear, leaving the brains scattered around on the ground. Several colored persons were arrested on Monday, but no clue to their guilt being obtained they were promptly released. On Tuesday the colored boy, Joe Barnes, was arrested. He showed so much confusion on being asked as to his whereabouts on Sunday, that only a few questions served to bring out a full confession, from which the above account is taken. Vance and Julia denied having anything to do with it; but the clothes which they wore on Sunday were bloody, with a small part of the brain upon them. The money and pistol of Kennedy, found in their possession, were bloody, and on being questioned about the blood upon their clothes, the woman said she had killed a chicken and the man said he had killed some partridges. On examination, some finger prints on the hoe handle corresponded precisely with those on the shawl worn by the woman on the day of the murder, which circumstance had a great weight to convict her as the testimony of the boy. The horrible character of the murder awakened intense indignation in the neighborhood, and a crowd of 150 white men, and fifty colored men assembled to punish the murderers. A further examination established the truth of the confession of Barnes. The negroes begged the whites to permit them to take the prisoners and burn them alive. This was refused, but a vote was taken as to whether they should be jailed and await a trial by court, or be lynched. Only 24 voted to await the law, and it was determined to hang them to the trees nearest the scene of the crime. Halters were obtained and fastened to the limb of the tree. A cart was placed underneath the limb and the prisoners ordered to mount. Just then Joe Barnes begged to be allowed to pray, and commenced by saying he had never prayed before and never expected to again. Nothing was said by either of the others, except to groan, and "Lord have mercy," from Vance. Handkerchiefs were tied over their faces, the cart was pushed away, and the trio soon dangled in the air.

CINCINNATI, 11.—At 5.30 o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the dry house of John Gays' bucket factory on New and Culvert Streets, near the foot of Mount Adams. The dry house was two stories high. The main building was saved, but the dry house was destroyed. Next to the dry house was a four-story brick building, owned by John P. Gray and occupied by the Crown Manufacturing Company, who make kindling wood and window ornaments. In it were stored a large quantity of inflammable material. From the dry house the flames quickly laid hold of this building, commencing on the ground floor. First of importance to people is the loss of life in this building. The nearest fire company to the building was No. 4. This company was the first on the ground and the first to enter the second story of the Crown

Manufacturing Company. The object was to fight the fire raging on the ground floor by sending streams down a chute and down the stairways to arrest its progress to the three upper stories which were yet intact. In the room were Chief Bunker, assistant Marshal Scheldmeyer, and acting Captain Higginson; all of the above came out alive. There were also Thomas Cooling, son of Captain Cooling, of the Fours; Wm. Kelly and David Love, regular pipemen; Edward Parker, a runner of the Fours; and Andrew Barrett, a pipeman of the Sixes, all five of whom were brought out dead. They were standing around the chute, sending a stream down, when suddenly, as if shot from a cannon, a burst of scorching air and blinding smoke, mingled with flames, broke up with lightning suddenness through the chute. Those who got out can hardly tell how they got out. All five of the victims were dead when their bodies were obtained three hours later. The present theory is that the flames, which had been gaining on the firemen in the basement, on the cellar and ground floors, got a sudden fresh impetus and with augmented energy struck an inflammable pile of shavings and kindling wood at the bottom of the chute, and leaped up through the hatchway. The victims tried to run, as is shown by their positions when found. When the accident became known, as it did instantly, the most desperate energy of the department was directed to saving the second story and putting it in condition to enable the men to take out the bodies. This fight lasted three hours. The floor was saved from falling in and the bodies were taken out when the flames were raging hotly in all of the floors above and beneath this one. Great crowds were drawn to the scene.

NEW ORLEANS, 11.—A Times' Pen-acola special says: Nine-tenths of the business portion of Pensacola was destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock last night. Loss, about \$500,000. All the buildings are burnt from Rome Street south to Farragossa Street, excepting Byrne Street buildings, in all comprising four blocks. The loss to our merchants is very heavy, as they have just received their fall stock. The calamity is without precedent in the history of Pensacola, and business is almost suspended in consequence. There is no newspaper office, job office, drug store or stationary store left in the city. The Merchant's Hotel and telegraph office were also destroyed.

The fire lasted for eight hours. Five blocks in the heart of the city were burned. Palapax Street, from Wittich's corner to the middle of the block opposite the plaza, is swept clean. The fire stopped on Government Street, at the City Hotel. Over 100 establishments are gone, embracing the main business buildings, and turning out about 50 families from their houses. The custom house, postoffice, Merchant's Hotel, Brent's Bank, both telegraph offices, both newspapers, Dunn's Exchange, Wright's dry goods house, and the county clerk's office are among the well known buildings burned. County Clerk Larne, for the fifth time in his term saved the records, but while doing this his own residence burned, and he is hunting for his family. The railroad depot and adjacent mills seemed certain of destruction, and the locomotives stood all night fired up ready to pull the company equipments and other property out of town. Much suffering must ensue. The fire originated in the confectionary store of Damiana. His family resided above the store, and several of them were burned. Mrs. Damiana will die.

The insurance held by those burned out amount to about \$250,000. The postoffice and United States Court clerks saved the mails and papers.

New York, 11.—The Evening Post says: Jay Gould's conservatory at Irvington on the Hudson burned this morning. The loss is said to be \$100,000. This greenhouse was the largest in the country and was filled with the rarest and most valuable plants. Exotics and ferns were imported at great expense, and some of them were not duplicated in the United States. The collection of tropical plants alone could not be equalled in this latitude. There were other plants that were brought here from all parts of the world, and the cost of exportation alone was sufficient to maintain an average sized greenhouse for years. The men were working up to 2 this morning under the direction of the head gardener. A night watchman discovered the

flames. He awakened the entire force of men, and they connected the fire apparatus, but the water was frozen and their efforts were useless. The flames, fanned by high winds, swept through the mammoth structure, licking up everything. In half an hour from the time the fire was first discovered, the beautiful structure was a mass of ruins. The building was 480 feet long and constructed in the Moorish style. It is an entire loss, \$150,000, upon which there is no insurance. The conservatory is only a little distance from the residence, which is unharmed. Gould only purchased the property a little over a year ago, and paid about \$350,000 for it. It is understood that a more elegant building will speedily replace the one just burned.

DUBLIN, 10.—Graham, who shot the bailiff, near Cookstown, was committed on the charge of wilful murder.

New York, 10.—The World's London special says: Threats beget threats. Members of the Land League are now quite as often favored with threatening letters as their opponents. Mr. Parnell has just received a letter in which he is warned, under pain of death, not to appear nor speak at the forthcoming land meeting in the village of Pomeroy, County Tyrone. On the other side, Judge Fitzgerald, a baron of the Irish Exchequer, is bitterly complaining that he has received a brutal and blasphemous letter, as he describes it, which conveys to him the gratifying assurance that an immediate and bloody death awaits him if he fails to deliver a fair charge in the several impending cases at Limerick. The letter bears evidence of having been composed by a well-educated person.

Parnell has issued an invitation for the usual meeting at Dublin previous to the opening of Parliament, of members of the Irish Parliamentary party. The time of meeting is fixed for the 4th of January, 1881.

The Claremorris police patrol, last night, near Irishtown, fired on a body of men whom they suspected were about to attack a house. One man, seriously wounded, was arrested.

Government has placed two more regiments at the disposal of Forster.

CHICAGO, 13.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Justice Strong will spend his last day upon the supreme bench to-day. On Tuesday his seat will be vacant as has previously been stated in these dispatches. Judge W. B. Woods, of the Alabama Circuit, will be his successor. This statement is made on excellent authority. Justice Swayne will probably not go off the bench until after the holidays. The name of his successor has been often stated in these dispatches. Justice Clifford will not long remain upon the bench. It is understood that his successor will be Attorney-General Devens.

The Tribune's Washington special says: The following dispatch was received yesterday by one of the most prominent business men in Washington from a well known diplomat in Paris:

Paris.—Three million dollars is reputed destined to influence the U. S. Congress and press. Thompson's acceptance is published on Lesseps' authority.

This telegram was shown Thompson. He laughed heartily as he read it, and said, "It is probable that the last clause of the telegram is true. I am sure that the first clause of the dispatch is false." Thompson says that he does not know who will be appointed as his successor in the navy department. The American branch of the Panama Company will have its headquarters in New York. The Secretary declined to say how much money has been subscribed by American financiers to the Lesseps' project.

HUNNEWELL, Ks., 12.—There is no new move of the Oklahoma settlers. They spent the Sabbath in religious worship, two members of the colony conducting the services. Col. Coppenger and Lieut. Mason came over to the camp of the settlers and joined in the services. These officers, by their kind persuasion, are having a great influence over the settlers and if blotted is prevented it will be through their influence. They have won settlers over to the belief that the army had rather escort them to Oklahoma than to prevent them going, and they had better await the action of Congress. While the determination to go is still strong, it is now hoped that conservative counsel will prevail. Rev. Mr. Cory, in his sermon to-day said he hoped since they had changed officers they

had a leader that would lead them across the line at once. This sentiment was applauded, and large delegations of ladies were in attendance from the surrounding towns and country. At night the religious services were renewed, conducted by Rev. Mr. Broadhurst, of South Haven. After the services, a colony meeting was held to determine the course of to-morrow. Speeches were made by the members of the colony to go into the territory at once, and it was only after the speech of Dr. Wilson, of Texas, the cool head of the outfit, that the settlers would agree to await one more day, hoping congressional action. Rev. Cory said he had just travelled through 16 counties in western Kansas, and there was actual suffering. The leaders say they have aroused hungry people and cannot control them.

WASHINGTON, 13.—In an interview last night, Delegate Cannon took occasion to criticize very sharply certain portions of President Hayes' message concerning Utah affairs, and even pronounced them falsehoods. He denied, first, that "faithful and zealous efforts had been made by the United States authorities to enforce the laws against Mormonism. He said the authorities had never taken any decided steps to enforce the laws for the reason that they wished to create public sentiment against the Mormons throughout the country by making people believe that the feeling in Utah was such that no statute could be enforced. Cannon also characterized as false the statement that "the Mormon sectarian organization which upholds polygamy has the whole power of making and executing the local legislation of the Territory; by its control of the grand and petit jurors it possesses large influence over the administration of justice." He says the first sentence was not true, as nothing can be done by the legislature without the approval of the governor, who has absolute power. Neither, according to Mr. Cannon, do the Mormons have control over the grand and petit juries. The clerk of the Court and the Probate Judge each make out a list of jurors, the former of non-Mormons and the latter of Mormons, so that the juries are composed of an equal number of representatives of both classes, and in trials for polygamy the Mormons, in every instance where the evidence justifies, bring in a verdict of guilty. Cannon further states that he has been often asked by persons whether they should not decline to serve as jurors because of their religious views, and he had always told them that this should make no difference. He had found that they were not governed, controlled, or influenced by their religious views, but brought in verdicts in accordance with the facts. This was illustrated by the cases of Reynolds and other Mormons, where verdicts of guilty were rendered. It was very evident said Delegate Cannon, that such a verdict could not have been reached had not the Mormon element on the jury agreed to it.

NEW YORK, 13.—It is understood to have been decided that a new division will soon be created and that Schofield will be assigned to its command when he is relieved from duty as commander of the department of West Point. The new division will comprise the departments of Arizona and Texas and part of the department of Missouri. In view of the early completion of railroad communication with the Pacific through New Mexico and Arizona and its connection with the Texas railroads, the new military division will form an important command. It has been decided that General Howard will not return to the department of the Columbia, but will have an eastern department.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Custom House and records in Pensacola burned.

Richardson's great saw factory, Kentucky, has burned. Loss \$50,000.

Vice-President Wheeler received the certificate of Georgia's electoral vote on Saturday.

The state of siege in the province of Santa Clara has been raised by Captain General Blanco.

A building occupied by three manufacturers of shoes and stockings in Sharon, Mass., burned. Loss \$37,000.

Representatives say the electoral count resolution is likely to be set aside on Tuesday, that the funding bill may be taken up.

An Ohio express train struck a carriage full of young people while crossing the track. One was killed and two badly injured.

The taxation clauses in the bill of estimates have been adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies and are to be applied to the property of religious congregations.



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MIDWIFERY.

MRS. SAMUEL JAMES, Midwife, has just returned from Salt Lake City to her home in Franklin, Cache Co. She has been taking a thorough course of studies in the science of Obstetrics, and wishes to inform the ladies of Cache County that she gives attention to cases both Obstetrical and Gynaecological. d2w 25w 11w



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