

A negro witness before the Senate exodus committee, a day or two ago, who was among the victims of the Indiana movement, speaking of his old home, said he was "aimin' to git back and jis die dar." It is safe to say his vote will not be counted in Indiana next fall.

At Monday night's session of the colored convention in Galveston, Texas, while discussing the exodus movement, resolutions were adopted asking emigration from the States east of the Mississippi, denying the necessity of emigrating from Texas, showing the advantages offered by that State, and inviting colored brethren to turn toward Texas, instead of more northerly States.

The Portland Standard puts Oregon down as a doubtful State, but says that Stephen J. Field could carry it, as well as California and Nevada; that Judge Field was in early days "a hardworking miner;" that his record is clear on every question in which the Coast is interested; that he would receive a very large non-partisan support, and carry the electoral votes of these States to the Democratic side beyond a peradventure.

Rev. Edward Cowley, late manager of the Shepherd's Fold, who was convicted of cruelly treating and starving children under his care, was arraigned last Friday morning for sentence. Recorder Smyth gave the extreme penalty of the law, one year in the State prison and \$250 fine, to stand committed to jail at the expiration of his sentence until the fine is paid, one day for each dollar. The prisoner was then taken to the toms.

Logan county, Ill., has a bitter reputation war on its hands. It issued some years ago certain bonds to build a railroad, and when the road was built refused to pay the interest on them. Decision was rendered against the county in the United States court the other day, but the taxpayers have held a meeting and resolved to resist the payment of these bonds to the last ditch, and declare that they will fight the troops before they pay a cent.

Another unsuccessful attempt to kill off the Russian Czar suggests that there is a divinity which doth hedge a crowned head from the attacks of his enemies; and in this instance it is well that it is so, since his police don't "hedge" him worth a picayune. When assassins can undermine his very palace—and blow it up, the efficiency of the guards placed to protect his threatened life is not above criticism. But the divinity may eventually tire of devoting so much attention to one man, and then the Russian Empire will want a new ruler.

The Globe-Democrat may boom all it likes for Grant "within the party;" but when it tries to make its readers believe that in the event of his nomination the ex-President could carry a single Southern State, it is feeding them on taffy. Eight years of carpet-bag plunder and devastation are not so easily forgotten by the people of these States. However, we don't intend to try to discourage our Republican friends from putting Grant in the field; for, if they do, the Democratic nominee will have a "walk-over" to the White House.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas—that State of blood, exodusters, and legislative corruption—can now rest easy, and will sit out, to the full, his unexpired term in the U. S. Senate. In that body, on Tuesday of last week, Mr. Sausberry (Dem., Del.), presented the majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Ingalls case. The report found that bribery and corruption were employed to secure Ingalls's election, but there was no evidence that Mr. Ingalls authorized such improper acts or that they in fact secured his election. Mr. Cameron (Rep., Wis.), presented a minority report signed by Mr. Hoar (Republican Mass.), Logan (Rep., Ill.), and himself, concurring in that part of the majority report which exonerates Mr. Ingalls, but expressing the opinion that when the reports states that corruption was employed, it should in justice state what was proved, namely, that such means were employed in opposition to his election.

Something of the feeling which prevails in the city of San Francisco relative to the Chinese question may be inferred from the fact that the Anti-Chinese Council, composed of representatives from thirty-one ward clubs, at a meeting unanimously passed a resolution earnestly calling the attention of the Legislature to the constitutional provisions relative to the employment of Chinese by corporations created in California, and demanding, in the name of "the sovereign people of the State," the immediate action of the Legislature in the premises, alleging that there was danger of bloodshed in

San Francisco and the State at large unless the portion of the constitution alluded to was vitalized and given legal force. The result of this action was the prompt passage by the Legislature and its approval by the Governor of the law demanded, which fact has already been announced by telegraph.

**The Governorship.** It seems to be quite well settled that Gen. Hockaday, of Calloway county, will be a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination at the approaching Democratic convention. Gen. Hockaday is a gentleman of most untarnished reputation, and would undoubtedly make a most excellent Governor. We are glad such men as Gen. Hockaday will be before the convention, for should the choice fall upon such men as "he or Col. Crittenden, a good executive would be assured to our Commonwealth during the next four years. At this early day we are not championing any candidate, but in the meantime will have a good word for such candidates as seem to us to possess first-class qualifications,—finally supporting the nominee unqualifiedly, of course.

**The Duty on Paper.** We have received a petition from Springfield, Ill., the senders asking our signature to the same. This petition memorializes Congress, asking the placing of paper, and the materials used in its manufacture, on the free list. Now, we have been a free-trader in belief ever since we began taking an interest in public affairs. We believe that oranges can be grown to better advantage in Florida than in Maine; that many fruits, on the contrary, both large and small, will grow to greater perfection in New York than in South Carolina; that wheat is a paying crop for Iowa, and sugar for Louisiana; that in manufactures of many kinds, Europe can beat the United States as far as the latter can the former in the production of breadstuffs and beef-cattle—and so on, *ad infinitum*. Now our doctrine is that it is best for everybody to permit everybody to sell, without artificial let or hindrance, all that he has to sell. Let all go open the market, and give the preference to him who sells the cheapest and best article. Any other way of inducing production is of the hot-house method, and cannot endure. Therefore, we are in favor of the free admission of paper and the materials used in its manufacture. At the same time we cannot for the life of us see how those papers who have always been howling for "protection for our manufactures" can consistently petition Congress to do for them what they declare should not be done for other consumers of other things.

**A Colored Clergyman's View of Kansas.**

[From the Missouri Republican.]

Rev. Henry Dickinson, a colored clergyman of Louisiana, tells the Shreveport Times the following story of his experience on a recent visit to Kansas: "I am a presiding elder, having four churches in Bossier parish in my circuit. My home is on W. H. Wise's place. Some time ago my people insisted that I should go to Kansas and examine into the condition of the emigrants who had already gone there, and ascertain whether they could better themselves by leaving their present homes. So, with that end in view, on the 15th of January, I started by rail for Parsons, where I arrived on the 19th instant. When I got there I didn't receive any more attention than if I had not been a delegate—nobody seeming to care whether I had come or not. After looking around the depot where there were a good many able-bodied colored men, whom I didn't know, standing around, ragged and dirty and looking very much troubled and down-hearted, I started out in search of some of the people who had gone from my neighborhood, and with whom I was acquainted. I had proceeded only a short distance up the street when I met three men who had been there with their families some two days. They were overjoyed to see me, and took me to see their families, who were camped out on the commons—lived there without shelter, and had no food since their arrival. When the women saw me they threw up their hands and exclaimed, with tears in their eyes, 'O brother elder, you know how we have been suffering from cold and hunger. For God's sake take us away from this dreadful place.' Further on I met others of my people, some of whom had no employment and others under obligations to work for their food, and glad of the chance. All those I talked to were anxious to come home, and were only deterred therefrom by reason of their having no money to pay their way. People who were in comfortable circumstances at home are at starvation's door in Kansas.

"From Parsons I went to Cherryvale and there found more people and more suffering. The only man of my acquaintance who had any prospect of making a living was George Davis, who went from Mr. Foster's place among the first. He had bought a place of 100 acres with two little box houses on it, for which he paid \$700 cash. From here I went to Independence, where I arrived on the 26th ult., and found the same old thing and heard the same old cry. Lots of people, no work, no money. Near Independence three families had bought a small place, for which they paid \$1,000. They were more comfortably fixed than any of their neighbors and were quite sanguine as to what the future would bring forth. They had sent back to Denison for a ton of cotton seed and were determined to see if Kansas soil and climate would not bring forth cotton. I visited other localities with the hope of finding an improved condition of things, but was always disappointed. The colored people have been basely deceived and are awakening to that knowledge. The burden of their song is, 'We want to get back to our home in Louisiana, where the trees grow green, the cotton opens white and the sun shines warm.'"

The planters in Mr. Dickinson's neighborhood had so much confidence in his honesty and intelligence that they offered to pay his expenses on this tour of investigation. But he declined, saying that some parishioners might doubt his statements, if he went "on white people's money." So he went on his own responsibility and paid his own bills. He now proposes calling a public meeting of his colored friends, and advising them to stay where they are; or if they must leave home, in God's name, to avoid Kansas." Will "Gen." Conway please step down to Louisiana and convert Brother Dickinson from the error of his ways?

1880. BOOMING! 1880.

**Prices on all classes of DRY GOODS**  
*Are going up every day; especially on Dress Goods, Domestic, Prints, Flannels, Woolens.*

*Having made our orders several weeks ago, we are now prepared and determined to benefit our friends and patrons in the great saving we have made.*

**YOU WILL SAVE**  
From 25 to 30 per cent. by getting your Summer Dry Goods early.

**A Word to the Wise is Sufficient!**  
**LIBERAL TO THE LAST!**

All our Winter Goods—both Cotton and Woolen—have been **MARKED DOWN**  
*Without regard to cost, to make room for our Great Spring Stock,*  
**ALWAYS ARRIVING.**

**Immense Reductions**  
**Ladies' Shawls, Shoes, Etc.**

**NO HUMBUG!**

**GROCERIES**  
**At St. Louis Prices.**

**MRS. LOPEZ,**  
**Ironton, - - Missouri.**

TRUSTEE'S SALE. WHEREAS, on the 21st day of February, 1872, by deed of trust, recorded in Book "N," pages 97 to 99, of Iron County Records of Deeds, Ira M. Hancy and Lucinda, his wife, conveyed to one Andrew J. Gaither the following described lands, to wit: The west half of the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 17, (less 40 acres sold to David W. Shaver of the north end of the above described tract); also, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, of section 20; and north half of the half of the south half of the northwest quarter of section No. 20; all in township 30, north, of range four east--240 acres. Which conveyance was made in trust to secure a promissory note therein described; and, whereas, said note has long since been due and is unpaid; and, whereas, by the terms of said deed of trust, in case of the absence of said Gaither from the county, the sheriff of Iron county should advertise, sell and convey said land; and said Gaither is absent from the county; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that, at the request of the holder of said note, and by virtue of authority in me vested by said deed of trust, I will, on Friday, the 5th day of March, 1880, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., in front of the Passenger Depot, in the village of Des Arc, Iron county, Missouri, proceed to sell said real estate, at public auction, for cash, to satisfy said note and expenses of this trust.

**WOMEN**  
**LEUCORRHEA**  
Prof. Harris, after many years of study, aided by chemical research and experiment, together with extensive clinical practice, has discovered a new and powerful medicine for the treatment of a large number of cases under the name of **WOMEN'S REMEDY** for the scourge so common among females.

**PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHEA.**  
**"SEMINAL PASTILLE"**  
A Valuable Discovery in the treatment of the disease, acting by absorption in the prostate gland, and causing the seminal vesicles, bladder, ureters, and testes to become inflamed, and the secretion of the seminal fluid to become abnormal. It is a disease which is attended with pain, and is a source of great suffering, and is a source of great weakness, and is a source of great debility. It is a disease which is attended with pain, and is a source of great suffering, and is a source of great weakness, and is a source of great debility.

**BOOKS FOR A MILLION**  
**WOMAN'S MARRIAGE**  
A large, new and complete Guide to the duties of a wife, mother, and mistress. It contains the most practical and complete information on all the subjects connected with the management of a household, the education of children, the care of the sick, and the various duties of a woman in every position of life. It is a book which every woman should have on her shelves.

**THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.**  
A List of the Latest Issues.  
581 Only a Woman, Edited by Miss Bradton.  
582 Henry Edmund, by Wm. M. Thackeray.  
583 Fanny Hill, by John Cleland.  
584 My Queen.  
585 The Water-Witch, by J. Fenimore Cooper.  
586 The Two Admirals, by J. Fenimore Cooper.  
587 The Zouave Brothers, by J. Fenimore Cooper.  
588 The Last of the Mohicans, by J. Fenimore Cooper.  
589 The Red Rover, by James Fenimore Cooper.  
590 The Two Dianas, by Alexander Dumas.  
591 The Vicar of Bray, by John Galsworthy.  
592 The Vicar of Wakefield, by John Galsworthy.  
593 The Vicar of Wakefield, by John Galsworthy.  
594 The Vicar of Wakefield, by John Galsworthy.  
595 The Vicar of Wakefield, by John Galsworthy.

**THE WORLD'S BALM.**  
Dr. I. D. Weyburn's Alternative Syrup  
A remedy used THIRTY-FIVE years in a private practice, and never failing to radically cure  
**RHEUMATISM.**  
Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrophulous, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes, and all diseases in which the blood is impure, is now offered to the public.  
**PIMPLES.**  
I will mail (free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove ALL PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or on the face.  
**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**  
The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dire disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.  
**ERRORS OF YOUTH.**  
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from a Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. He was willing to profit by the advertiser's experience, and so by addressing in perfect confidence,  
**JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.**

**WANTED—A LIMITED NUMBER**  
of active, energetic men to visit the States and sell the **WOMEN'S REMEDY**. A pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance.  
**THE MONEY.**  
Such will please answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have engaged in. None but those who can visit a great number of places will be considered.  
Address: **FINLEY, HARVEY & Co., Atlanta, Ga.**

**Arcadia College AND ACADEMY OF THE URSULINE SISTERS.**  
The next regular session of this first-class boarding and day school will begin on the **First of September.**  
The system of education pursued is designed to develop the moral, intellectual and physical powers of the pupils; to make them refined, accomplished and useful members of society.  
The Sisters in charge are all graduates of first-class institutions and have a teaching experience of from twelve to fifteen years, and therefore consider themselves competent to fully respond to the confidence which parents place in them by giving their pupils a solid education.  
Pupils of all denominations are equally received—all interference with their convictions being carefully avoided.  
**TERMS**  
For young lady boarders will be for the present, per session of five months, \$75.00—payable in advance.  
Terms for instruction in music, foreign languages, drawing, painting and ornamental handwork can be had by applying as below.  
Attached to the Convent, and totally separated from the boarding school, is a **SELECTED DAY SCHOOL**, in which the usual branches of advanced and practical education are carefully imparted.  
A system of rewards and monthly examinations beget in the pupils a healthy emulation which stimulates study and produces surprising results.  
Terms in the Day school will remain as formerly—One Dollar, Two Dollars, Four Dollars, or Five Dollars per month, according to the studies pursued.  
Day scholars may have a warm luncheon daily in the dining room of the Convent, by the payment of a small sum to cover expenses.  
*In the Day School boys 14 years of age and under will be received.*  
Prospectuses, and other information, may be had by applying, in person or by letter, to **MOTHER ROSE**, Superior of the Convent of the Ursuline Sisters, Arcadia Iron Co., Mo.  
**THE BEST IN THE WORLD!**  
**THE IMPROVED COFFEE POT.**  
Country, City, or Shop Order, for sale, on terms to make a big profit for the purchaser. Write or call on **DINGER & AKE, Ironton, Mo.**