

Wanted—A congressman in the sixth district who will not jump his seat and go home to electioneer.

The Howard county affidavits seem to have had a very demoralizing effect on the noble order candidate and his friends.

It may be that the noble order is not mingling in politics but its nomination of candidates for congress in Kansas, must be a funny joke if it is not.

The people don't believe in rewarding an ungrateful person. Johnny Trim should not be renominated for congress.

It does not seem to be such smooth sailing for Johnny Trim in Howard, our polished and refined religious contemporary to the contrary notwithstanding.

If anything was needed to show the dangerous and foolish delusion of the assertion that a paternity of the government was the cure of the labor conspiracies of the land it is found in the recent plot of the postal employees organization.

So the American vessels seized by British minions on the high seas are to be stripped and confiscated. Does England believe America will submit as she has forced Ireland to submit to her tyrannical exactions? Does she think that America's president will not speak plainly and to the point?

It is to be deeply regretted that England should in her zealous greed of power, have determined to withhold from Ireland the just and equitable rights to which she is so plainly and honestly entitled. But in these days of dynamite and anarchy she will doubtless find arguments to defend her course, right or wrong.

Mr. Heard as a Knight of Labor candidate finds it pretty much of an uphill business to convince the sturdy Yoeman of the north counties that the "higher order of civilization" is just the thing they need. Indeed it looks pretty much as if he would have to take all his own medicine at one dose next November.

The democratic organs which have been sustaining the noble order have suddenly begun to realize that any secret organization prejudicial to anarchy or communism is inimical to the interests of democracy. Do they desire it to be understood that the democratic party as a party is in favor of communism and anarchy.

While the country at large irrespective of party, creed, or locality, as a mass, approves of the course of President Cleveland in setting down upon the indiscriminate and extravagant pensioning mania which has seized upon the overpatriotic officials for office sake, congress does not yet seem to have realized that they are overdoing the thing in attempting to override his vetoes.

English arrogance has reached a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue and it behooves a boasted democratic administration to stop wrangling for political effect long enough to see that this government is not spit upon by England under their rule as it was spit upon by Spain under republican rule. Give us liberty or give us British blood ought to be the demand of every loyal citizen, native or foreign.

Sedalia has again been honored by the Missouri republicans with her state convention which will meet September 1st. Considering that St. Louis, Kansas City, Jefferson City and Sweet Springs were her competitors, it is certainly a feather in Sedalia's cap that should have carried off the victory and she owes her success in a large measure to the eloquence of Judge W. S. Shirk backed by the efforts of Capt. Albert Parker and Dr. S. K. Crawford, of Warsaw.

Wanted! To know the whereabouts of one John T. Heard, representative of the Sixth Missouri district, who is absent without leave, and is supposed to be somewhere in the wilds of Boone county. His most prominent characteristic is hand shaking. JOHN G. CARLILE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

TEMPERANCE TENTERS.

The Coming Great Temperance Camp Meetings and Tent Lectures.

Sam Jones, Governor St. John and Other Great Lights Coming.

Rev. John A. Brooks, general manager of the Sam Jones and St. John combination christian and temperance camp meetings, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Warrensburg from Tipton, where he has been making final arrangements for the camp meeting at that place which begins July 20 and continues to July 26. Meetings will also be held at the same time at Sweet Springs and Clinton, the great speakers alternating between the points named. Among the speakers who will be present on the occasion are:

- Chief light, Rev. Sam Jones, of Georgia.
Hon. John P. St. John, ex-governor, of Kansas.
Gen. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, once a candidate for president of the United States.
Hon. John Sobieski, the great Polish orator.
Col. Geo. W. Bain, of Kentucky.
Rev. John A. Brooks, of Missouri, and a number of lesser lights.
Among the lady orators will be Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Mrs. Chas. H. St. John, Mrs. E. N. White, and others.
Rev. Brooks, states the sessions promise to be attended by people from almost every state in the union, and that the most extensive arrangements have been made for their accommodations. Special trains will be run from Sedalia to the Sweet Springs meeting.

HEARD IN HOWARD.

His Campaign in That Section Not the Eminent Success He Hoped.

"How is the canvass going in Howard county?" asked a BAZOOITE of a well-known citizen of Fayette, who happened to be in Sedalia yesterday.

"Well, it is growing almost as hot as the weather, but the odds are all against your Pettis county candidate, I am afraid."

"How is that? Do you mean to say that he will not carry Howard county?"

"Most assuredly he will not carry the county, and while some districts have been heretofore conceded to him, it now begins to look as if he would not get a single delegate."

"What is the cause of that?"

"Well, there are several reasons. While Heard had previous to the beginning of the campaign, a number of strong friends in Howard county who would have done their best to support him, he is but little known to the masses, and might through this influence have made a strong fight if he had managed right."

"In what does his errors chiefly consist?"

"Well, first, our people like to see a man stick to his post, stand on principles and tell the truth, trusting to his merits for his success. Heard, however, has laid himself open to attack for dereliction in all these things, and it is being used effectually against him. People thought it all right for him to stump the county in his own interest two years ago when he was foot loose and traveled at his own expense, but now when he deserts his post of duty in Washington and neglects the interests of the people he is appealing too and at the same time draws his salary from them, they feel decidedly like kicking. Another thing against him is that his conduct is in strong contrast with that of his opponent, Hon. John Cosgrove, who two years ago rather than secure a renomination at such a price, remained in Washington looking after the peoples' interest and allowed Heard to have full scope. But the people have still more serious fault to find with the manner in which he conducts his campaign which is to falsify and misrepresent his opponent in ways which we who are well acquainted with Mr. Cosgrove, know to be not only false but malicious. Another blunder and perhaps the most serious of all, is his attempt to array what he calls "the southern sentiment" against Mr. Cosgrove. In this Mr. Heard shows his true yankee breeding and utter ignorance of the "southern sentiment," for I need not tell you that there is nothing so quickly rouses the resentment of a southern man than to try to influence him by appealing to his prejudices. Southern people doubtless are imbued with their full share of prejudices, but there is nothing will offend him more than to suspect that other people know it or are trying to excite him to act under its impulse, and when the attempt is

made by base misrepresentation as is the case with Mr. Heard it becomes doubly offensive. Outside of these things, however, Mr. Heard has made use of utterances which people there take as personal slight, and altogether it looks as if his contest with Cosgrove in Howard would have been better never attempted."

"You think, then, Cosgrove will get Howard county?"

"I am certain he will get the most of it, though Heard may get one or two townships."

"Will your delegation come instructed?"

"Well, I could not swear to that, but I am confident that it will be instructed to vote as a unit."

"What is the outlook in Boone county?"

"Well, I can not speak from personal observation, but the general impression at Fayette is that it will be close and much divided, giving part to Heard, part to Cosgrove and part to Yeaman."

"Who will get the lion's share?"

"Mr. Yeaman undoubtedly, and Mr. Cosgrove I believe, will stand second. I attended a barbecue in one township where Mr. Heard spoke and one where Dr. King, of your city, spoke for Heard. That township I know will go strong for Cosgrove."

"You think then Mr. Heard is not making much headway in his canvass north of the river?"

"No, sir, you can rest satisfied he will come out of there with a very small minority, and that will be rendered useless by instructions to the delegations."

At this point the signal was given for the train to start and the Fayette representative bade the scribe good bye.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the State Executive Committee in St. Louis Yesterday.

Sedalia Selected as the Place for the Next State Convention.

St. Louis, Mo., June 7. [Special.]—The republican state central committee met at Turner's hall this morning at ten a. m. Vice President S. K. Crawford, of Warsaw, presiding, F. W. Mott secretary. After roll call the first business in order was the acceptance of the report of Mr. Mott, on the resignation of Chauncey I. Filley and the election of Gen. D. H. Grier to the vacancy.

The resignation of Chairman Wm. Warner was accepted. Messrs. Wood, Crains and Haines and Miss Helen M. Ma-on on behalf of the temperance union requested an audience, which being granted, Mrs. Crains stated their object and desire that the republican party embody the following resolutions:

That the republican party of Missouri, are in favor of the general assembly submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacturing and sale of alcoholic liquors. The question of location to hold the next convention was taken up and five minutes were allowed in which to discuss the claims of each aspirant.

Louis Wagner spoke in behalf of Jefferson City.

Judge Shirk urged the claims of Sedalia and Henry Zugenheim those of St. Louis. Secretary Mott read a letter from Mr. Leslie Marmaduke asking that the convention be held at Sweet Springs. The vote was taken by ballot and resulted in favor of Sedalia.

HESLER'S HIT.

Fred. Robinson, a Holden Tough, Shot Through the Heart.

Holden, Mo., July 6. [Special.]—Marshal Joseph Hesler, of this city, shot and killed Fred Robinson at 5 o'clock this evening. The facts as gathered from witnesses sworn before the coroner's jury are as follows: About a week ago Chas. Carey and Fred Robinson (the deceased) were arrested by Marshal Hesler, charged with disturbing the peace by using loud, profane and indecent language. They were placed in the city calaboose about 11 o'clock at night. They succeeded in breaking out in about one hour. A warrant was then sworn out charging them with breaking jail and placed in Constable P. A. Mathews' hands for their arrest. They were heard of to-day working for Mr. Boon, one and one-half miles west of town. Mr. Mathews, accompanied by J. Hesler, deputy constable went out and arrested them, and brought them before A. H. Hewes, justice of the peace. In default of bail for appearance before Hewes on July 9th, they were ordered to be taken to the county jail. Mathews and Hesler started to take the prisoners to the city calaboose to await a train to Warrensburg, when Fred. Robinson started to run from Hesler.

HE WAS ORDERED TO HALT, but did not. Hesler told him he would shoot, but the threat did no good. He kept on. Hesler snapped his pistol to scare him, but it had no effect, then he fired, the bullet striking Robinson in the right side and coming out of the left, passing through the upper part of the heart. Robinson turned around, came back, and Hesler took hold of him before he fell. He died in about two minutes. The coroner's jury adjourned until 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Hesler claims that the shooting was accidental, as he only thought to scare the boy and make him return. No one thinks that Hesler intended to hurt him, though there are many who think the town has not suffered much by the loss of Robinson.

He was about 18 years old and was known as one of the toughs of the town. He was arrested last winter for throwing a car coupling through a widow woman's door, and fined \$100. The family of which he is a member are somewhat notorious in Holden as toughs.

SEDALIANS SALTED.

The Capital City Club Clean Them Up to the Tune of 20 to 8.

The Boys go on a Mid-Night Bum and Show Up Bad for Base Ball.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 5. [Special.]—The rattiest game of ball ever played in Central Missouri was witnessed here this afternoon, the Jefferson City and Sedalia clubs being the contestants. When the word "ratty," is used the writer means to give Sedalia the benefit of it in the full sense of the word, and the score of twenty to eight in favor of Jefferson City, tells the story.

The Sedalia boys arrived here about 2 o'clock this morning and stopped at the Monroe house. Had they retired and put themselves in readiness for the afternoon game the result would probably have been different. Instead of this, however, some of the boys took in the town, nor did they let up until nearly noon, and hence the miserable score at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There was not to exceed 500 people on the ball grounds, which are the poorest in this section of the state, being hilly and the grass being uncut in the outfield, there was a fair attendance of ladies, but nothing like Sedalia could furnish any week day. The Sedalia club presented the same nine as on Saturday last, with the exception of George Edmondson, who was substituted for Frank Kennedy, while Connors pitched, instead of Hulland. Jefferson City also made but one change, placing Sid Linsley on second, instead of Aubuchon. Dr. Hunlock, of Hughesville, was agreed upon as umpire, although Ed. Miller of the home nine gave timely notice that any rank decision on the part of the Doctor would result in his being bounced and a new umpire substituted. At 2:30 p. m.

GAME WAS CALLED, with Jefferson City at bat, and when the third man was retired, one run was placed to their credit. Sedalia was not so fortunate, being whitewashed.

In the second innings Jeff City added another run while Sedalia was again whitewashed in the third inning by Sedalia's miserable playing. The Capital City boys scored six runs while Sedalia was for the third time whitewashed.

At this stage Hulland came in from third and relieved Connors, who up to this time had three hits made off of his pitching. The first ball pitched by Hulland was knocked in the outfield, and the second batter sent a high fly to the same quarters. To be brief, Jefferson City made six runs on the first inning that Hulland pitched, and the numerous whitewashes of the Sedalia boys caused them to look blue. In the fifth and sixth innings, Jefferson City scored a run in each, making a total of sixteen to nothing for Sedalia. In the seventh inning the Capital City's were whitewashed, while Sedalia made four runs, the fortunate men being Connors, Smith, Alberts and Mathews. The remainder of the game wasummy in the extreme. Jefferson City added four more runs, while Sedalia succeeded in scoring a like number, making totals 20 for Jefferson City and 8 for Sedalia.

The error column for Sedalia runs up into the figures, and the scores, Harry Smith and Harry Eales, become so disgusted that it is likely they overlooked several. The Jefferson City boys were

REMEMBERED BY THEIR MANY FRIENDS with many floral offerings, while Sedalia's pets received nothing but "Rats!" "Rats!"

The umpiring of Hunlock was in remarkable contrast to that of Koucher, of Jefferson City, who officiated at Sedalia on Saturday last. The doctor evidently realized that he was away from home, and for this reason nearly all close decisions were given in favor of the Jefferson City boys.

To sum up it was a rotten game on Sedalia's part from beginning to end, nearly all the players making egregious errors. On the other hand Jefferson City played a much stronger game than on Saturday last. Ed Miller's delivery was the best seen in this section and far surpassed either that of Hulland or Connors, he was ably supported by the entire nine and it was evidently Jefferson City's day to win. The Sedalians present are humiliated to-night, and when asked where they hail from the reply invariably is "Knobnoster." It is understood to night, that the third game will be played at Tipton at some time in the near future.

SWEET SPRINGS.

Ondits From Missouri's Favorite and Popular Watering Place.

—At least 1,000 soldiers will be here next week.

—Mrs. J. K. Sheridan and Master Charlie arrived from Kansas City Wednesday night.

—Ed. T. Rhodus, one of the old well-known boys, accompanied by his bride, nee Miss Crauer, is here.

—Mrs. T. W. Cloney and Masters Willie and Toddie arrived Wednesday evening and will stay some weeks.

—Miss Sallie Moss, a reigning belle, of Paris, Mo., is expected here in a few days and will be the life of the springs.

—Mr. J. W. Crauer and daughter, Miss Julia, of Leavenworth, Kas., arrived Wednesday night and will tarry here during the encampment.

—The weather is cooler here by several degrees than anywhere else in this section. The cool salt water baths are liberally patronized, and are spoken of by those who luxuriate in them as very cooling and invigorating.

—The Grand hotel has completed arrangements to such an extent that they will be able to accommodate seven to eight hundred guests and friends of the soldiery. Gov. Marmaduke and the officers will occupy tents exclusively.

—Walking will be good enough for soldiers next week, but J. W. Robertson of the omnibus line will be abundantly prepared to carry all of their friends who may come to see them. His stock of saddle and driving horses at the spring's stables is always complete.

—A detachment of ten men from each

regiment of the state militia, forty in all, will arrive here Saturday morning to put up tents and arrange details preparatory to receiving the soldier boys next week. The detachment will be under the command of Col. Ball. Gov. Marmaduke and Gen. Jamison will also arrive on Saturday morning.

Lessons For Lawbreakers.

The second of the boycotting musicians who demanded money as the price of discontinuing their warfare against a man's business has been convicted of extortion. Others plead guilty, so that the law may be said to be definitely settled to this extent, that it is a punishable crime to ask or take money under the pretence of "covering the expenses" of a boycott. Another conviction of a striker of the Third Avenue line, for forcible interference with men who were willing to do the work he had refused to do, stands in line with similar verdicts in Illinois, Missouri, Texas and other States, so that it may be considered settled that any use of force or intimidation to drive a voluntary worker from his occupation, or to prevent the operation of railways, of factories or other industrial establishments, is a crime which can be punished. The conviction of the chief leaders of the Knights of Labor for inciting the riots at Milwaukee is another step toward a rightful determination of the legal responsibilities of those who counsel a strike or take the leadership of strikers.

These matters should be soberly considered by several large bodies of working men, who are at present engaged in contest with employers. The Lake Shore strikers at Chicago have not refrained from violence or bloodshed, and have placed themselves within reach of the law. Probably, long after the strike is over, some of them will be answering in the courts to indictments for crime, or serving in prisons under sentences for their violations of law, as strikers of the Missouri Pacific and Texas Pacific lines are now. These men forgot their duty to society, in their zeal for secret organization. They forgot that it was a crime to deprive other men of their rights, or to interfere with the property of others, or to resort to violence, or to incite riot or bloodshed, and that it was no excuse whatever that their object was to secure higher wages for a certain class of workers.

It is to be hoped that these lessons will not be disregarded by the rolling-mill workers who go on strike, about 1,500 in number, in Philadelphia. It is said that they are to be sustained by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and the language of the leaders is cool, considerate and well calculated to impress public opinion in their favor. If the men refrain from all acts of lawlessness or violence, do not threaten or maltreat any who may wish to take their places, and conduct themselves as law-abiding citizens, they will go far to convince the public and the employers also that their claims are not born of passionate unreason, but ought to be seriously and kindly considered.

Another large strike is threatened by the window-glass workers, who ask only a continuance of the old wages. It is said, while the employers argue that the condition of their business requires a reduction. Public opinion is not unlikely to side with the workers in this case, because, when the present rate of wages was proposed by the workers, there were many employers who declared, as many declare now, that they could not possibly afford to run their establishments at such rates. Yet they finally decided to do so, rather than to remain idle, and that when business was much less active and promising than it is now. The usual summer suspension of work begins to-day and gives both parties time to consider the matter carefully, and while the suspension may be longer than usual if stocks have largely accumulated, as is stated, it would seem probable that the manufacturers will again conclude to pay the rates asked, as they did before.

The workers of this country are the people, and therefore sure of the sympathy of the people when they seek to improve their condition by lawful and proper means. But when a few of them organize themselves, and make war upon the far greater number who are not organized, as in the Lake Shore case, they deserve no sympathy, but are hated by the great majority of unorganized laborers as the worst of monopolists and would-be tyrants. If they resort to violence or threats, they are simply law breakers, and as such should be punished without hesitation.

A Burglar's Break.

Houston, Tex., July 8.—A young man named Harney Robeland, who came to Houston on yesterday and registered at the Germania house, from St. Louis, was to-day detected by one of the chambermaids of the hotel while in the act of rifling the trunk of A. J. Kaelin, the day clerk of the house. When he saw that he was detected he attempted to kill the chambermaid with a bowie-knife, but was prevented from doing so by the proprietor, who rushed upon the scene with a pistol and held the assailant at bay until the arrival of an officer. Robeland is now in jail.

MISSOURI MILITIA.

The Preparations for the Annual Grand Encampment at Sweet Springs.

Quarter-Master Hysler and Sergeant Deutsch in the City.

The Fifth Regiment to Arrive Next Sunday by Special Train.

Capt. J. R. Hysler, of Carthage, quartermaster of the fifth regiment Missouri state Volunteers, accompanied by his aide sargent, A. B. Deutsch, of the same place, arrived in the city yesterday on their way to Sweet Springs to complete the arrangements for the quartering and encampment of their regiment at that place during the state encampment, which begins next Sunday.

Capt. Hysler is an experienced soldier and a polished gentleman, and the fifth regiment is to be congratulated upon having so excellent and pains-taking an officer, as the comfort of the troops will largely depend upon his energy and foresight. In sergeant Deutsch, the captain has an able aide, and it may be safely predicted that the fifth regiment will not be allowed to suffer for any of the comforts or necessities can be furnished in camp life.

Captain Hysler says his regiment will arrive at the springs next Sunday by a special train and will number, including officers, about 250 men. The fifth regiment is composed entirely of light infantry companies, designated light guards and is as follows, each company having reported to the quartermaster that the number of men in ranks who would be present in camp would be as given below.

- (A.) Company Carthage light guards, fifty men.
(B.) Company Joplin light guard, thirty men.
(C.) Company, Springfield light guard, thirty men.
(D.) Company, Lamar light guard, thirty men.
(E.) Company, Pierce City, light guard, thirty men.
(F.) Company, Cape Girardeau, light guard, thirty-six men.
(G.) Company, Nevada light guard, thirty men.

The Carthage band, which is attached to this regiment and is twenty strong, will also accompany it. The special train conveying the whole regiment except the Cape Girardeau company, which will come via St. Louis, will come over the K. & T. road and will reach Sedalia Sunday morning about 9 o'clock.

Lightning's Work.

Leadville, Col., July 8.—George S. Edwards, who was struck by lightning while crossing Iron Hill, on the 4th inst., is slowly recovering. His case is a most remarkable one, and is attracting considerable attention from scientific men. Edwards, after the flash, lay unconscious for fifteen minutes before receiving assistance. The lightning struck him on the left cheek, knocking out a number of his teeth. It then passed diagonally across his breast to the right side, thence to the feet, coming out of the right foot, having passed entirely through the foot, leaving a hole similar to one made by a bullet. His clothing was all torn into fragments, particles being found a distance of 200 feet from the spot, and one of his boots, both of which were torn into shreds, was found sixty feet away. Immediately under where the man was standing the ground was torn up for a considerable distance. Its course along the body is shown by a black streak one and a half inches wide. The worst effect is injury to the lungs, the immediate result, being severe hemorrhage, by which a quart of blood was lost. In addition to these injuries, the surface of the body is almost completely covered with blisters, the result of severe burns. This is the first authentic case on record of a person being injured by a stroke of lightning at an altitude of over 10,000 feet, and where the person affected internally as Mr. Edwards, was not instantly killed.

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