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Morning News Topics: Secretary Whitney has decided to have the old warship Hartford restored. It is again said that a Californian will be appointed Consul-General at Paris.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF CO-OPERATION.

In the interview with Senator Stanford on co-operation he was asked by the reporter what were his views upon the conditions that place and keep some men in the ranks of poverty. That is, whether the multiplicity of wants in civilization do not relegate those intellectually unable to keep pace with civilization, to a condition of poverty which gives emphasis to the disparity of condition between rich and poor?

To this inquiry the social philosopher replied that the conclusion indicated is the result of "our lack of observation of the same phenomena among uncivilized men." In barbarism the strong prey upon the weak; barbarism departs and civilization appears just where the hand of man is supplemented by labor-saving machinery.

Opposed to the doctrine of Malthus is the truth which he ignored, that the capacity of man to produce food is greater in proportion than the increase of the number of men. California is cited as a striking instance of this, where 20,000 agriculturists, aided by machinery, produce breadstuffs sufficient for 10,000,000 of people.

That this capacity is not thus engaged the Senator charges to fault in the organization of our industrial systems. Men in such a condition of unemployment are "waiting for the action of an employer." But the employer engages labor only to the extent of satisfying his own wants, and the class in poverty represent the surplus of labor in excess of that required to satisfy the wants of the employer class.

The consideration of these points in Senator Stanford's interview becomes a matter of deep interest. He has clearly demonstrated, in a practical and plainly expressed argument, truths that do not receive due consideration from the class of men who, of all others, should most study them, because the subject has been impressed upon the public mind as complex and dry, and its treatment has mainly been confined to ponderous volumes and heavy essays, and has moved in the realm of political economy—a study supposed to be not popularly inviting.

There will never be any settlement of the question, any rest from the turmoil and menace of labor agitation in its present form, until the great mass of wage-earners are, by dispassionate reasoning, such as has been employed in the interview referred to, brought to perceive the truth, and to a full realization of the absolute falsity and the immeasurable danger residing in the doctrine of short-sighted and vicious "leaders," that capital and labor are naturally at swords' points.

original harmony between capital and labor will be accomplished.

When this condition is realized, the truth of Buckle's expression will become apparent to all workers in the land who have been misled by the demagogues, that the greater progress is made by the repeal of laws attempting to regulate the relations of capital and labor, than by their enactment.

By such dispassionate reasoning as Senator Stanford has employed in presenting fundamental truths, men will be taught to perceive that the whole operation of creating wealth is simply that of production, that production is the activity (labor) of man using natural elements to supply his wants; that this activity is increased and rendered less frictional by the use of tools; that these aid him in his wants increase, and with them his ability to satisfy them, and consequently his productive powers.

They will then comprehend also that besides the natural element and the labor and tools essential to production, there is need also for organization, and that the highest and purest form of organization is that which best distributes the results of production among the producers, and prevents absorption by the few of the surplus beyond the cost of producing. And this organization is co-operation. Wherever it is absent we have only employer and employe, with here and there examples of its application in the modified profit-sharing.

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he Hawaiian Queen and the dark-skinned representatives of some other foreign Governments whom the Secretary does meet from day to day. Queen Kaiulani, if not descended from a long line originally blue-blooded, and if one of the remnants of a once savage and barbarous race, is at least, by law and recognition, the wife of a ruling sovereign with whom the Government we treat, and whose friendship we desire, if it is claimed that she is "a negro," though that should make no difference in the matter of duty-doing on the part of our officials, it is to be replied that she is not of African blood. She is of the Malayo-Polynesian race that originally came from the Asian coast. The probabilities are that the Secretary had a valid physical reason for his non-appearance at the reception. At least, we prefer to so believe until the contrary is shown.

The San Diego News discusses the question of purchasing Lower California, and favors the suggestion. It is said, we have no need for more territory. It is better to turn our attention to the reform of the administration of that we have than to look forward to new acquisitions. Of all communities we should not attach to our political system such as that of Lower California. There is not a solitary affirmative reason to be advanced that counterbalances the objection to injecting into the life-blood of the republic, such elements as make up the citizenship of the Mexican State referred to. We could get along with the cactus and horned toads, but as for the other elements—spare us.

That anyone should rise up in this day and denounce General Sheridan for carrying "the barbarous torch of war" into the valleys of Virginia, is amusing and provocative of no other sensation than that of meritism. Sheridan, like all good warriors, believes the most meritorious thing the soldier can do in war is to make it hot and terrible, that it may be brief and conclusive. Grant and Sherman both acted upon that belief, and both deserved well for such action. General Rosser, however, appears to think that "Little Phil" was actuated by some malice in driving the Confederate forces to defeat in order to preserve the union of States.

A CORONER'S JURY exonerates the slayers of Siebert. But that should not end the matter. Siebert was shot down without provocation; there was recklessness and abuse of authority in the attempt to arrest him that ought to find its sequence in punishment. Siebert, to put it plainly, was made the victim of hate, bad judgment, misconception of duty and the sentiment that puts a low value upon human life. The people of Kern county owe it to themselves and common humanity to bring the slayers of Siebert before a tribunal competent to try them for the homicide.

ENFORCING THE LAW.

It has been demonstrated in New York that the regulations for closing saloons on Sunday can be enforced. The proof was of the strongest character. It consisted simply on Sunday last in the police enforcing orders and shutting up every drinking place in the great metropolis. Yet the whole country had been told that the thing was impossible; that the law could not be enforced; that the moral sense of the people did not "back it," and all such twaddle. It is noticeable wherever an officer does not desire to compel obedience to law, that he invariably falls back upon the plea that the moral sentiment of the people does not warrant vigor on his part. Yet, whenever an official does enforce the law and compel the lawless to do obedience to it, somehow he finds the "moral sentiment" to be favorable to his action. The truth is that the great moral sense of the people fortifies all the laws of the country, with perhaps, exceptional winking at the evasion of our municipal corporations have the power to prohibit the gathering of these unscrupulous and wholesale nuisances. If our system is so weak that this cannot be done, and so ineffectual that it cannot require sanitary residents to conform to usual sanitary regulations, then it is time for a change in the system.

THE ISSUE CLEARLY JOINED.

In the Fourth Section of the Interstate Commerce Law a Measure of Protection is afforded to the manufacturer. On Wednesday morning our esteemed contemporary, the San Francisco Chronicle, contained an article defending the interstate commerce law, or at least the fourth section thereof, from the standpoint of the manufacturers of the Pacific coast. It stated that a protest against further suspension of the fourth clause beyond the thirty-day limit, expiring July 10th, had been made by the manufacturers of California. The San Francisco Chronicle, containing an article defending the interstate commerce law, or at least the fourth section thereof, from the standpoint of the manufacturers of the Pacific coast. It stated that a protest against further suspension of the fourth clause beyond the thirty-day limit, expiring July 10th, had been made by the manufacturers of California.

WATERWAYS AND THE INTERSTATE LAW.

The St. Louis Republic declared recently that the interstate commerce law had demonstrated the value of our waterways and brought them back to usefulness. The bill, it is true, is a measure of protection to the manufacturer, but it is also a measure of protection to the consumer. The law, which was passed under the administration of President McKinley, is a measure of protection to the manufacturer, but it is also a measure of protection to the consumer. The law, which was passed under the administration of President McKinley, is a measure of protection to the manufacturer, but it is also a measure of protection to the consumer.

OPPOSING IMMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

The Eastern press, says a San Francisco contemporary, is now diligently engaged in advising people to avoid California as a place for investment by home-seekers. We have noticed the same fact recently. There are two reasons for this opposition; first the East is beginning to sensibly experience the loss of desirable population; and secondly, the extravagant prices charged for lands in Southern California, and which are extremely disproportionate to the capacity of the soil to return money reward for the investment. This cause the Eastern press especially dwell upon. But these papers lose sight of the fact that investment in Southern California by newcomers has not, in the great majority of cases, been made with a view to profitable moneyed return. If one of these people selects a spot for a home, it seldom enters into his consideration that the investment will or will not return ten per cent. If he plants an orange tree, cultivates a flower garden, or lines a graded avenue with shade trees, it is done to gratify the taste, and with no other thought of profit-making upon the capital invested than is given to the portrait he places upon his library wall.

California will hereafter be obliged to pay him a higher rate, it is shown, that the Congress of the United States has by coercive measures given an upward tendency to freight which operates as a protection to his business, and forces the consumer of his wares to pay a premium over the market price at which the same goods could be purchased of other American manufacturers. No broader admission of the underlying animus of the tariff is to be made. Mr. Garrett has, however, intentionally or otherwise, thrown more light upon the policy inaugurated by the interstate commerce bill than any man that has been heard of in California. He has shown that whereas the interstate rate of transportation were such that ocean competition being met at San Francisco, brass goods could be sold there at 15 per cent. less than they could be bought for in New York, he rejoices that the people of California will no longer be able to avail themselves of the advantages of these low rates.

The principle of meeting ocean competition by performing a greater service for a less compensation upon overland lines of transportation had done much to benefit our people. It had done much to benefit our people.

Mr. A. S. Halliday in the same publication is made to say: "Take all the trades into consideration. Instead of employing 35,000 to 50,000 persons, we would have had but 10,000 of the law 80,000, and instead of a population of 300,000, we would have had 600,000." We have heard something like this before from the mouths of those who are in favor of high protection. Here is a manufacturer in San Francisco who declares that the population of the city, under the operation of protection against the people of the United States, would be 600,000, and the value of the production of the city would be \$100,000,000.

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TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

The performance of "Lohengrin" is to be discontinued in Paris. Earthquake shocks continue along the Arizona and Mexican border. Dr. Keith, cashier of the Bank of Elkhart, Ind., has been arrested on a charge of robbery. The bank is closed.

Arrangements have been completed for the erection of a \$100,000 grand opera-house at Pasadena by an incorporated company, Colonel A. M. Gray is the architect. Beginning in September next, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland will be associated with Mrs. Sylvia Wood in the management of Mrs. Reed's school for young ladies, in New York.

Chief of Police Schickel, of Los Angeles, has received from S. A. Waldman, schoolmaster at Michard, Los Angeles, California, that he met and talked with Pete Olsen, his old enemy, a couple of days ago. His disposition of the stranger coincides with that of Olsen. The police are watching for him.

WALL PAPERS.—If you live in a rented house, refuse to sign the next lease unless it is amended to provide for you cheap paper, if necessary, but stipulate that you shall do your choosing yourself. Then make yourself fit to choose, and don't rely on the glibbed clerk that ever persuaded a hesitating customer. Read Eastlake's "Hints on Household Taste," get the Household Beautiful from library and look up Scribner's "Household Art" series. At least read Eastlake, and discover for yourself that the so-called Eastlakean papers and carpets are far from being made after his designs; are, in short, what he most abominates. Then, arm and amply equipped with knowledge, make a determined raid on cheap papers; ask for fifteen-cent rolls, and then, if you must, go up to twenty-five cents, but no higher. Or, on the prettiest paper I ever saw was only fifteen cents a roll. Of course there was no gilt, but gilt is of doubtful value in paper. If you are very short of funds, put the paper on yourself. It is not at all an intangible asset.—Good Housekeeping.

A PHYSICIAN'S TREATISE FOR FREEKLETS.—The method of treating freckles employed by Dr. Halkins is as follows: The skin being washed and dried, is put on the stretch with two fingers of the left hand and a brush of freckle cream is applied exactly over the patch. When it dries the operation is completed. The skin becomes white, and the freckles are removed. It appears in a few minutes. The thin crust which forms after cauterization should not be disturbed. The freckles are removed in eight or ten days, leaving a gray coloration, which is soon replaced by the natural color of the skin.

NO HOPE.

THE IMPRISONED MINERS AT NA-NAIMO ALL DEAD.

Work of Recovering the Bodies—A Boy's Sad Fate—Forty-seven Desolated Homes.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

VICTORIA, May 6th.—[Special.]—The wires were down yesterday between British Columbia and the south. Last night's telegram from the *Colunist* correspondent that 101 men were in the mine at the time of the explosion, of whom 70 were Chinese, is a shock to the people of Victoria. Lyons was found in level No. 1, 150 yards from the hoisting-shaft. He was a multiple-driver, and about 13 years old. It is supposed that his mate is quite near, but it was impossible to reach him, owing to the gas. Lyons is terribly buried about the face and breast. The former is as black as coal. His father is in the mine. The cause of the accident occurred just beyond where he was lying.

HELP FOR THE BEREAVED FAMILIES. The action of the Victoria City Council in appropriating \$1,000 is heartily appreciated. There are forty-seven widows, all of whom have large families. The funeral of William Davis took place this afternoon, as also that of Wm. Leitch. The funerals of John Linn, John Smith, Fred Matheson and Samuel Hudson will take place to-morrow.

The shift that came up at 6 o'clock report no movement underground. It is believed that the fire will soon be totally extinguished. It is the shift that came up at midnight that will bring some bodies up.

To-morrow the scene promises to be terrible. Coal smoke continues to issue from the shaft, and the air is so heavy with the breeze, some shifts heavy. Arrangements for changing shifts are now prepared, six hours being worked by each shift.

The stores still continue closed, and little business is being done. Flags are at half-mast. All hope of saving the men now in the mine is abandoned. It is now impossible for any to have survived. The most of the men are from Cornwall, Yorkshire and Wales, and a few from Nova Scotia. A complete list of those who were sent to-morrow, if possible, it is difficult work to secure information.

At midnight the crowd of people who had been hovering around the shaft retired, completely fatigued. Loved ones in the mine were at last seen at last, and all were haggard looks this morning.

The entrance to the main shaft is being fenced off to prevent a rash party from entering. When the bodies are being brought up, Lyons' body was taken up the crowd surged and interfering with the progress of the work, hence this action.

At 10 o'clock to-night no further development was reported. A heavy rain set in, and the people returned to the shelter of their homes. The progress of subduing the fire is being rapidly made, and it is thought all danger of a second explosion is now over. They hope to have all clear by 10 o'clock to-morrow, when the day shift goes down.

A report is now out to the effect that 35 bodies were recovered, and that the exploring party had broken through into the mine and discovered nothing but dead lying around in all directions.

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Table listing various household items and their prices, including Colored Tea Sets, Six Crystal Glass Plates, Six Large Dinner Plates, etc.

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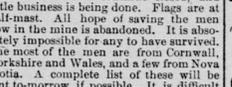
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To Whom it May Concern.

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Vegetable Pain Destroyer

Hemorrhages, Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria and Sore Throat, Piles, For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples, Female Complaints, POND'S EXTRACT.

4 DECADES

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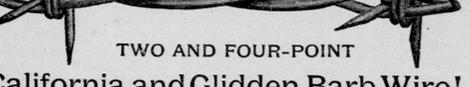
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