

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

American Missionaries Blamed for the Conflicts Between the Natives and the Spaniards.

An English Officer Charges Them With Being Cognizant of the Massacre Beforehand.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—An English officer, who has been visiting at the Caroline Islands and has just returned home, gives some interesting facts in regard to the recent conflicts between the natives and Spanish military forces in that locality. He declares that the whole trouble may be charged to the missionaries in the islands who, for various reasons, are hostile to the Spaniards. There is first, he says, a natural hostility between the Spanish Catholic and Protestant American missionaries, but this plays only a subordinate part in the difficulty. The Spanish missionaries confine themselves to religious work, and do not meddle with the temporal affairs of the people. There is a crowd of hunger-bots, he says, around the American missionaries whose sole object seems to be to prey upon the natives. How far the missionaries themselves are responsible for the doings of these persons he is not prepared to say, but allegations are freely made in the islands that some of the missionaries pay more attention to their own aggrandizement than to the spiritual welfare of the people for whom they are supposed to be laboring in the cause of religion. Many of the missionaries have laid up goodly stocks and treasure which moth and rust may corrupt, and they have introduced a business system to their trade with the natives, and under their operations the lands of the people are rapidly slipping into the hands of foreigners. This has aroused considerable distrust among the natives on several portions of the islands, and is to a large degree responsible for the outbreaks. The natives do not at present discriminate between the nationalities, and in fact they have been cunningly led to believe that the Spaniards are alone to blame for the changed condition in their affairs, hence the attacks upon the Spaniards and other foreigners together. The officer further says the American missionaries knew beforehand that the massacre of July last was to occur. They were cognizant of it a day previous, but refrained from notifying the proper authorities, with whom they are on bad terms, and whom they did not object to seeing taken unawares. The missionaries took good care, however, to protect themselves by removals or barricades.

CYNICAL UNTO DEATH.

A San Francisco Man's Determined Attempt at Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—M. R. Stettin, a single man, 50 years of age, attempted to commit suicide, last night, with a pistol. He placed the muzzle to the right side of his head, above the ear, and fired. The bullet failed to penetrate the skull, but lodged somewhere between the scalp and bone. No serious injury was done. He did not notify anybody of what he had done until to-day about noon. The following letters were found in his room:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5, 1891, — p.m. To the Coroner: An inquest is needless. My suicide is deliberate and premeditated. Bury, cremate or drown me, as you may select. To me it is a matter of indifference. My so-called friends and relatives in this city ignoring my existence, even to an appeal in sickness, should not be disturbed. Above all, spare their hypocritical regrets. My eternal rest is preferable to their intrusive speculations and they will have them as a legacy from me. JOHN STETTIN. The other letter was written after the shot was fired.

Jan. 5, 1891, 6 p.m. About 4 p.m. I sent a bullet into my head hoping for instantaneous death. The effort proved futile, and I was conscious immediately after the shot. I bled copiously, but never lost knowledge of the matters about me. This is written a full hour after firing the pistol, the bullet, of course, pain my head. Will try another shot after I have had a pipe smoke. Will try through the heart next time.

7:30 p.m.—Still alive and fully conscious, with a bullet through my head. Can feel the pain of it. Must finish this business. Now for a shot through the heart.

This letter was not signed. Stettin, in his response to a question, stated that he was sorry that the bullet had not done its work.

HALIBUT FISHING.

Plan for Catching the Fish on a Large Scale in Alaskan Waters.

(Seattle Times). Mr. A. Snog, a gentleman well known in connection with fishing on this coast, is in the city from Astoria. He comes here for the specific object of ascertaining if financial aid can be procured to start a fishing enterprise, which, if carried out according to his design, would be without parallel on the North Pacific coast.

Mr. Snog is a native of Norway, where he first engaged in the business of catching and curing fish. This was many years ago, and since his venture there has pretty generally been engaged in that occupation, so much so that he says he "has been fishing all of his life." He has fished extensively on the coast, and considerably on the Pacific coast, chiefly about Astoria and in Alaskan waters. He has great faith that the later waters abound in fish of nearly every known kind, and the enterprise he is now desirous of starting is in respect to that locality. He avers that plentiful quantities of the nicest quality of halibut and other favorite fish can be taken in those waters if the proper means are employed. He states that other fishermen have had good success in taking this class of the denizens of the deep, but he believes that he can capture still greater quantities. He is very anxious to try it, and is willing to make considerable money on the result.

SUCCESSFUL HALIBUT FISHING.

Mr. Snog estimates that an outfit for successful halibut fishing will cost about \$5,000, of which he is willing to put in \$2,000. He knows of no vessel on the coast which meets his ideal for the business, but says there is one in Oakland

E. M. JOHNSON,

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

OFFICE: No. 37 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Corner of Broughton Street.

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, old established Water-Power Saw Mill and Indian Trading Post. 100 acres; Saw Mill site, with water privileges. Good cattle-grazing in the vicinity. Buildings—all well put together and in good repair. Main Mill, 30x125; Planing Mill, 24x135; Lumber Sheds (2), 80x24 and 30x60. six-room dwelling house, kitchen, brick chimneys, &c.; three good houses and four sheds for mill hands. Ship building ways complete, covered in. Shed, 35x108. Lean-to, 24x50. Store building, 18x26. Office, 14x12; and two wood-sheds. Blacksmith's Shop, with bellows, anvil and complete outfit of tools, machinery, &c.; 30 1/2 in. Turbine Wheel; Overshot Wheel, 30 ft. dia., 3 ft. breast; pulleys, belting, shafting and gearing complete; two Circular Saws, 52 in. two do. extra; one do. 42 in. Three Planing Machines; one Surfacer; one Tongue and Groove Machine; one Box Machine; one Stencil Press; one Cut-off; one Edger; one New "Wilkin's Gang Saw," cost laid down at mill \$4,000. All Mill Sundries, Boom Chains, Hoods, &c. &c. Steamer—Net tonnage, 125 tons; eight staterooms; 103 feet long; 23-6 beam; eight ft. depth of hold; Engines high pressure; outside condensers; 66 H.P. noml.; twin screws; steel boiler, 16x4; together with boats tackle and appurtenances. Full information as to volume of business done, locality, reasons for selling, and as to Logs, Lumber, and Stock-in-Trade on hand, on application at office.

THE ABOVE is one of the few chances now existing for an enterprising firm to make large returns. Timber privileges are exercisable in connection with the property.

FOR SALE, Mansion and Ornamental Grounds, with sea view and frontage to the Straits of Fuca. Ample stabling and all modern conveniences. This is one of the handsomest and most beautifully situated houses in Victoria. PRICE, \$50,000.

FOR SALE, 60 acres, more or less, of Suburban Land, within 15 minutes drive by Electric Car, from Government Street. PRICE, \$625 PER ACRE. This estate offers good opportunity for subdivision into lots. Acreage in the vicinity is selling at from \$1,500 to \$3,000 per acre. Lots of average size, 60x120 each, selling from \$400 upwards. One of the few bargains left.

FOR SALE, Suburban Sea-side Estate, about 35 acres, with house, garden, orchard, stabling and all conveniences for a gentleman's residence, within easy distance of town, say 20 minutes' drive from the Post Office. Rapidly increasing neighborhood. Land near has sold lately for \$2,000 per acre. PRICE, \$35,000.

FOR SALE, Block on Government Street, in the vicinity of New Hotel. This property will increase from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. in value within the next two years. Good buildings on the property which may be made to return a fair present interest on outlay. Contemplated improvements to James Bay will also raise values in this vicinity. PRICE, \$45,000.

FOR SALE, Corner lot on Government Street. First class Business property. A building on this property would pay handsomely. PRICE, \$50,000.

FOR SALE, Business Building Lot on Government Street near Bank of British Columbia. Let at present for \$800 per annum. Frontage, 22 1/2 feet. Land in the vicinity held at \$1,000 per foot. PRICE, \$16,000.

FOR SALE.

- 3440 Acres. Timber and Agricultural Land. Estimated 65 M per acre. 175 Acres, South Saanich; 18 acres cleared; 100 acres bottom land; boundaries fenced. \$3,100
Lot facing the sea, Dallas Road, 60x120. 1,500
Three-quarters of an Acre, Esquimalt Dist. 850
176 Acres, close to Cobble Hill Station. per acre 850
About 1/2 Acre Main Esquimalt Road; Building Site. 2,325
About 1 Acre " " " 4,000
Lot and House, Pandora St. 3,100
2 Lots, 9-room House, Spring Ridge. 2,500
5 to 6 Acre Blocks, Carey Road. Garden land. per acre 800
About 1/2 of an Acre, cor North Park and Cook Sts. Splendid building lot. 5,500
Frontage on Michigan and Superior Sts.; and house. 1,500
18 Lots, James Bay. each 850
Acre Lot, Oak Bay Av. and Richmond Road. 2,500

FARM LANDS

in Lake, Saanich and Suburban Victoria Districts. Frontage on Cowichan Lake. Lands on Denman Island. Frontage on Burrard Inlet suitable for Mills and Wharves. And Acres on the North Arm of Burrard Inlet, etc., etc.

MONEY WANTED, FOR INVESTMENTS ON FIRST-CLASS FREEHOLDS.

Long or Short Mortgage. Current Rate of Interest.

TO LET, 5 COMMODIOUS NEW STORES, DOUGLAS STREET

Good trading locality. Dwellings annexed. Rent \$25 per month.

MONEY to lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates. RENTS AND INTEREST punctually collected and accounted for. CONVEYANCES, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real Estate expeditiously carried out. PROPERTY SALES effected strictly on Commission.

For Further Particulars, Prices, Etc.,

—APPLY AT—

37 GOVERNMENT STREET CORNER OF BROUGHTON.

crack, California, which was profitably adapted to it. She is 70 tons burden, of fore-and-aft schooner rig and is only one year old, which he estimates as reasonable. A crew of 12 men all told would be required to man the vessel. The craft is not quite so large as he desires, but would answer all demands until an addition to the fleet could profitably be made. A fishing outfit of six dories and gear would have to be provided at an additional expense, he estimates, of \$200. This would leave \$1,800 from the original \$2,000 with which to engage a crew and provision the schooner. He believes that amount amply sufficient for these purposes.

The vessel's complement would be as follows: Captain, salary \$100 per month; mate, \$50; one sailor, \$40; one cook, \$40; two apprentices, \$20 each; and six fishermen, who would be paid at the rate of \$25 per ton for fish, including fishing apparatus and salt.

HIS PLAN OF OPERATION.

The plan of operation would be somewhat different from those of preceding years. If the enterprise can be formed in time for the first trip, for the sealing grounds—off the coast of Central and Southern Alaska, and Northern British Columbia—would be started about the middle of March. The entire crew would be taken, with provisions for the winter for the men. When an advantageous point on the Alaskan coast was reached, a station would be established, and the fishers and supplies located there. Then all the hands would be employed to catch a cargo for the return trip of the craft. This could be done, Mr. Snog thinks, in time for the vessel to get back here by the middle of January, possibly the last.

WHAT ARE HARRISON AND BLAINE DRIVING AT?

(New York Herald, Dec. 20.) What does President Harrison mean by the bungling conduct of the Behring's Sea controversy?

Is it his purpose to force us into a war with Great Britain?

Is it the last desperate attempt of the Republican leaders to retrieve the fallen fortunes of their decaying party?

Where a great principle is to be defended, and wherever our manifest rights are invaded, we are always prompt to show our teeth. We never shrink the responsibilities of war when we are imposed on.

But we are not ready to blindly follow Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine if their object is merely to pursue a vigorous foreign policy and make a brilliant record for themselves by a needless conflict with our neighbors.

So far as this seal fishery is concerned, we advise them to go slow. They have a good many things to explain to the American people before we can either understand what they are after or approve of their action.

If they can show us good reason for fighting, then, without hesitation, we shall say fight. But we should like to ask some questions and have them frankly answered before we can reach that dread conclusion.

Does Mr. Blaine intend to insist that Behring's Sea is a closed sea? He has advanced and retreated when addressed on that subject until we hardly know where he stands.

Can we have any property rights in these seals when they swim beyond the three mile limit and are found a couple of hundred miles from land?

We may claim the ownership of tame animals—a herd of cattle, for instance—and wherever they stray we have the right of recovery after paying costs and poundage. But if the buffaloes of the plains had moved across the line into Canada, did not they carry all our property rights with them? Could we have asked the Canadian authorities to send them back, or could we have caused the arrest of the men who shot them beyond the limits of the United States?

If a flock of wild geese use our lowlands as a breeding place do we therefore perpetually own them? And when they take it into their heads to fly north toward Hudson's Bay do they still belong to us; and has no one except an American a right to draw a bead on them?

These are rather important questions, because we hear that President Harrison has finally determined to send his cruisers to Behring's Sea next spring, properly armed for the confiscation of any foreign vessels caught, even in open water, with seals on board.

We are not complaining of the action; we only want to know the reason for it. He may be entirely right, but he has not taken the people into his confidence and we are in the dark.

Why all this secrecy? What's up? As we understand it, the English government is not going about with a chip on its shoulder. Salisbury has shown no disposition to either insult or irritate us. England is not spooling for a fight, but on the other hand seems quite willing to go half way in the settlement of this matter.

The offer to arbitrate has been made. Why have we rejected it so tartly? Is Mr. Harrison afraid that we shall not get fair play, or does he insist on making demands which no court of arbitration would concede, because they are contrary to the facts and the law?

If we only want square justice there is no reason to suppose that arbitrators could refuse it. If, however, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine know that they occupy untenable ground, and refuse arbitration for that reason, the subject assumes a serious aspect.

And if they propose to maintain a position upon which they don't dare to ask the judgment of learned arbitrators by sending gunboats into northern waters as any cost to the peace of this country, that also is a serious matter.

We don't believe that this Behring's Sea question need cause us any trouble whatever. If Blaine and Harrison will put their brilliant foreign policy into their pockets and handle the subject with plain business common sense we shall have no use for cruisers.

As a matter of right, England will not concede our exclusive claim to the seals when found far out at sea because we ourselves have made precedents the other way.

As a matter of courtesy, and on the ground of international comity, she has as yet shown no unwillingness to grant every fair request. The arbitrators could, therefore, reach a definite conclusion and amicably settle this muddle in a mighty short time.

But if Harrison is determined to have "a little war," as Eugene once said, and if Blaine will run the risk of trouble abroad in order to make political capital at home, why, that is quite a different thing.

Good Deeds Done. THE good deeds done by that unequalled family liniment, Hagar's Vell V Oil, during the thirty years it has been used in ever increasing esteem by the public, would fill volumes. We cannot here enumerate all its good qualities, but that it can be relied upon as a cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, and all pains, goes without saying.