FRIDAY, JANUARY 16. NOT THE SAME.

The American advocates of reciprocity nominally the same policy. The Canadian reciprocal free-trader believes in unrestricted commercial intercourse with country which grows and manufactures the same commodities as it produces. He believes that as unrestricted trade between New York and Massachusetts and between Oregon and Washington is beneficial to all those states, though their products are nearly alike, so free trade between Canada and the United States will be advantageous to both, although there is not much difference in the climate and conditions of the greater part of the two countries. This is not perhaps consistent with the theory of strict protection. But there are many protectionists in Canada who are strong believers in trade reciprocity with the United States.

The American advocate of reciprocity of the Blaine school believes in close commercial intercourse with those foreign countries only which produce commodities that are not raised or manufactured in the United States. This is why they favor reciprocity with the South and Central American Republics, while they oppose free trade with Canada. The climate of most of those republics is tropical They produce coffee, cocoa, sugar and fruits, articles of general consumption which are not raised to any great extent in any part of the Union. When these are admitted free their importation does not interfere with any of the great protected industries. Cheap coffee does not cheapen the product of any United States industry, and, though cap sugar does, the Government makes up the loss to the American sugar grow ers by giving them a bounty.

It is necessary to understand this difference between the advocates of reciprocity of the two countries, in order to see why Canadian reciprocal free traders cannot depend for help on Americans, who apparently hold the same opinions as regards trade. M ny of the United States citizens, including Mr. Blaine himself, who advocate reciprocity in trade with tropical America, are among the strongest opponents of mutual free trade with their northern neighbor, whose climate and productions so nearly resemble their own. It must, theref re, always be borne in mind that the reciprocity which Canadians advocate is very different from the reciprocity which American protectionists favor. There are American whose commercial creed is wider, and as we believe, more enlightened than that of the Blaineites, but they are not in power just now, and will not be

We notice that the Blainite free traders look with jealousy upon the efforts of the Canadian Government to establish improved trade relations between the West India Islands and South America and Canada. It is quite evident that they do not value the reciprocity in which other nations have a share.

only nation that has free access to the markets of the countries with which it has reciprocal trade relations. A privilege which is shared by other nations loses mearly all i s value in the eyes of many of the American advocates of reciprocity.

The United States must be not only the the atreet car conductor, and the nur. The United States must be not only the most favored nation, but the only favored sician, and the barber and the editor and the carpenter and the clergyman should all be getting increased pay. But we know that wages have not been advanced by those who professed to befriend them posed that to send something to eat to ment with any other country, the Americans will find some pretext to abolish their treaty. What they hate and detest in matters of trade is foreign competition. They will have none of it if can help it. Exclusiveness in trade is what the greater number of United States citizens believe in, and the indications are that it will be some time before they will consent to act upon a more liberal principle.

A FEARFUL SNUB.

Mr. Blaine's gyrations in the Behring's Sea question must have completely be- sadly disappointed. wildered his countrymen. They must find it very difficult to follow him, and quite impossible to understand him. This is made very clear by an article that appeared in the Examiner of the 4th inst. two days before the correspondence was published in the Sin Francisco papers. How far this leading California journal was from understanding the question, as it is presented by Mr. Blaine, is demonstrated in the following paragraphs:

"All the negotiations hitherto have fought shy of the main question, and, therefore, have been inconsequential and useless. The kernel of the dispute is the status of Behring's Sea. When that is

settled all the rest will be easy.

The question here is simple and direct.
Is B-hring's Sea a closed sea or is it not? E gland says it is not. Are we prepared to maintain that it is, at the risk of fight? That is the point upon which we ought to make up our minds before we advance another step.

Bu Mr. Blaine declares that what the Examiner states with such confidence a the "kernel of the dispute" is not the kernel, is not, in fact, a matter in dis. holder of the company, has dealt very pute at all. We can imagine the disgust liberally with the new shareholders. In felt in seeing her old enemy so humiliated doubt enthusiastically, in this truly years.

ment from Mr. Blaine's own pen :

"The repeated assertions that the Government of the United States dea mare clausum are without foundation. differ from Canadians who favor what is The Government has never claimed it never desired it, and expressly disavows Here the Secretary of State takes the

ground completely from under the Ex-

aminer, and shows it and thousands of

American citizens besides, who believed

that they were discussing the subject intelligently, that they had not the most remote idea of the question at issue, and that they had utterly misconstrued all that had been said and written on the subject. They were under the impression that Mr. Blaine was contending that Behring's Sea is a closed sea, and that the whole question hinged on the tenableness of that position. What must they think of Mr. Blaine when he virtually tells them that they are a pack of blockheads ! He never said that Behring's Sea was a closed sea, never desired it to be a closed sea, a d that he repudiated the idea of its being a closed sea. The Examiner sees that Mr. Blai e has settled that question very effectually, but whether all the rest will be easy is not at this present writing quite so clear. The Examin r may come to the conclusion that when Mr. Blain disavows the intention of claiming that Behring's Sea is a closed sea, he cuts the ne leaves the nut which he pretends oe so desirous to crack without a kernel." This would be the only possible deduction from the Examiner's own remises, and we don't mind saying, that n our opinion, it is the correct one.

DISAPPOINTED.

Workingmen in the United States wer nduced to vote against Mr. Cleveland's policy of tariff reform, because they wer told that high duties caused wages to be high, and that when the duties are low the workman is badly paid. Being con vinced that this principle is sound, thou sands of workingmen voted against Cleveland and tariff reform. The Republicans, when they came into power, raised the duties on many commodities and taxed some which, up to that time. were admitted free. As soon as the new tariff came in force prices were raised. The people were required to pay higher, not only for the articles on which higher prices and new duties were placed, but for many others which were not directly affected by the tariff at all.

The higher duties were imposed and the higher prices came, and the workingnen naturally looked for the higher wages that were promised; but they did not come. The Democratic papers do not fail to remind the workingmen of the promises that had been made and the predictions that had been uttered in their hearing, and they are asked if they are receiving the advantages they were led to expect. They have to pay the higher prices, are they getting the higher wages promised? This is how the San Francism Examiner addresses the workingmen on the subject :

They want the United States to be the only nation that has free access to the comfortable fact. Where are the higher anywhere—not even in the most directly protected industries—not even in the industries whose protection has been a review article written by General Miles doubled by the McKinley bill. In many with the following stinging paragraph cases they have been reduced."

The McKin ey tariff has been a

infortunate measure. It has pleased very few, indeed, and disappointed a great many. The late election was a very convincing proof of this. If there had been any general expectation that its operation would raise the wages of the workingman, we are not surprised that they should have availed themselves of the first opportunity that presented itself to let the Government see that they have been

WELL AND WISELY DONE.

When notice was given in our issue o the 7th inst. that the firm of R. P. Rithet & Co. was merged into a joint stock company, it was not stated that the first trustees and the stockholders, with the exception of Mr. Rithet himself, were trusted employes of the old firm. R. P. Rithet & Co. were always considerate does not bear the impress of truth. It and generous employers. They knew is said that the Chancellor, after he had to give comfortable meals to the children the worth of a good man, and they treated received an intimation that his resignal attending the schools. Clothing is needed him as they themselves would wish to be tion would be very acceptable to the as well as food, for the people appear to long to meet every demand that is made treated if they were in his place. It Emperor, was most unwilling to resign. be both naked and hungry. It is pro- on the army and outside the booksellers was in perfect conformity with the prin. Messenger after messenger was sent to posed to use the officials, parochial and —for this great publication. ciples on which the members of the firm him for the promised resignation, but on county, to distribute the donati ns of the county, to distribute the donations of the free determined to convert the firm into a joint stock concern, gave the old employes an interest in the business. We do not, of course, know what the details of the arrangement are but we are in-

thoroughly tested, he has done much to cup.

It may be worthy of remark that, while assure the success of the new company.

It is impossible to believe that so proud the men who desire to be considered par expectations of the most sanguine of its mined to pursue.

CREDITABLE

It is gratifying to see that Col. F sythe, who commanded the 7th United States cavalry in the expedition against the Indians at Wounded Knee Creek, who alowed himself to be surprised by a handful of Iudians, and who permitted his men to kill women and children, has been suspended previous to being tried by court martial. It would be an indelible disgrace to the United States service if conduct such as that of Col. Forsythe and his command were allowed to pass without investigation and punishment. Subsequent telegrams confirm the disgraceful story of the surprise and massarre. Here is an extract from one of

"Two of the bodies found by scout Behring's Sea is a closed sea, he cuts the ground from beneath his own feet, that in, and they are now in the hospital. In addition to the adults, two tiny Indian babies, neither of them over three months old, were found alive, each beside the dead body of its mother. They were well wrapped up, bu how they ever survived the fearful weather of the last forty-eight hours seems a miracle. Of thi ty-five wounded Indians brought in after the battle, nearly all of whom were squaws and children, to tone has yet died, though many of them are badly mangled with bullets."

We see in one of our American exsured by some of the American officers the Indians as vermin, who should be put out of the way as soon as possible. owned and settled by white men. The

dition, they regard as justifiable. is true of all Americans. Some of the poor law would regard the relaxing of the best friends that the Indian has are to be clause as other than a public calamity. found in the United States army. This There is, therefore, nothing for the landis so well known that there are many less laborer, when starvation stares him men that understand the Indian ques- and his family in the face, but to go to tion who for the sake of the Indians the poor house. How many there are of themselves, desire to see them placed these starving people who have not at under military rule. It is confidently tached to their cabins more than there would be no trouble with the In- writers of the appeal do not say, but we dians. There are civilians, too, who take infer, from what is said in their behalf, a deep interest in the remnant of the that their number is considerable. aboriginal population, and who would Without food and without employment save them if they could from the politi- near home, the condition of these poor cian and the agent, as well as from well- people must be pitiable indeed. meaning, but most injudicious, philan-

is very bitter. It concludes a leader on been a review article written by General Miles which is most unjust to some of the friends of the Indian :

"General Miles is right. Let us ge rid of the Indian agent and the mission-ary, turn the Indians over to the army and teach them first to feed themselves as herdsmen and flockmasters, and let them grow into schools and churches, naturally as we did. We are aware that under this plan some souls may be lost, but when so many disappear in the shuffle a few more or less will not signify, and the account can be balanced later o If, however, our purpose is the extinction of this race, under the pretence of civilizing and evangelizing it, no change in our policy is needed, for our present mixture of alphabet, metaphysics, rum and starvation is just the medicine need-

"VERY LIKE A WHALE."

A story is going the rounds of the newspapers about Prince Bismarck and the dowager Empress Prederick which

of our contemporary when he read in a securing the co-operation of men whose and gave him an answer that must have Christian work of clothing the naked and Washington telegram the following state- ability and whose fidelity have been added many drops of bitterness to his feeding the hungry.

> He has also made assurance doubly sure a man as Bismarck would voluntarily excellence the friends of Ireland are disby giving encouragement and a chance to place himself in so humiliating a position, puting among themselves who shall be men who, by years of faithful service, or that so shrewd and sagacious a man greatest, the statesman who has been de have learned how to make the best use of would go on so bootless an errand. If he scribed as the bitterest of Ireland's ene the opportunity that has been afforded could bring himself to ask such a favor of mies is exerting himself and exhorting them. The arrangement is highly credit- a woman whose dislike he had deliberateable to all the parties concerned, and we ly incurred, he must have known that it sincerely trust that the success of the was out of her power to influence her son new joint stock company will exceed the to abandon a course which he had deter-

We believe the whole story to be a fabrication from beginning to end. Busmarck knew well what he was about, and when he refused to occupy a position under the young Emperor, inferior as regards influence, to that which he had filled under his father and grandfather, here was a minute's unnecessary delay in sending in his resignation or that he dreamt of asking any one to mediate be-

most delicate of s'ate secrets. It would in our opinion be a thousand times easier to invent that story than to get a know ledge of the incidents narrated, even if they did take place.

TO THE RESCUE!

The dest'tution in Ireland is so grea that the Earl of Zetland, the Viceroy, and Mr. Balfour have issued an address, or appeal or declaration, stating that relief is needed and showing how it ought to be applied. They say that poverty is chronic in parts of the west of Ireland. Exceptchanges that General Miles has been cening agriculture, there is no established industry in the suffering districts. The e for removing Colonel Forsythe from his is no well-to-do middle class to give the command. Some of them go so far as to people employment when times are good justify the shooting down of the squaws and to help them when the crop fails. and the boys, although none of them The landlords do not reside in the counare quite so inhuman as to excuse the try and it is not attractive as a place of murdering of the Indian babies. The residence for gentry of other kinds. Ac callousness of these men, who are sup- cording to their description, the condiposed to be gentlemen, can only be action of the peasantry is miserable at the counted for by the way in which the In- best of times, and, when their little dian is regarded by too many white men patches of ground cease to yield potatoes, in the Western States. They look upon there is nothing between them and fam-

The Irish poor-law, like almost every They are troublesome and they occupy thing else in Ireland, is peculiar. Out and which, in their opinion, ought to be door relief cannot be given to person holding less than a quarter of an acre of dead Indian they look upon as the best land. These, it might be supposed, are Indian, therefore any means that are re- the very persons who stand most in need sorted to to put him in that best con- of such relief. Yet the Earl and Chie Secretary says that "none who are ac We are very far from saying that this quainted with the history of the Irish aid that if General Miles had his way a quarter of an acre of land, the

How to relieve them without making them chronic paup is is the problem regular evening meetings are well aften condition to which the Indians of the United States have been reduced the united States have been reduced them army have come in contact have, of the Willing of the seals, so as to make ing the vessel by about two lengths and that as Eng.

| Saying that there were 15,000 men en southward. The lagrant content was largely interested they ances, was a doomed ship, but, fortunds the army have come in contact have, of the killing of the seals, so as to make ing the vessel by about two lengths and men, women and children who are perishing for lack of food could not fail to do good. Their hunger should, one would think, be appeased the first thing, and think, be appeased the first thing, and have not yet arrived, but a Rescue serthat without delay, and, when that is done, geant from Vancouver is conducting the bigger industry han ever in the fishing the charitable could calmly discuss some institution. It has, at the present time, scheme for their permanent improvement. While the people are actually starving it does seem rather cold-blooded

to lose time in deliberation. However, it must not be thought that nothing has been already done for the relief of the famine-stricken districts. Several thousands of pounds, it is said. are distributed weekly in them in the orm of wages to men employed on the railway relief works. But much more than this is needed. There are families which have no able-bodied members to work for them on the railway, and it is probable that the pittance earned is not sufficient to supply with food the large families that are found in many and it is probable that the pittance earned is not sufficient to supply with food the large families that are operations. The army and take part in any of the operations. The army are said but the right to attend the private meetings of the Army and take part in any of the operations. The army she said have found in many cabins. The noble do found in may cabies. The noble almoners advise that these families be related." General Booth's book on this lieved first, and that measures be taken subject has been largely enquired for seal question as people unfamiliar with it of the arrangement are, but we are informed that Mr. Rithet, who continues to intercede with her son to allow him to be the manager and leading share-holder of the company, has dealt very liberally with the new shareholder. In felt in seeing her old enemy so humiliated distribute and manager and leading share is said, could not conceal the pleasure she liberally with the new shareholders. In felt in seeing her old enemy so humiliated doubt enthusiastically, in this truly warrs.

his friends to exert themselves to reliev Irish distress. He, at any rate, is no Northern. he one who, when starving fri h tenant The Press represents ive has just had try. and their families are asking for bread gives them something worse than a ston

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Its Present Numbers-What it is Doing-It There is a class in this city, as well as i

nany other communities, which is discussed to regard the members of the alvation Army as, although well dis he no doubt anticipated the result and posed and actuated by the best of mo counted the cost. It is not likely that rives, somewhat fanatical and acting in manner that is hardly calculated t outsiders the impression that they are really doing the best possible work. Let that be as it may, wherever the army tween him and the Emperor.

The matter is, besides, one of which the public could know nothing. We, as behoves us, have the greatest respect for the Press, but we do not believe that Emperors and Empresses and Chancellors take newspaper correspondents to their bosoms and confide to them the most delicate of s'ate secrets. It would who are not now connected with the organization, having been made better men and women, and therefore better citizens cause of their intercourse with the When Captain Aikenhead, who is now in charge here, arrived in Victoria, some few months ago, there-were only 18 soldiers on the roll. To-day they number 51, a captain and cadet being in charge. There are ten active sergeants on the list, also a secretary and treasurer. There are also seven recruits who will be taken in in a few days. These recruits remain on probation for about a month, he system of supervision being such tha it is, humanly speaking, possible for the officers to conclude whether or not a real conversion has taken place.

About a hundred persons have pro-

fessed a change of heart who have not joined the local branch, among these are some sailors from whom satisfactory letters are being continually received. One sailor has recently testified to having been converted while in Victoria, three years ag . Fre quently, strangers passing through have attended the services and received much benefit. Last summer, a ranchman from the mainland came here for a hole day. He was a professed infidel, but in about a month he professed belief in about a month he professed belief in Christianity. Numbers who had been addicted to drink have joined the army, and are now leading sober lives. One young man, who had travelled a great deal and had paid over thirty fines for being drink is now in exercises. drunk, is now, in every way, a most re-liable man. The work of the officers was very hard at first; people kept aloof, and would not allow the members to visit their houses, to obtain access to which they had more than once to put on plain lothes. The circulation of the War Cry and the Young Soldier is about 725 a Victoria, which is one of the largest sub scribers in Canada. The outdoor ings and the marches have, here as else where, been of very great utility, and though it is not the custom of the regular ministers to outwardly co-operate in the work of the Army, they give it a agement. On Christmas day the Army held knee

drill (a prayer meeting) at 7 o'clock in the morning, a holiness meeting at 11 o'clock, open air march and musical meet-ing at the barracks at 3 o'clock, followed a tea in the barracks for the soldiers at 5 o'clock. There was also the regular meeting in the evening, at which three young men stated they had been saved. There was also the regular from the tea, retrestiments were the evening at 10c. per ticke , the proceeds the Rescue work. The couver street, the regularly detailed officers

two inmates, and the captain Victoria from Calgary. She said she had polit cians and the big commercial experienced a change of heart, and has been of great help in the hospital, the out of the seal business than for the well-matron and attendants of which fare of the Union. neatron and attendants of which fare of the Union, seem to think much of her. "As for this inspection visit promised next June or July to the seal rookeries, I don't expect any results from it. It will work. In every corps there are sergeants whose special duties are to visit unfor tunates in their homes, where, as a rule, unates in their homes, where, as a rule, they are well received, the people being seals, and it looked as if they didn't want information.

"Elliott's report of four years ago the General Booth's book on this here, and the copies ordered are almost all purchased before-

THE GRIAT NOR! HERN.

A St. Paul special to the Seattle Presays: The State of Washington can now rest easy over the future of the much discussed railroad connection between the Sound and Portland. The road will be buil, and your correspondent has no ess authority for making the statement han President J. J. Hill, of the Great

an hour or more's chat with the railroad nagnate, who talked ve y free y and the burden of whose conversation bears mater of the utmost moment to the state

Washington.
I brief, the Great Northern road will uild its own line from Seattle to Portsible delay, for Hill himself has said it.
"What wil be done, Mr. Hill, in the ear future, in the way of railroad work

n Washington?" the magnate was asked.
"I can't tell you what the o her roads
will or will not do," was the reply; "but will tell you what the Great Northern ill do. It will go right ahead with it "Do you mean that construction will

bandonment of the work by the Unio

"Most certainly."

"Will you only go as far as Centralia, as the published statements say?"

"By no means. The Great Northern will go directly from Seattle t. Portland and construction work will not stop until the latter point is reached, regardless o what any other road may or may not do. Norshall we follow absolutely the line as laid down by the Union Pacific engineers. Changes of location will be made in several places."

"In what way will the location of your line differ from that made by the survey-

ors of the other company?"

"As to that, I can't say definitely a present. I am going out to the Sound country in a few weeks and will person-ally go over the ground, either on horseback or in a wagon, between the two cities. After I make the trip the de-cision will be made as to what changes of location are advisable, and then con struction will be pushed until the road i finished. Those are our plans as at present determined, and I sh ll be of the Sound to put them into effect early in the spring."

Mr. Hill sails from New York for

Liverpool on January 9. It will be his first trip abroad. He will make a hurried trip, and as soon as his business which has to do with the remaining bonds of the road, \$10,000,000 in cash having already been paid, is finished, he will return, and, after a brief stay at

home, will go to the Sound for the purpose indicated in this interview.

This is the first time since the abandoument of the work by the Union Pacific that Mr. Hill has made known the plans of the Greet Nowthern

plans of the Great Northern.
Union Pacific engineers are now going tover the route laid out by that company, and are accompanied by Great Northern I engineers. The result of their consultation will be laid before Mr. Hill, and it will then be determined how much, if any, of the Union Pacific's work it is ad-visable for the Great Northern to purchase. The Union Pacific will come into Seattle over the Great Northern's tracks anless Mr. Gould should in the meanwhile consider a different arrangement

AMERICAN SEALERS INTERVIEWED Blaine to Blame For All the Trouble-"It is a Shame and a Disgrace to the United States."

The Seattle Telegram has interviewed everal owners of sealing vessels to ascerain their views on the present aspect of the Behring's Sea difficulty Capt. E. P. miles off Columbia river on, the Behring's Sea difficulty Capt. E. P. had a wonderful escape from a water-Miner of the sealer Henry Deunis said:
"I don't take any stock in this talk of

"I would as leave see the last seal sight to witness, and would have dealt death and destruction to any hing in its killed as not, and then we would have a is visiting creditable international trouble in which hospital a young woman who came to no one takes any interest, except a few

be a junketing expedition the same as the last. Then the inspectors kept away from everybody who kn w anything about seals, and it looked as if they didn't want

gave 5,000,000 breeding seals on the island, which would mean twice that number in all. Now the report is that there are only 100,000 breeding seals. I have been in the sealing busi ess ten years, when I shot my first seal, and I don't see any difference in the number, and I don't believe the story about the diminution. There is not so much to the

Another sealer, who would not allow the use of his name, said: "This seal question has a good deal of rottenness in it if the people only knew it, and Blaine knows it and is to blame for forcing his country into trouble with England, sim ply to gratify the desire of the fur commake money out of the seal monopoly. "I suppose you will be surprised when

tell you that it wouldn't cost over \$10,-000 to drive every seal away from the islands. This may account for there being only 100,000 seals on the grounds where there have been 10,000,000. where there have been 10,000,000. Ion see, if you drive the seals away from their grounds they will never go back to the same island again. Now the fur company has leased the Russian islands, and

this year the seals are far more numerous Presid n Files stelow Will Boild Is there than they have ever been; in the increase is very remarkable. there than they have ever been; in fac wouldn't be strange, would it, if the com

pany drove them away, when the change of grounds would mean a pile of money r them? There is more in that the people think.
"I tell you frankly, from my years of experience in the seal business, that there is not one man in the fight that thinks of American rights as against E gland. It

s a shame and a disgrace to this cou BLAINE'S CONTENTION.

John Thompson's Opinion of the St. Helena Precedent

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 7-Considerable interest is manifested here in the last phase of the Behring's Sea discussion, disclosed by the publication of Blaine's reply to Salisbury. Blaine seems to have hit upon one or

two new points, and, with a view to ascertaining their relative strength, Sir John Thompson, minister of justi asked for his opinion upon them. Sir John said that in the case of the continue from Seattle south despite the Ceylon pearl fish ries the jurisdiction was ceyon pear near rest ne jurisdiction was exercised by England simply to prohibit the injurious operations of those fisheries by British subjects, and there have been no attempts to exclude foreigners from the pearl fisheries or to restrain their

operations,
"What do you think of Blaine's contention in regard to St. Helena?"
"That," answered Sr John, "seems

to be a new point raised and takes us back to 1816. Napoleon then was con-fined on St. Helena and Great Britain's acti ns in excluding vessels from the waters within eight leagues of St. Helens was a measure of war, taken in concert with the great allied powers who would alone be interested in resisting the cession of the dominion, and at that time the association of sovereignty, by every maritime power in the seas surr undir her possessions, was vastly more than it is to-day.

It will be for Blaine to enforce this con

tention in the face of the fact that Dwight Foster, who conducted the case for the United States before the Halifax commission, made its strong point the pre-tentions all maritime countries at that time could not be cited at the present day, as defining the ional as regards marine jurisdiction.

Great Britain has been for years as-

serting sovereignty over all the seas sur-rounding the British islands, and she had claimed, with the acquiescence of France and Spain, all buk fisheries within-60 miles of the coast of Newfoundland and the whole Gulf of St. L wrence, so that even if the ques ion of St. Helena is not entirely constitutional, it belongs to a period which cannot be cited as a prece-

dent."
"What do you think of the questions which Blaine desires to submit to

"They are all involved in those which Lord Salisbury proposed: What were the rights exercised by Russia in Behring Sea, how far were they conceded by Great Britain; was Behring S a included in the Pacific Ocean, and so on.

"Blaine is obviously not sincere in his

contention, because he could have raised any of these questions of general refer

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE

Huge Waterspout Encountered Off Columbia Bar.—Narrow Escape of an English Ship and Crew From Total Destruction.

ASTORIA, Ore., Jan. 7.- The British ship Tythonus, 1,152 tons, arrived today, after a fast trip of 46 days from Callao. Monday afternoon, when several A quantity of provisious having been left from the tea, refreshments were sold in from the tea, refreshments were sold in American than his plea to the English in waterspout came flying up from the southward. The Tythonus seemed to be war. To my mind Blaine has been more to blame for all this trouble than anybody squalls all afternoon, when, suddenly, though not joining the army, left off drinking and open sun and become regular worshippers at the ordinary services.

With respect to the Rescue Home which has recently been opened on Vancouver street, the regularly detailed officers

of the killing of the seals, so as to make it a continuous indust y. It is a Pacific coast industry and should be so considered. The leasing of the island in the first place was un American, and Blaine is place was un Am path. From the surface clear into the sky, as far as the eye could see, it was a whirling, roaring column of water. The phenomenon moved up northward, and, though it traveled like a lightning express train, it was in sight of the vessel for a long time.

RAPID TRANSIT SOUTH

New Orleans in Twenty-Eight Hours-Faster Time Than Ever Before At empted Between the North and South.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 .-- Within a few weeks it will be possible for the traveler to eat his dinner in Chicago one day, and his supper in New Orleans on the evening of the next day. This will be the most rapid connection between the North and the South that has ever been attempted, and much more rapid than has ever been looked for. The rapid than has ever been looked for. The Illinois Central, however, recognizing the demand for lightning transit, has decided to put on a daily train, which will leave Chicago at three p. m., and arrive in New Orleans about seven o'clock on the following evening, and returning, leave New Orleans at noon and reach Chicago at four o'clock on the following day, in time to make all connections with the outgoing trains to the West, Northwest and East. It is a notable fact that during the past year the passenger fact that during the past year the passenger traffic between the North and the South has been heavier than at any previous time in the railroad history of this country, while the outlook indicates an even larger traffic during the present year. Hence the deduring the present year. Hence the de-mand for quick travel which the train in question will undertake to supply. ing the time lost by stops, the average speed of the new service will be 40 miles

The case of Pitts v. Phillips has been settled by consent.
Mr. John L. Penney has issued a neat and reliable chart of Clayoquot Sound. THE CAROLINE ISLAN

American Missionaries Blamed Conflicts Between the Natives the Spaniards.

An English Officer Charges Then Being Cognizant of the Mass Beforehand.

London, Jan. 9. - An English office

has been visiting at the Caroline

and has just returned home gives

teresting facts in regard to the recei

flicts between the natives and Spanis tary forces in that locality. He d that the whole trouble may be char the missionaries in the Islands who, rious reasons, are hostile to the Sr There is first, he says, a natural he ween the Spanish Catholic and P ant American missionaries, but this only a subordinate part in the diff The Spanish missionaries confine them to religious work, and do not meddle the temporal affairs of people. The crowd of hangers-on, he says, aroun American missionaries whose sole seems to be to prey upon the natives. He American missionaries whose sole seems to be to prey upon the natives. It the missionaries themselves are respo for the doings of these persons he is prepared to say, but allegations are made in the islands that some of the sionaries pay more attention to the islands that some of the sionaries pay more attention to the aggrandizement than to the spiritual fare of the people for whom they are posed to be laboring in the cause of religional for the people for whom they are posed to be laboring in the cause of religional forms and they have introved a business system into their trade with natives, and under their operation lands of the people are rapidly slipping the hands of foreigners. This has are considerable distrust among the native several portions of the islands, and is large degree responsible for the outbour of the natives do not stop to descrim between the nationalities, and in fact have been cunningly led to believe the Spanish are alone to blame for the che condition in their affairs, hence the at upon the Spanisrds and other foreigne gether. The officer further says the A can missionaries knew beforehand the massacre of July last was to occur. were cognizant of it a day previous, bu frained from notifying the proper aut ties, with whom they are on bad terms whom they did not object to seeing tunawares. The missionaries took good however, to protect themselves by remore barricades.

CYNICAL UNTO DEATH. A San Francisco Man's Determined At

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.-M. R.

theimer, a single man, 50 years of attempted to commit suicide, last ni with a pistol. He placed the muze the right side of his head, above the the right side of his head, above the and fired. The bullet failed to penet the skull, but lodged somewhere between the scalp and bone. No serious in was done. He did not notify anybod what he had done until to-day al noon. The following letters were for

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5, 1891, To the Coroner: An inquest is need. My suicide is deliberate and meditated. Bury, cremate or drown as you may select. To me it is a ma of indifference. My so-called frie and relatives in this city ignoring my istence, even to an appeal in sickn should not be disturbed. Above spare their hypocritical regiets. eternal rest is preferable to their in spections and they will have them legacy from me. John Stettheimer The other letter was written after

shot was fired. Jan. 5, 1891, 6 p. n About 4 p.m., I sent a bullet into head hoping for instantaneous death. effort proved futile, and I was conseimmediately after the shot. I bled cously, but never lost knowledge of matters about me. This is written a hour after firing the pistol, the bullet burse, paining my head. Will try will try other shot after I have had a pipe smot Will try through the heart next time.
7:30 p.m.—Still alive and fully c scious, with a bullet through my he Can feel the pain of it. Must finish a business. Now for a shot through

This letter was not signed. Stetthe er, in response to a question, stated the was sorry that the buller had not de

HALIBUT FISHING

Plan for Catching the Fish on a Large S (Seattle Times). Mr. A. Snog, a gentleman well kno

in connection with fishing on this cost is in the city from Astoria. He con is in the city from Astoria. He combere for the specific object of ascertaini if financial aid can be procured to start fishing enterprise, which, if carried of according to his design, would be without a parallel on the Nor h Pacific coast.

Mr. Storg is a native of Norway, whe he first arranged in the humans of cate he first engage in the business of cate ing and curing fish. This was many year ago, and since his venture there he pretry generally been engaged in the procession of the same since his venture there have the same since he had a si occupation, so much so that he sa he "has been tishing all of his life." has fished extensively on the Atlant and considerably on the Pacific c a chiefly about Astoria and in Alask waters. He has great faith that t latter waters abound in fish of near every known kind, and the enterpri he is now desirous of starting is in spect to that locality. He avers t plentiful quantities of the nicest qual of halibut and other favorite fish c taken in those waters if the proper me are employed. He states that of fishermen have had good success in ing this class of the denizers of briny deep, but he believes that he cantains at the cantains at th capture still greater quantities. He very auxious to try it, and is willing that atake considerable money on the result SUCCESSFUL HALIBUT FISHING.

Mr. Snog estimates that an outfit for successful halibut fishing will cost about \$8,000, of which he is willing to put it \$3,000. He knows of no vessel on the ad which meets his ideal for the bus, but says there is one in Oaklan