Arctic Hero's Reminiscences

By Rev. W. Spendlove in Church Missionary Gleaner

Dr. Bompas, whose recent death we mourn, is another name added to the list of good and brave men who have solved problems in the dreaded Arctic regions. The moral problem attracts very few to go and stay in surroundings where life to the majority of persons would be intolerable. The explorer asks, "Can we get there and return in safety? To live there we would not wish. To see and know will suffice." Bishop Bompas, like a few others, went to stay there and to carry the Gospel to Indian tribes inhabiting regions lonely and dreary.

Volumes of daring and heroism have been written on intrepid explorers and venturers into icy regions around and within the Arctic circle. I have read these books, and have met and traveled with some of the heroes during my residence of about a quarter or a century in the land of ice and snow.

I desire to record a few incidents which form part of that unique life of a brave missionary, Dr. Bompas. To know him was a privilege; to understand him was to love and admire him and the Christian character which shone out in all his actions; to follow or copy him was not easy.

A truer or braver missionary never lived. Shortly after his acceptance by the committee at Salisbury square, he called and asked timidly the distance to his mission; the reply was, "We think it is over 8,000 miles." "Then, how long will it take to get there?" Well, you may or may not get there this year." Instead of startling or alarming him, the missionary aspirant caught on at once, saying, "I see I must start with a 'small bag.'" Within a fortnight all ceremonies and farewells were over, and he was on the way. After about eight months' continuous and weariesome travel with that "small bag," he arrived at Fort Simpson on Christmas Day, just in time to preach to Indians and others from the words: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy." That initial journey was typical of his after career; indifference to comfort, fearlessness of danger, perfect readiness to endure any hardships—and few men, if any, in modern times, have endured more—characterized his life as a missionary.

Follow him in his work. An iron cup, plate and knife, with one or two kettles form his culinary equipment. A hole in the snow, a corner of a boat, wigwam or log hut, provided space, six feet by two, for sleeping accommodation. Imagine him seated on a box in a twelve-foot room, without furniture, and there cooking, teaching, studying, early and late, always at work, never seen at ease, never known to take a holiday.

He had suffered much from snowshoe-sickness and snow-blindness, ministering to others, but not ministered to, and one asked him why he endured such miseries. "Oh," he replied, "they are delights; the first footprint on the earth made by our risen Savior was the nail mark of suffering, and for the spread of His Gospel I, too, am prepared to suffer." Indeed, his whole career was one of physical suffering in different ways, and mental pain, too, at times, for it grieved him to be the cause of others doing likewise in the necessary prosecution of missionary work.

After a few years of wandering about among Indians and Eskimo he was invited home to be consecrated bishop of a diocese comprising an area of about one million square miles.

In order to be consecrated he left the Mackenzie river hurriedly and traveled by boat, canoe, dog train, horse wagon and ox cart. Arriving in Winnipeg, he went straight to the house of the bishop of Rupert's Land, and the servant mistaking him for a tramp, told him to go round to the back door. The archbishop came to interview him after keeping him waiting some time. Imagine his surprise and the hearty laugh with which he welcomed his friend the missionary from the North, whom he recognized beneath dark skin and tattered and worn garments.

His stay in England for his consecration was very short. He had grave objections to rich food, and he quite perplexed his friends how to provide him with a bed to his taste. His discontent with ease was genuine, and the expression, "I cannot endure the conveniences and comforts of civilization," was perfectly real, for he declared he would never return to them. He never did.

His love for, and constant thought of, our Lord Jesus Christ led him to habitual self-denial. He would choose the smoky side of camp, the draughty side of the log hut, the least coveted place near the camp fire, the least convenient place in the boat, the hardest mission station, and always the most northerly and least accessible diocese of the three in turn created by him.

In dealing with natives he showed the most attention to the poorest, the greatest patience with the dullest, the deepest love for the worst, and to missionaries the most sympathy to the least efficient. His methods were absolutely unworldly. In times of semi-starvation he would share his provisions to the full with the natives, and often grew thin, weak, and gaunt in consequence. During these periods he would visit them on snowshoes, and walk over land knee deep in water, or ankle deep in mud, to comfort and instruct them. He expected his missionaries to do the same, consequently we had some narrow escapes from starvation, yet always some special providence or remarkable deliverance occurred. Sometimes a fish of unheard-of dimensions was caught in a most unlikely place; or an animal approached us and was killed by quite unusual means. Missionary life in the North is full of incidents bordering on miracle.

The example he set was beautiful. If a person endeavored to damage his reputation, tried to take advantage of him, or spoke evil of him, he would be sure to do him a kindness, as well as spiritual good, and in such a manner as to overcome his enemy and disarm opposition. He would lend or give such a one anything, even to his last meal.

Bishop Bompas believed in putting into practice the actual teaching of Jesus, whom he loved dearly, followed closely, and served faithfully. Perpetual acts of kindness characterized his life. One severe winter our scanty supplies would not support two workers at Fort Simpson, so he elected to spend it at an outpost. After visiting us he would write and thank us, adding that our great kindness had shortened his stay as he preferred showing kindness to receiving it from others.

Oh that God may raise up similar men imbued with missionary devotion and filled with the Holy Spirit to enable them to live for souls and labor to win them for Jesus, as did good Bishop Bompas.

HARD AT WORK FOR FALL FAIR

Various Committees of Agricultural Association Labor For Success of Event

There were more entries and applications for space received by the secretary of the B. C. Agricultural association Thursday than since the entries began to come in. The number received ran well into double figures and the staff at the office were kept busy till closing hour attending to the wants of those who desired to make entries. Among the most important entries was that of A. D. Paterson, manager of the Inverholme Stock company, Ladners Landing. This firm has entered eight head of cattle, every one a thoroughbred with a long pedigree and registered in the Canadian Stock association. This addition to the entries for the exhibition of stock will make the competition much keener. Besides this entry there were several received from owners in the vicinity of this city.

The entries in the stock list were not the only ones that were received as many applications for space in the main hall were also received and the allotment committee have now got a difficult proposition to award space.

The committee will meet at the exhibition buildings Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock to allot space to the exhibitors and intending exhibitors and those who have already made applications are requested to be present at that time in order to meet the committee and endeavor to arrive at a satisfactory understanding.

The entries for the broncho busting competition are also coming in and yesterday two more were received. A. Kemp made his entry yesterday and is as yet the only local man who has definitely decided to enter. Oliver Walker of the Norfolk ranch, Douglas lake is the other entry that was received yesterday. This rider has the reputation of being one of the best horsemen in the Nicola valley and will come to Victoria with the firm determination to carry of the championship belt. The paddock for the bronchos has not yet been started but a communication was received from E. J. Crickmay the Vancouver agent for the Anchor Wire Fence company stating that a representative of the firm would be in the city on Monday to commence work. The Anchor company have seized on this opportunity to do a good stroke of advertising, and will bring their goods before the public in a very forcible manner. They have presented to the agricultural society a sufficent quantity of their fence to enclose the paddock, will send a man to superintend its erection and when the fair is finished they will hand the fence over to the officials free of any charge.

The work on the fence enclosing the track is being rushed along at a good rate and will be ready long before the fair opens. The track is being got into fine shape and there will be no complaints from the horsemen regarding its condition. These races are also attracting considerable attention and yesterday there was a communication received from Mr. Tanner who is at present in Vancouver stating that he has a string of six horses that he intends bringing over and asks for information. With thirty running horses entered from Seattle along with these six and several other expected entries there is a question whether there will be sufficient stall room. The attractions that have been secured for the afternoon and evening entertainments are first class events in their lines and a good show is expected. Some of the attractions have been in Victoria previous to this time but on these occasions the majority of Victorians did not have an opportunity to witness their turns and it is expected that the evening performances will draw large crowds. In fact, everything is going along very smoothly and given fine weather the show will be the success that is anticipated.

RUSSIAN GOVERNOR'S BUSY TIME

Mitau, Russia, Sept. 13.—Not less than five drumhead courts martial have been instituted by the governor, exclusive of the trial of the robbers and persons perpetrating attacks upon officials. The revolutionists have notified the successor of Pastor Zimmerman in the Riga district that he has been condemned to death. Zimmerman and his wife were murdered at Lennonwarhenz, September 1st.

MOTOR BOAT CONTEST.

New York, Sept. 13.—The three hundred horsepower motor boat Standard, owned by Price Kinney, broke all motor boat records for the kilometer and the nautical mile on the Hudson river today, in the championship contests held by the Motor Boat Club of America. The Standard, with the tide, covered the kilometer in one minute and seven seconds, which is equal to 33 1-3 statute miles an hour. Against the tide she covered the distance in one minute and ten seconds, which is equal to 31.88 statute miles an hour. The Dixie was second. In the free for all race, the Dixie, owned by E. J. Schroeder, won, covering the triangular course of 30 1-4 miles in one hour 20 minutes, one second.

CONDITIONS IN SIEDLCE.

Loss of Life Is Not So Great as at First Reported.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—The resumption of telegraphic communication with Siedlce has enabled the press of St. Petersburg for the first time to present a picture of the conditions in the ravaged town. As in the case of the massacre at Bialystok, later messages greatly reduce the number of dead from that given in early reports. The property losses, however, from the fury and cupidity of the mob and the destruction wrought by the bombardment and subsequent fire, are placed higher, running to several hundred thousand dollars.

Although it is reported officially that 44 persons were killed, correspondents enumerate 62 corpses, mostly of Jews, which have been gathered on the streets, in houses and in various hospitals for burial. The number of corpses buried privately or consumed in the burning buildings may add another score to this number. A pitiful feature of the excesses was the death from thirst of many wounded persons who were abandoned by their friends in houses from which the people were forced to flee for their lives. Firemen are searching the deserted houses for bodies. There is reason to believe that this attack on the Jews is traceable to the murder of an official on August 21st and the events of Saturday supplied the necessary spark to inflame the passions of the soldiers. This view is supported by an article in the semi-official Russian newspapers, published in Warsaw, which attribute the rage shown by the soldiers to this cause. The excesses were aggravated, according to the correspondent of the Novoe Vremya, by the weakness of the local governor, Engelke, who was only temporarily in charge during change in Governor Generals and who was unable promptly to put a stop to the disorders which had been a long time in preparation.

INTERIOR NEWS.

Golden, Sept. 11.—The first sign of autumn in the mountains came three days ago at the close of a long rain. The air has been chilly ever since. Last night a frost killed the tenderest of the garden plants.

Hunting parties must have suffered considerable discomfort since the first. We have not heard of any great success, although game near town has been reported fairly plentiful. Travelers on the C. P. R. reported having seen a band of elk somewhere between here and Revelstoke. There was a rush to secure good snapshots.

The passenger trains have been arriving with persistent irregularity during the last fortnight. Some say that it is only since the use of the big engines on this section that delays have been so common. These engines formerly were chiefly used on the "Big Hill" east of Field. But last week there was a washout near Glacier House, occasioned by heavy rains. However, the air has been so cleared of smoke and the mountains now have such a fine appearance, that passengers rather enjoy a few hours longer in their midst.

The Laborers' Co-Operative Mining company are showing a good deal of activity. A road is being constructed to the Good Luck mine, near town. The company's engineer, Mr. Anderson, is now residing here, and has set up an assaying plant in the company's building. Mr. Anderson is now studying the problem of winter work on the various properties. This is rendered difficult on account of the great altitude of some of the mines and the consequent severe frost.

A new manager has taken charge of construction work on the K. C. R., and better progress is expected. There has been a great deal of difficulty in the past owing to laborers so frequently deserting their job.

Mr. Leach, the contracting company's engineer, has left for the Coast.

Dr. Hall, late of Victoria, has charge of Dr. Taylor's practice until that gentleman's return from the East.

Dr. McAbee, our efficient dentist, is away for a month or so. In the meantime sufferers from toothache are relieved by Mr. Buckham, the local druggist, who extracts the painful teeth quite skilfully.

Miss Dunn of Victoria has charge of the primary department of the Golden school. The other members of the staff remain the same as last term.

A vigorous effort is being made for the establishment of a High school. The number of pupils who have passed the entrance tests at recent examinations, and who otherwise will not be able to secure further education, points to the great need of such an institution for this district.

THE TRADES CONGRESS.

A Large Number of Western Labor Men Coming to the Convention.

Winnipeg, Sept. 13.—Seven representative laboring men of Winnipeg left the city yesterday to attend the Trades and Labor Congress at Victoria next week. With them left a number of eastern delegates who came into Winnipeg on Monday evening. The labor men are in a sleeper by themselves, and their number will be considerably augmented as the train nears the Coast.

The local labor delegates are: W. H. Price, president, L. J. Walker, recording secretary, and J. T. Grassick, treasurer of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council; George Moore, financial secretary, and W. R. Trotter, recording secretary of the Winnipeg Typographical Union; W. N. Noble, secretary of Egan Lodge, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; and W. R. Thompson, secretary of Jubilee Lodge, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

In addition to these delegates, representatives from labor unions of Calgary, Lethbridge, Regina, Moosejaw and Edmonton will fall in line for the congress.

Among subjects the Winnipeg delegates have decided to bring up are: To secure legislation to stop companies obtaining injunctions to stop picketing; a separate labor party in the Dominion; to stop immigration agents in Great Britain misrepresenting Canadian affairs.

The eastern delegates are: Alphonse Verville, M. P., president of the congress; P. M. Draper, secretary, and also representative of Ottawa Typographical Union; Samuel Landers, Garment Workers, Hamilton; T. A. Ricker, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, Chicago; J. Burnett, International Iron Moulders' Union, Toronto; W. R. Rolo, Broom Makers' Union, Hamilton; W. McQuillan, International Sheet Metal Workers, Toronto; Robert Hungerford, Toronto District Labor Council; J. G. O'Donough, solicitor for the Dominion Trades Congress of Canada; James Simpson, Toronto Typographical Union; Edgar Empey, Ottawa Trades and Labor Council; Gustave Francis, Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, Montreal; J. C. Tardif, representing the Federated Trades Council; Adam Anderson, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiness, Montreal; Frank Robert, Iron Moulders' Union, Montreal.

Mesdames Verville, Simpson and Landers accompany their husbands.

EXECUTION OF A ZEALOT.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—"Long live the Social Revolution for Land and Liberty." These were the last words of Zenaide Konoplainikovo, the girl who assassinated General Min, and who was sentenced to death. They were uttered as the rope was placed around her neck. She refused to see a priest prior to the execution, and, unaided, with firm step, mounted the scaffold. On a photograph sent to her sister she wrote the words "My life was all I had to give."

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

For September, 1906.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date.	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1 ...	.....	....	7 34	1.4	13 52	7.2	19 45	6.8
2 ...	0 49	1.8	8 16	1.6	14 49	7.1	20 37	5.7
3 ...	1 51	1.6	8 55	2.1	15 56	7.1	21 24	5.2
4 ...	2 48	1.3	9 33	2.7	16 09	7.2	22 10	4.7
5 ...	3 45	1.0	10 10	3.4	16 30	7.3	22 58	4.4
6 ...	4 46	0.6	10 48	4.1	16 58	7.3	23 49	4.0
7 ...	5 56	0.2	11 35	4.8	17 27	7.4	.....	....
8 ...	0 43	3.8	7 17	6.0	12 00	5.4	17 57	7.3
9 ...	1 40	3.5	.....	....	.....	....	18 25	7.2
10 ...	2 37	3.3	.....	....	.....	....	18 45	7.2
11 ...	3 31	3.0	.....	....	.....	....	19 03	7.2
12 ...	4 22	2.9	.....	....	.....	....	19 36	7.1
13 ...	5 11	2.7	.....	....	.....	....	20 39	7.1
14 ...	5 57	2.5	13 33	6.9	13 10	6.7	22 33	7.1
15 ...	6 40	2.3	15 01	6.9	18 52	6.3	23 52	7.3
16 ...	7 20	2.2	14 42	6.9	19 32	5.8	.....	....
17 ...	0 54	7.4	7 59	2.3	14 51	7.1	20 11	5.2
18 ...	1 53	7.5	8 37	2.5	15 09	7.3	20 52	4.6
19 ...	2 50	7.5	9 15	3.0	15 33	7.4	21 37	3.9
20 ...	3 48	7.4	9 55	3.6	16 01	7.6	22 27	3.3
21 ...	4 52	7.1	10 38	4.2	16 32	7.7	23 24	2.8
22 ...	6 10	6.9	11 24	5.0	17 06	7.8	.....	....
23 ...	0 26	2.3	7 44	6.8	12 14	5.7	17 42	7.8
24 ...	1 29	2.0	9 33	6.8	13 11	6.4	18 21	7.8
25 ...	2 32	1.8	11 30	7.0	14 19	6.8	19 05	7.7
26 ...	3 33	1.7	12 53	.73	15 43	7.0	20 03	7.4
27 ...	4 31	1.8	13 40	7.4	17 18	6.8	21 22	7.1
28 ...	5 25	2.0	14 03	7.4	18 23	6.8	22 49	7.0
29 ...	6 16	2.3	14 13	7.3	19 15	6.8	.....	....
30 ...	0 14	6.9	7 03	2.7	14 18	7.2	19 57	5.0

* The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

FALL FASHIONS

Dame fashion was never more kind to those whose special duty it is to put her decrees into execution than she has been in formulating men's fashions for this fall and winter. Individuality if it expresses art is the glory of a garment and this is one of the many features which the custom tailor studies, no two garments are made alike but each and every one is made to suit the taste of the customer and nature of the material, hence the custom tailoring should be every man's wish when good clothes are required.

A JEWISH AGITATION IS RIFE.

Odessa, Sept. 13.—A Jewish agitation is rife. Wall spaces on the sides of the houses and telegraph poles throughout the city have been placarded with proclamations issued by the union of Russian people, "urging patriots to combine to exterminate the Jews." This action has aroused grave apprehension among the peacefully inclined, both Jews and Christians. It is reported here that the Jewish town of Koopin, in the district of Kamater, has been burned down by peasants from the country. Some of the inhabitants are said to have been killed in flight, while many perished in the flames.

LARGEST GENERATOR MADE.

Canada a Rival of United States in the Production of Electrical Machinery

The largest generator ever made in this country has just been made ready for shipment to British Columbia from the works of the Canadian Westinghouse company, of Hamilton. The purchaser is the British Columbia Electric Railway company, of Vancouver. The generator is 2,000 horse power, 3 phase, 7,200 alternation, 200 revolutions per minute, engine type for direct connection with the water wheel. The order also includes one rotary converter of 1,350 horse power, 350 volts, 3 phase, 7,200 alternations, 400 revolutions per minute, and eight air blast transformers, each of 733 horse power, 2,200 volts to 24,200 volts, 7,200 alternations. The necessary switch boards and regulating and controlling the devices were also manufactured in this plant, and will be shipped with the balance of the order in the course of a day or two.

The new machinery is required by the Vancouver company to enable it to keep up to meet the ever-increasing demand of Vancouver and vicinity. It is the fourth generator of the size ordered by the Vancouver company, but the other three were supplied by the Westinghouse company from its Pittsburg works previous to the building of the Hamilton works. The one now ready for shipment is by long odds the largest ever manufactured in Canada.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE INDIANS AND THE NORTHERN FISHERIES.

Sir—Letters have been published in the columns of the press from the Rev. A. G. Morice, O. M. I., on behalf of the Indians, and from Mr. W. D. Burdis, secretary, Fraser River Canneries association, in the interests of the canneries. It would be difficult to have a better presentment of the case, and therefore it will not be out of place to state how the matter stands from the point of view of one of the public.

It appears that certain regulations exist prohibiting the erection of barricades on the rivers. It is considered detrimental to the interests of those whose business it is to supply "the great demand for a staple article of food in all countries." It is also stated that if the fish supply became exhausted, the canneries would have to close down.

This discussion was originated in consequence of the Indians in the Babine Lake country having set traps to catch fish for their own use. While the Indians may not have been altogether wise in the manner in which they have endeavored to obtain their supply of food for the winter, there is one point which must not be lost sight of—that is, that the Indians undoubtedly have an inherent right to obtain all the fish they require, for any purposes whatsoever, from the waters in their own country. They have probably fished for centuries before the white man came to their country. It is no sufficient answer to the charge to say that, "should it, however, be found in practice that any shortage of food or hardship was entailed upon the Indians, there is not the slightest doubt but that the government would make good any deficit by grant or otherwise." Now this is the point where in the public interests are affected. Why should it be considered right that because a large combine of canners take the fish which the Indians require, and sell them in the public interests are affected. Why come a great staple article of food, and thus benefiting their own shareholders to the disadvantage of the Indians whose prior rights must be respected? If by the exercise of their efforts to obtain such wealth they cause injury to the Indians, is it right that the public, which the government really represents, should be asked to give them any food they may require in consequence of having been deprived of their proper and natural supply? The public purse is the one often attacked by the trusts, and the people of British Columbia will do well to watch the tactics of the larger concerns which are endeavoring to control public utilities.

In the short history of many of the trusts there have been some terrible and reckless proceedings which have caused the death and ruin of thousands of the people, and it cannot be said that the canneries on the Pacific Coast would have been altogether entirely free from blame if a military force had been despatched and this tribe of Babine Indians had been wiped off the face of the earth. There was quite a little bit of excitement being worked up recently, but happily those in authority exercised their judgment wisely, and the force was not despatched. The public will do well to remember this little incident and support those who object to the natural resources of British Columbia and its people being handed over to any trust or combine of financiers.

FRANK RICHARDS, J. P.

Vancouver, B. C., September 12, 1906.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, September 13—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

Weather conditions continue to be unsettled in this province; another ocean disturbance is apparently approaching the Vancouver Island coast, which, if it develops, will cause fresh winds or gales on the outside waters and the lower straits. Fresh to moderate rains have fallen in British Columbia, Oregon and Washington, and the weather north of California has been showery and cool. In the adjoining provinces a low area of some little force lies just beyond the Rockies; while in Manitoba the barometer is high; the weather generally is cool, and showers have fallen in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	52	62
Vancouver	49	62
New Westminster	52	58
Kamloops	46	62
Barkerville	36	46
Port Simpson	48	58
Atlin	42	52
Dawson, Y. T.	34	52
Calgary, Alta.	34	58
Winnipeg, Man.	36	64
Portland, Ore.	52	56
San Francisco, Cal.	54	

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Friday—

Victoria and vicinity: Southerly or easterly winds; chiefly cloudy, with occasional showers, and not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, stronger on the straits; mostly cloudy and cool, with occasional showers.

GERMAN INTERESTS INVOLVED.

Warsaw, Sept. 13.—The city is quiet. The authorities are suppressing every slightest attempt to start anti-Jewish attacks. On account of the large German interests in the banks and commerce of Warsaw, German intervention is feared in case of serious disorders.

TERRESTRIAL TROUBLES.

Santiago, Sept. 13.—A severe earthquake shock was felt at Talca at 1:30 p. m. today.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 13.—The state telegraph department today received a telegram from Jachat, province of San Juan, stating that on the night of September 11th there was a rain of sulphurous liquid.

MONTREAL STEAMER ON ROCKS.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 12.—The Canadian steamer Rosemount, coal laden for Fort William, is on the rocks about twelve miles below Detour Lighthouse. She will have to lighter part of her cargo before she can be released. The vessel is not leaking much. The accident was caused by thick smoke from forest fires in this vicinity which covers the surface of Lake Huron. The steamer is owned by the Montreal Transportation company, and is valued at $90,000.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

English and Scotch Operators Combine to Regulate Business.

Glasgow, Sept. 12.—It is announced that a combination of Scotch and English steel tube manufacturers to regulate the home and export business has been formed, with a view to abolishing the present keen competition. The industry has suffered incalculably since the previous agreement between the firms in this line was cancelled eighteen months ago.

It is understood that the new combine is wider in its scope than the old concern. It is stated that the American producers are supporting the combine. It is expected that an advance in prices will soon be announced, as it is believed that the agreement carries a permanency with it.

DISCUSSION ON LEPROSY.

Declaration by Famous Physician That Malady Is Not Contagious.

Washington, Sept. 13.—After displaying rare heroism by the devotion of a lifetime to a study of leprosy, Eugene H. Plumacher, American consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, has decided that the dread malady is not contagious, but is hereditary to a degree not reached in other diseases.

He has made an exhaustive report to the state department telling of his personal attendance upon lepers afflicted in the most revolting form. His report indicates that leprosy is curable, but that there is little hope in Venezuela or other Latin-American leper colonies where nutritious foods and expensive foods are rarely provided.

Dr. Plumacher was appointed to Maracaibo in 1878, where in conjunction with his duties as consul he has constantly observed leper cases and their treatment, and where he experimented in no small way. In this he has had the benefit of correspondence with the most advanced scientists of the United States and Europe, and it was through his efforts that the "Tua Tua" plant, used in treating the disease, is now planted in all countries which have leper stations. At the request of these scientists the doctor took a large number of photographs of lepers, personally removing the bandages of the afflicted in order that the best results might be attained. It was prophesied then that he would contract the disease, but this did not happen.

TANGO MARU SAILS.

Notable Passengers Left Yesterday for the Orient.

Steamer Tango Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line sailed Thursday afternoon for the Orient, carrying a large number of passengers and a full cargo which the steamer will endeavor to discharge at Yokohama before the new customs' tariff takes effect on October 1st. The Tango Maru will be the last steamer to arrive before the law is effective. Before leaving Seattle the Tango Maru was fined $565 by the United States customs for the violation of the United States passenger act which provides that berths for immigrants shall be properly numbered in accordance with the capacity of the ship. The act provides a penalty of $5 for each passenger carried when proper berths are not furnished and numbered. The Tango brought over 113 immigrants and was fined $5 for each one. The fine was promptly paid and a notice of appeal to the department of commerce and labor was filed. The steamship Dakota was recently fined for the same offence, and the appeal in her case is still pending. Customs officers state that the law is intended to prevent the herding of immigrants in the steerage, which would result many times in the spread of contagious diseases.

Among the passengers who sailed by the Tango Maru were Henry George, Jr., son of the famous single-taxer, Frank B. Ryan, vice-president of the Parke, Davis & Co., Chemical Company of Detroit, the largest concern of the kind in the world, his daughter, Helen W. Ryan and Dr. J. Takamine, one of the most famous of Japanese physiological chemists. Henry George, Jr., said before leaving, he had just completed a novel entitled "The Romance of John Bainbridge," to be published in October by the McMillan company. Prof. Ryan, of the Detroit chemical company is taking the first vacation he has had from his labors in thirty-one years. During all that time he has been building up the concern which is now the largest of the kind in the world, having establishments all over the globe even in Japan, China and India. While on the pleasure trip to the Orient Mr. Ryan will look over the branch establishments in the Far East. The pharmaceutical establishment with which he is connected does as much business annually as the four stores next in size in the United States, averaging $8,000,000 worth of business yearly.

Dr. Takamine, who is a Japanese, is a brother-in-law of Henry George, Jr., both having married sisters in the United States. He is going to visit his old home in Japan and has invited the rest of the party to spend a few weeks in the country under his guidance. It is the intention of Mr. and Miss Ryan to spend several months in a tour of the world; Dr. Takamine will remain in Japan for a considerable season and Henry George will return after a short trip through the Orient.

The Spade and the Bible

Truth of Scripture Being Proved by Egyptian Excavations

Egypt is, above all other countries, the excavator's happy hunting-ground. In a land where rain and frost are practically unknown, the products of man's art and industry perish only by the hand of man. The monuments of the pioneers of civilization some six or eight thousand years ago lie side by side with the later productions of the twentieth century, one almost as fresh as the other. Last winter, while excavating at Gebel Silsila, I came across the rude figure of a giraffe hammered out of a flint on the surface of a sandstone rock (and therefore going back to the Neolithic age), the outlines of which had been worn to the color of the rock itself.

Over it—about 4,000 years ago—an eleventh dynasty inscription had been cut with a metal tool, the characters of which still looked fresh. Four thousand years had made hardly any appreciable difference in their appearance. Looking at the two memorials of the vanished centuries one could thus form some idea of the enormous antiquity to which the primitive drawing must reach back. It is only in Egypt that we can fully realize the antiquity of civilized man.

It is not, however, only the Egypt of the Pharoahs whose history, when scientifically interpreted, has been preserved in the friendly soil. Christian and Mahommedan Egypt are there as well, and during the last few years we have learned that if we are to recover the lost literature of the classical world, it is again to the soil of Egypt that we must turn.

Papyrus after papyrus has been discovered, sometimes in a tomb, sometimes in the rubbish mounds of an ancient city, inscribed with the writings of classical antiquity which scholars believed to have perished irretrievably. Now it has been the lost speech of an Attic orator, now a political treatise of Aristotle, now again the amusing and life-like society sketches of a Greek poet, or the works of the rival of Pindar.

Prof. Petrie's discovery that the cartonnage of certain mummy-cases of the Ptolemaic epoch was composed of the contents of provincial waste-paper baskets has been fruitful in results. For several years past Drs. Grenfell and Hunt have been excavating on the sites of the old Egyptian towns, with the special purpose of disinterring the fragments of papyrus rolls with which they are filled, and thousands of such fragments, mostly Greek, and many of them belonging to literary works, are now in England. Among the fragments discovered on the site of Oxyrrhinchus are the famous Logia or Sayings of Christ, around which there has been so much learned theological discussion.

Last winter a vellum leaf was found on the same site, containing what may prove to be a fragment of a lost gospel of the latter part of the second century. The tradition of the early planting of Christianity in the Greek cities of Egypt has been fully confirmed, and as excavation proceeds there is no reason why other fragments of the literature of the primitive church may not be disinterred, including, it may be, a copy of the Gospel of St. Mark itself.

But Egyptian excavation has been casting light upon the later books of the Old Testament as well as upon the books of the New Testament and the literature of the early church. Two years ago a series of very complete and important Aramaic papyri was discovered in Assuan, which I am at present engaged in editing.

They are all carefully edited, and belonged to a colony of Jews—the grandchildren or great grand-children of the Jews who migrated into Egypt with Jeremiah—who lived at Assuan and Elephantine in the time of Xerxes I. and his two successors. These Jews were already the bankers and money-lenders of the place, and held a good deal of property there. The papyri throws a large amount of light on Jewish law and custom, more especially in the matter of marriage; they also explain the origin of the so-called biblical Chaldee.—Prof. A. H. Sayce, Professor of Assyriology, Oxford University.

"THE SIMPLE ANNALS."

"We want to hear less of the man who began poor and amassed riches," observes a modern philosopher, "and more about the man who lived unsullied though died poor."

Words fitly spoken.

Stories about men who were of "poor but honest parents" and who got rich are a plenty. But newspapers and magazines do not tell much of the men who have persevered in their honor and died poor.

Of course there is a reason.

Men who succeeded in getting rich are exceptions to the general rule and therefore notable. The value of a news story is determined by its uniqueness. A phenomenal career excites interest.

The average man lives and dies comparatively poor. He is not so built that he can accummulate money. You could not pass enough statutes to make him rich. The exceptional man is built to make money. You could not fill the law books full enough to prevent him from accummulating wealth. Money seems to stick to his fingers.

The life stories of men who have lived unsullied lives and died poor are common. Here is one from real life:

This man was generous-hearted. He never aspired to be rich. All he asked of the world was a decent living, worthily earned, a roof tree and clothes and food for his family. In all his life he never earned so much as a thousand dollars in a year. Out of his modest salary he saved enough to pay for his home. He kept his children in school until they graduated in the high school. He was honorable in all his dealings. He paid his debts. He worked hard and spent little in luxuries. He helped his fellows when he could. He seldom complained of his lot. He put by a few dollars for old age. Never did he knowingly commit a crime against the state or humanity. He laughed often and loved much. And when he died men said: "He was an honest man and a good citizen."

Nothing startling about such a *story* nothing in it to exploit. *But it is* typical of the average man of this country—the salt of the earth.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

Decision Given by Seattle Judge in Old Yukon River Case.

Damages in the sum of $44,726.90 were awarded the Pacific Cold Storage Company by Judge Hanford in the federal court at Seattle on Tuesday in the suit against the St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company. The case has been in the courts for three years and resulted from the Yukon River steamer Robert Kerr being caught in the ice in 1903. The cargo of the vessel, which was insured by the St. Paul Fire & Marine company, was taken to Dawson on dogsleds. The defendants refused to pay the insurance, principally on the ground that the steamer's boilers were not in good condition. The decision of the court is, in part, as follows:

"By the failure to complete the voyage in the fall of 1903, the libellant's goods were exposed to a peril covered by the policy, viz.: The peril of being overwhelmed and crushed by masses of ice if left on board the vessel until the following spring. The evidence proves that when the ice in the Yukon breaks up preceding the opening of navigation in the springtime, it is piled up in great masses and travels down stream impelled by the force of the current of the river, and the movement of such masses of ice endangers any vessel moored between the river's banks. The river usually freezes up in October, and steamers failing to complete a voyage before that happens are obliged to tie up for the winter, seek safety by going into sloughs, where the water will be slack when the ice goes out.

"The Kerr and the Lightning were both placed in the most secure positions which they could get to, but they were not fully protected and there was reasonable cause for apprehending their destruction and loss of the goods on board, which I considered justified the expense of forwarding the goods by sleds to Dawson during the winter months. The cargoes might have been protected from the ice by being unladen and cached on land, but the nature of the goods was such that they would perish very soon, if not kept in cold storage, and it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have kept them frozen until they could have been loaded on vessels after navigation opened in the spring.

"Therefore the wisest thing which could have been done was to take the goods to Dawson, and that was done, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the respondent's agent. For the expense so incurred, the respondent is liable under the 'sue and labor' clause of the policy, in proportion to the amount of the insurance to the value at risk. The value being the market value at the time and place of shipment, plus the cost of insurance.

"I hold that there is no merit in the contention that part of the cargo should have been jettisoned to make a case of general average, instead of particular average, to reduce the amount of the loss chargeable to the insurer. The evidence does not justify a belief that anything could have been saved by such a sacrifice, and the law does not require a sacrifice of anything which can be saved merely to relieve the insurer at the expense of the carrier.'

BOARD OF TRADE ON WATER PROB

Animated Discussion on Topic at the Monthly M ing Yesterday

MEMBERS ARE OPPOSED TO M

Mount Tolmie Is Advocate the Most Advantageo Reservoir Site

The Victoria British Columbia of Trade Thursday afternoon themselves on record as being o to the installation of meters, water services of this city. The question was raised by a report special committee on water w the meeting developed into a and animated discussion, which a waxed very warm, on the merits various propositions that are n have been before the city coun

Hon. Wm. Templeman, minis inland revenue, Senator Riley Ralph Smith, M. P. for Nanaim trict occupied seats alongside the man.

The meeting was called to or President Mara and among thos sent were R. Hall, M. P. P., Drury, M. P. P., Ald. Vincent, Pauline, A. B. Fraser, Sr., S. J. Thos. Earle, W. J. Pendray, W Houston, D. R. Ker, J. A. Sayw Burns, E. M. Johnson, Walter M C. F. Todd, Theo. Lubbe, H. G son, T. W. Paterson, M. P. P., Jas man, C. H. Lugrin, A. S. R. Mar Leiser and Secretary Elworthy.

The minutes of the last meeting read and adopted.

The report of the committee of ufactures, which appeared in th onist on Sunday last was then re

S. J. Pitts moved the adoption report and that the committee p it to the members of the Ca Manufacturers association who visit this city in the near future. T port was adopted.

Mr. Ker said the visit of this c tion to Victoria was an