# MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN.

## His Story of the Penobscot Indians of Maine.

### Former St. John Man Direct Descendant of Their Captive of Many Years Ago.

### He Tells an Interesting Tale of the Past and Present Day to Mary Caroline Crawford of Old Town

### —A Romance in Real Life.

(Cor. of Boston Herald.)

Romances in real life afford the most fascinating reading current history can supply. To find these romances is frequently the duty and privilege of newspaper workers. When one is told while on a visit to the charming little Indian island opposite this village that the serviceable library of about 1,000 volumes, housed in a comfortable little building on the main street, was the gift of Boston people whom Montague Chamberlain, also of Boston, had interested in the needs of the community, immediately asks, therefore, why it happened that Mr. Chamberlain has deserved himself for the Indians of the vicinity.

Such was the question the Herald correspondent put to many people of various ages. And the answer, obtained finally from Mr. Chamberlain himself, reveals a romantic interest in Indians which dates back three generations, and involves several very interesting phases of American and Canadian history.

Mr. Chamberlain, who comes often to Old Town, and is in constant touch with the place by reason of his interest in Indian boys and girls from this village, is a Canadian by birth, though he lives now in Boston and is identified with many of its clubs and philanthropic organizations.

For a number of years he was connected with the Lawrence Scientific school of Harvard University, and it is his business ability that is chiefly to be accredited for the great success which the summer school of the university has come to reach some four or five years ago. Now, however, Mr. Chamberlain has withdrawn from Harvard to undertake a business of his own. Yet today, as year before last, and 10, 20 or 30 years before that, his interest in Indians is keen. One might almost say that for him a desire to save the Penobscots dates back two generations. But let us hear the story as he himself tells it:

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STORY.

"When I was a boy of 16 or 17," he says, "I happened to be digging over an old birch bark trunk of papers, and there I found an account of my grandfather's life, which he had dictated when 60 or 70 to my father. I learned that this elder Chamberlain, who had been born in Northfield, Mass., left his home when quite young to join the British troops and help them relieve Fort George. These soldiers met the Indians and French, as history will tell you, at Fort Ticonderoga. Among the Indians who were allies of the French was a party of Penobscots from Old Town, Me., who had gone to Montreal trading, and had been induced to join the French army in that campaign against the British. The wives of these Indians were with them.

"In the battle of Ticonderoga, toward the latter part of the fight, my grandfather, who was, as has been said, with the colonists, found himself singled out by a particularly large Indian, who seemed bent on capturing him. This did not frighten Chamberlain, as he himself was large, powerful and athletic. In point of fact, he was a man of 6 feet 3, and though only 20 years old, had the strength of maturity. But he had fired off all his ammunition by the time the Indian honored him with his sole attention, and as his opponent closed on him was obliged to wield his gun as a club.

"Finally, fight as he would, he was overpowered, and the gun taken from him. But for this he got clear of the Indian and started to run. In a flash the red man was on his heels and tripped him up.

"Then a very astonishing thing happened. Though his opponent was standing over him and brandishing a tomahawk in the air, he said in fairly good English: 'Me like you. If you keep quiet and come with me, me be kind to you and make you my son.'

"Evidently the Indian admired the strength and pluck of this smooth-faced boy. And naturally the boy was grateful to the Indian. So he got up, and there, with the fight going on all about, my grandfather shook hands with his Indian captor.

"The diary chronicle which I read that long-ago day relates that Chamberlain was handed over after the fight to the care of the women, who were very kind to him. Next day they all started for the village of Caughnawaga, just above Montreal. Grandfather said in the journal that on the way the Indians tried to cheer him when they saw him in distress, and that he had some very pleasant conversation with the women, whom he endeavored to help in their work. This pleased the braves so much, he relates, that they made lighter the bundle he had to carry. So they went on for six or eight days, walking a good deal of the time, but using canoes, of course, on Lake George and wherever else there was an opportunity.

ESCAPE FROM THE INDIANS.

"How long my grandfather was at the Indian village the chronicle does not say, but probably he stayed several months. Then finally an Indian girl helped him to escape one night during a feast, and he made his way to Montreal, was exchanged as a prisoner and got back to Boston.

"But during the time he ws among the Indians he had become so interested in them that he determined to become a missionary and devote his life to helping them. Accordingly, he entered Yale College, was graduated, joined the Presbyterian ministry, and by that body was sent out as a missionary to the Iroquois in New York. There, under the shadow of the Adirondacks, he worked for five years.

"After that my grandfather was sent down to Halifax by the British government as commissioner in charge of a colony of maroons, who had been slaves in Jamaica, and who, making their escape from their masters, had gone to the mountains of the place and become bandits. Try as they would, the English could not conquer these people, but they did succeed in making a treaty with them by which they were to be given land near Halifax, N. S., and allowed a certain amount of self-government. This was about the time of the outbreak of the American revolution.

"So it was among a people quite different from the Indians that my missionary grandfather passed the latter years of his life. But he always cared very much for his early charges, and his experiences among the Penobscots was a very good start for a love of Indians in our family.

HEREDITARY LIKING FOR INDIANS.

"When my grandfather died my father went to New Brunswick to live. He was a young man at the time, and began his career as many another has done, by teaching school. Like the Indian fighter, he was very tall and powerful. Among the pupils in his country school was one very tiny little girl. And—by the law of contrast, perhaps—he fell in love with this little girl and married her.

"My mother's father was an empire loyalist, that is, one of those who did not go with the colonists in rebelling against England. He had settled on the St. John's river, and in the working of his large farm employed many Indians. I spent my vacations as a lad on this farm, and so became very intimate with the Indian boys and girls whose fathers were there employed. These Indians, as it happened, were a branch of the Penobscots, and after I had discovered my grandfather's birch bark manuscript, my interest in them, which had already been friendly, was greatly heightened.

"I used often to go to the camp to talk to the older women and to joke with the girls. There was one girl, though, of whom I saw much more than of any other. One day, when a lot of us young people were out bathing together, I happened to be in a canoe with this girl, whose name was Mary Paul. To frighten her, I shook the canoe, as boys are too much given to doing, and as a result fell overboard. Mary Paul rescued me. Again an Indian woman has served one of our family in an extremity.

"Mary Paul was the first Indian girl of her tribe to be taught to read and write. Her father and mother had been greatly helped by my maternal grandfather, and Mary would have been trained anyhow, as all Indian girls are, in everything a girl should know, in order to be a good mother and the capable head of a household. But, as it happened, the governor of the province took a particular fancy to the girl, and had her educated with his own children. Thus she spoke French and English and three Indian dialects.

"After she left school her family came to St. John every summer for a few months, and there I met her, when, grown to a young man, I had begun to gather the materials for a work on the Maliseet vocabulary, which I published several years later. She helped me in my Indian work—she and her father—and it is to her that I owe chiefly my intimate knowledge of Indians.

"A short time after I finished gathering material concerning the Maliseet vocabulary I came to Boston and entered the office of Harvard University. For several years then I passed my vacations at Bar Harbor, and there I became intimate with Big Thunder, a canoe man, who was of the Penobscot tribe.

"Big Thunder once spent a month with me out at Harvard. He would come to my room in Quincy Hall every afternoon and I would have him talk, tell Indian folk lore tales and stories of Indian life. A stenographer would take down all that was said. Big Thunder knew that I was gathering Indian material, and he did not mind the stenographer, though had I myself begun to write, instead of chatting easily with him, a damper would have been put upon his eloquence at once.

FIRST VISIT TO OLD TOWN.

"During the summer that I first met this man I had told him something of my grandfather's having been made a member of an Indian tribe. This interested him so much that he invited me to Old Town.

"On the day when I arrived for this, my first visit (in 1891) the sachem called a council of the tribe and invited me to meet the Indians officially. It was a very interesting spectacle. They, in their picturesque clothes, formed a circle and I was placed in the centre, alongside of the sachem.

"At once they began to talk confidentially to me about Americans and about their relations with their Maine neighbors, and their treatment by the people of the state. Toward the end of the conference I told them the story of my grandfather, and said that I would like to do some little thing, if I could, for their tribe, out of gratitude for their goodness to him. I asked them to name some service that I could perform for them.

"After talking awhile in their own language, my friend Big Thunder turned to me, and, to my unspeakable astonishment, said: 'We would like to have some books for our young people to read.' By this time two or three of the women had come to the doorway, and with them was a little group of children. After I had recovered somewhat from my surprise, I asked the whole company what kind of books they would like to have. I received an answer that astonished me even more than the earlier call for books had done, for they replied that they liked history better than anything else.

INDIANS CALL FOR BOOKS.

"Turning to one of the young girls, a daughter of Big Thunder, I demanded what kind of history she preferred, modern or ancient. She answered very sweetly that the young people liked all kinds of history, but cared particularly, of course, for that United States brand which considered most sympathetically the early account of Indians in this country. Naturally, I promised them then and there that they should have their books, and within a year or two I was able to send down 1,000 volumes given to me by friends of the Indians about Boston. The books included history, travel, biography and some fiction. Noel Lyon, who sells baskets at Magnolia in the summer, asked for Ben Hur. That, he told me, was one of the books he liked best. Another day he remarked that he had just finished Quo Vadis, and wanted to read A History of Rome, to see how bad Nero really was.

"Now I couldn't tell you, if you were to ask me, how these older men have learned to read. The children, of course, have been taught by the Sisters of Charity there, but the older ones must have picked it up by themselves. Yet their clearness of perception in regard to literature is most astonishing. A very stolid, ordinary looking Indian said to me one day: 'I'd like to read a history of Queen Elizabeth written by a Frenchman. A Frenchman would understand Elizabeth better than an American or an Englishman could, and would therefore be most sympathetic in his treatment of her.'

"After the library was gotten together and a small house to be used for a library building purchased, I considered that part of my work finished. It was then that I began to be interested intimately in the young people of Old Town. Among the girls who could be helped I found Lucy Nicola (Wa-ta-Wes-so), who had been to the Sisters' school and was afterward at the Old Town high school.

"She came to my office in Boston and learned stenography. Naturally, she went back in the summers to visit her father and mother, and one autumn when she returned to Boston she told me that one of the Old Town boys very much wanted to go to Carlisle to school. I wrote to Col. Pratt, and he agreed to take the lad in. Then other boys and girls made known, sometimes to me directly, and sometimes to Lucy Nicola, their wish to go to Carlisle. Nine in all had been accepted by Col. Pratt up to the fall of '99. They are all doing very well, two of them remarkably well, down there at the school. There are two or three Old Town girls, too, now at Carlisle.

"The mental and moral calibre of these Indian girls is extraordinarily fine. Let me tell you the story of Pa-Sa-kwe's heroism. The Indian village is, as you know, on the island opposite Old Town, and below the island is a fall with dangerous rapids.

"One day during the spring freshets two children were out in a canoe there and broke their paddle. The current was carrying them rapidly toward the falls, when Pa-Sa-kwe heard their cries and at once put off in her canoe. By the time she was near the children they were close to the falls, but she deftly turned her canoe, got the children in and headed the bark up stream.

"By this time she was so near the falls and so powerfully swept by the current, that it was only by the greatest possible effort that she could keep her canoe from dashing over the edge. But she pegged away, holding her own, though she was able to make no progress. Finally, help got out to her. Her act was one of the most nobly unselfish that I have ever seen, but she thought nothing of it. And stuff like that is in many of the Old Town Indians."

REWARD FOR HIS EFFORTS.

Mr. Chamberlain, like all who cast their bread upon the waters, has had rich returns for his generous interest in Indians. He probably knows more than any other man in this country today concerning the eastern tribes, their traditions, their folklore and their history. An important work of his on the Wapanakis is now just receiving its finishing touches, and his papers and lectures on the Penobscot tribes are in great demand. He believes thoroughly that the Indian is a better man than we took him to be, that he inherits many characteristics which make it possible with some training to turn him into a very creditable citizen.

This opinion, a sympathetic inspection of the Indian island here confirms. The village is attractive, for, though no longer made picturesque by the conical birch bark wigwams, the houses are of pleasing form and vary from the simple one-story shanty to the two-story dwelling of the modern American type, with parlor, dining room and kitchen on the first floor. The village also boasts of a church of simple, though dignified, form, a substantial and well planned school house and a neat and comfortable home for the sisters who have charge of the school. There are also two halls in which public meetings and festal gatherings are held.

One of the ancient customs which the Penobscots still practice, and which is particularly interesting at this season, is that of seeking forgiveness at the beginning of the new year for any offence that may have been committed, consciously or unconsciously, against a neighbor during the year past. On New Year's morning, usually after mass has been celebrated—they are good Catholics and attend the services with marked regularity—they visit their neighbors and ask to be forgiven, or grant forgiveness, that they may begin the new year without anger or discord.

## ACCIDENT ON THE C. P. R.

### Five Passengers Injured by Derailing of Tourist Car—Mr. Tarte to the Rescue.

SMITH'S FALLS, Ont., Feb. 27.—A tourist car on the C. P. R. Toronto-Montreal express, due at Montreal at seven a. m., was derailed three miles east of here this morning and rolled completely over. Five passengers were injured. Hon. J. I. Tarte's private car which was attached to the train was used as an emergency hospital. The cause of the accident is unknown.




Baby's Own Soap
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
MONTREAL.
No other Soap is just as good. 811

Beaver FLOUR
For Family Use.
Made from the world's best wheat Manitoba Spring Wheat Ontario Fall Wheat by the world's best milling methods—the best family flour in the world. Makes the best bread—the best biscuits—the best pastry.
Never spoils a baking.
Get it from your Grocer.

SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING FREE

Send name and address, plainly written, and we will mail you, postpaid, 10 of our large beautiful fast-selling packages of Fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada. (Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors, and contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color.) Sell them at 10c. each, return the money, and we will immediately send you, absolutely free, this beautiful Ring, elegantly finished in 14k Gold, and containing one very large magnificent flashing Austrian Diamond in the famous Tiffany style setting. The stone is wonderfully hard and brilliant, full of color and fire, and cannot be told from a real Diamond even by an expert. Write for the Seeds at once, and in a few days you will be wearing this magnificent Ring that never fails to attract attention wherever it is. The Seed Supply Co. Dept. 1661, Toronto, Ont.


## DEATH OF VERMONT'S NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL.

### Clarence Adams Who was Serving a 10-Years' Sentence — Stole for a Period of 15 Years.

CHESTER DEPOT, Vt., Feb. 27.—Clarence Adams, ex-selectman and member of the legislature, who was serving a ten years' sentence in the state prison at Windsor for many burglaries, is dead. An attack of the grip caused the ending of the man's life which had been one of the most extraordinary recorded in the criminal history of Vermont.

The sensation caused by the discovery nearly two years ago that Adams had been systematically robbing his neighbors, though a respected citizen and that he had even carried on his depredations while a selectman and a member of the state lawmaking body, is vividly recalled by the people of this section. His criminal acts, it was learned after his arrest, covered a period of 15 years and the plunder obtained, great quantities of which were found in Adams' farm house, included all sorts of material from a paper of pins to the shingles which he had put on the roof of his barn.

The shingles, it was alleged, were stolen from the mill of Charles Waterman and it was Waterman who brought Adams' career to an end. He had been missing grain from his grist mill for two years and adopted many devices to catch the thief. Finally he resorted to the use of a spring gun. One night the gun was discharged. The next day it became known that Adams had been seriously wounded by a charge of bird shot and the investigation which resulted disclosed him as the thief.

Adams was about 41 years old and unmarried.

## EXHIBITION PROSPECTS.

### All Depends on Government Grant and Mr. Emmerson is Sure This Will be Given.

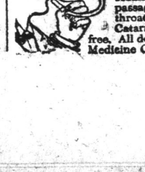
(St. John Star.)

Reports have been current in the city that the exhibition project had fallen through. A reporter of the Star saw R. B. Emmerson this morning and was informed that the government had not yet given the required grant, but that he saw no reason to doubt that they would give it. It is expected that the government will come to a decision today, and Mr. Emmerson hopes to hear that they have got the grant this evening or tomorrow.

In case the grant is refused the exhibition will not be held this year, as the association will not be party to an undertaking which would eventually end in a deficit.

The Dominion government has decided to build an armory in the exhibition grounds, but this would not in any way interfere with the exhibition to be held in the coming fall. It is not likely that the work will be started by then, and even if it were, it would improve the exhibition buildings and give more space for the exhibits.

Mr. Emmerson states that, with a government grant the prospects have never been brighter in the history of the Exhibition Association than they are at the present time.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co. Toronto and Buffalo.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher


# JAPAN'S COOL REPLY

## To Russia's Heated Charges of Treachery in Opening the War.

### A Document That Recalls the Correspondence Regarding Opening of the South Africa Struggle---

### Latest News from the Front.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following authorized statement received today from his government is given out by the Japanese minister:

"The Russian government has charged Japan with having treacherously obtained a victory by a sudden attack upon Russia, who was bent upon maintaining peace. It is further asserted in these comminiques that since a rupture of diplomatic relations can not be looked upon as the opening of hostilities and since Japan did not issue a declaration of war until the 11th of Feb., she has been guilty of a flagrant breach of principles of international law in making as early as the 8th of February, a most unwarrantable attack upon Russian men of war and merchant vessels.

The answer to these charges may be found in the action of Russia herself. That her government never entertained any sincere desire for peace can be clearly seen from its own conduct. Throughout the whole course of the negotiations Russia persistently refused to meet the appeals made by Japan in a moderate and conciliatory spirit. By delays that could not be construed as otherwise than wanton and unnecessary, she put off the settlement of the questions at issue, while at the same time busily extending her naval and military preparations. Her warlike preparations in the far east since last April, when she failed to carry out her treaty engagement to evacuate Manchuria, are in full confirmation of these statements.

DURING THAT TIME

the increase made in her naval strength in the far east was as follows: Three battleships, tonnage 38,488; one armored cruiser, tonnage 7,726; seven cruisers, tonnage 26,417; seven destroyers, tonnage, 2,450; one gunboat, tonnage 1,334; two vessels for laying mines, tonnage 6,000. Total number of vessels, 19, with a total tonnage of 82,415.

"In addition to these vessels, the Russian government sent torpedo boat destroyers in sections by rail to Port Arthur, where the work of putting them together has been hastened and seven of them have already been completed. Furthermore, the vessels of the volunteer fleet were armed at Vladivostock and hoisted the Russian naval ensign. The Russian government also ordered to the Far East, one battleship, three cruisers, seven destroyers and four torpedo boats, of a total tonnage of about 30,740, which would have joined the Russian squadron in the Far East had not circumstances subsequently compelled Russia to recall them. These vessels, if added to the others brought to the Far East during the progress of negotiations, would have made a total increase in Russia's naval strength of about 113,000 tons.

"During the same period the increase of Russia's land forces in the Far East has been equally marked. Since the 29th of last June, when under the pretext of trial transportation on the Siberian railway, the Russian government sent to China two infantry brigades, two artillery battalions and a large force of cavalry, troops have been constantly sent by military trains from Russia

TO THE FAR EAST,

until at the beginning of February the total augmented strength of the Russian forces was over forty thousand. At the same time plans were being made for sending, if necessary, over 200,000 men more.

"During the same period there has been the greatest activity possible at Port Arthur and at Vladivostock, and work has been carried on day and night to strengthen the fortifications of those naval ports, while forts have been built at Hun Chun, Liao Yan and other strategic points, and large quantities of arms and ammunition have been sent to the Far East by the Siberian railway and the vessels of the volunteer fleet. In the middle of October last a train of fourteen cars was hurriedly sent from Russia laden with equipment of a field hospital.

"From these military and naval preparations of every description made during the progress of the negotiations, it is quite evident that Russia was not inclined to a friendly settlement of the questions then under discussion between Japan and herself, but sought solely by her military preponderence to force Japan into submission. During the latter part of January and up to the beginning of February, Russian military activity was still further intensified. On January 21, about two battalions of infantry and a detachment of cavalry were sent from Port Arthur and Dalny to the northern

FRONTIER OF KOREA,

and on January 28, a formal order to prepare for war was given by Admiral Alexieff to the forces which were stationed in the vicinity of the Yalu. On Feb. 1st, the military commandant at Vladivostock, under the orders of his government, requested the Japanese commercial agent at that port to notify his nationals that as a state of seige might be proclaimed at any moment, they must make immediate preparations to withdraw to Habnrovsk. About the same date all of the warships at Port Arthur except a battleship then under repair, made a naval demonstration by leaving port, while troops were advanced in large numbers from Liao Yang toward the Yalu.

"In view of these facts who can say that Russia had no warlike intentions, or that she was unprepared for war? Seeing that the situation had become so critical that it admitted of no further delay, the Japanese government was compelled to break off negotiations that had proved abortive and take the necessary steps for self-protection. But the responsibility for the challenge to war rests not with Japan, but solely with Russia.

"On the sixth of February Japan announced to Russia her determination to terminate the pending negotiations and to take such independent action as she might deem best to defend her position, menaced by Russia, and to

PROTECT HER ESTABLISHED RIGHTS

and legitimate interests. At the same time the government of Japan informed the Russian government that as its moderate and unselfish proposals in the interest of a firm and lasting peace in the far east had not received the consideration which was their due, Japan had resolved to sever her diplomatic relations with Russia, which for the reason named had ceased to possess value, and to withdraw her legation.

"The term 'independent action' naturally included the opening of hostilities. The fact that Russia was unable to understand it in that light is, of course, no reason why the Japanese should be held responsible for the misinterpretation made by Russia. It is the almost unanimous opinion of international jurists that a declaration of war is not an indispensable prerequisite to the opening of hostilities. Indeed, it has been the common practice in recent wars to declare war after hostilities have begun.

MAY BE BOMBARDING PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, March 2.—No confirmation of the report published yesterday in the Daily Telegraph, that the Japanese had bombarded Port Arthur, February 29, has been received from any point. The wires from the scene of war have been practically silent for the past 24 hours, and in some quarters this silence is supposed to indicate that Japan's great attack on Port Arthur is actually in progress, and that consequently the use of the wires has been discontinued.

In a despatch from Shanghai a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reports that the Japanese military authorities object to the installation of wireless telegraphy apparatus on newspaper dispatch boats.

NOTES.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1—Countess Nirod today bade farewell to another son, who has just been appointed midshipman in the Russian navy and who goes to the front to take the place of his brother, who was killed on board the Variag at Chemulpo.

VLADIVOSTOCK, March 1.—Certain Russian newspaper correspondents and residents of Vladivostock who left here a short while ago, have returned. They say they found the conditions of living at Nikolsk and Harbin to be less favorable than here. Everything is quiet at Vladivostock. The rise in the price of provisions has been slight and trade continues. The blizzard has ceased and there are now snow drifts stretching for sixty or seventy miles from the fortress.

Schools have been started here for the instruction of hospital nurses, who are recruited from among the wives and daughters of prominent citizens. Among them is the wife of General Von Senetz, commandant at Vladivostock.

The conviction in the ultimate success of Russian arms is growing here.

SEOUL, Korea, March 1.— Advices from the north report that 1,400 Russians are at Cheng Ju, 500 at Kusong, and 50 at Anju. These forces probably are only felers sent out to locate the position of the Japanese.

TOKIO, March 1.—The general staff and a regiment of the guards left Japan today for a port on the west coast of Korea, probably Chemulpo.

TOKIO, March 1.—According to the stipulations of the protocol, the Japanese minister at Seoul has notified the Korean government that the building of a railroad from Seoul to Wiju for military use will be commenced forthwith. Engineers and surveyors have already left Seoul.

TOKIO, March 1.—The general election was held today in Japan, and was withotu disturbance of any kind. An imperial rescript convening the Diet in special session at Tokio on March 18 will be issued on March 2. This session will last for ten days, and the most important bill to be presented is one which increases the land tax by 1 1-2 per cent. This increase will result in doubling the income from this source.

PORT SAID, Egypt, March 1.—The five Russian torpedo boat destroyers which arrived here today have already left in the direction of Algiers. It is rumored that they intend to search for vessels bearing contraband of war in the Mediterranean. The Russian cruiser Aurora will follow them.

YIN KOW, March 1.—Liao-Yang, Manchuria, is now essentially a military cit. An area comprising three and a third square miles adjoining the railway has been enclosed for a military camp and magazine purposes. There is also a military camp at Halchong, Manchuria (32 miles from Newchwang), which with its defences covers 1,000 acres.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—General Kuropatkin has returned to St. Petersburg from his home, where he went to take leave of his family. His departure for the front remains fixed for March 11.

Vice-Admiral Makaroff is expected to reach Port Arthur March 11.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The Czar is deeply affected by the death of General Van Novski, who was formerly one of the most trusted advisers.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—Direct telegraphic advices received here from Port Arthur tonight make no mention of the bombardment of that place reported by the London Daily Telegraph today. On the contrary, these advices say the Japanese fleet has disappeared from the horizon of Port Arthur.


Air Carries Healing Medicine

THAT CURES COLDS, CATARRH AND DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND BRONCHIAL TUBES.

About the healing power of the air of the pine woods everybody knows, but to supply it in the form of medicine seemed almost beyond realization. After many years of careful study a scientific remedy now known as Catarrhozone has been produced which enables the sufferer to breathe into his lungs all the healing properties of the balsamic pine woods air. This marvellous remedy has conquered catarrh. It unquestionably does cure it permanently.

You cannot fail to be cured by Catarrhozone, because it reaches and destroys the cause of the disease. You simply inhale the antiseptic vapor. It instantly spreads to every part of the breathing organs. The micro-organisms infecting the diseased tissues of your nose, throat and lungs die instantly. There is nothing left to cause inflamation. Any spots that are raw and sore are quickly healed by Catarrhozone and you are soon completely cured.

It is impossible to breathe through a Catarrhozone inhaler without at once feeling better. Your head is cleared of mucous discharge, your nostrils are cleansed of all putrid matter, the phlegm is removed from your throat. Every trace of catarrh is searched out of the system by Catarrhozone, which thoroughly disinfects and purifies every organ of the body.

Catarrhozone is the only natural remedy for catarrh. It cures by cleansing and purifying all diseased tissues, not by deadening the stomach by drugs. It is a clean, simple and satisfactory remedy that is endorsed by the clergy and universally prescribed by the medical profession because it is scientific and absolutely certain to effect lasting cures.

Don't be misled into accepting a substitute for Catarrhozone, which alone can cure thoroughly. It is so powerfully healing that colds disappear in an hour, coughs in two hours and even chronic catarrh in a comparatively short time. Two months' treatment $1, sample size 25c. All druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ontario.


WINTER PORT TRADE.

The following statement gives the names of steamers, with the value of their cargoes, filed at the Custom House for the season up to Feb. 29:

| Vessel. | Canadian. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|
| Concordia | $ 61,166 | ..... |
| Lake Champlain | 152,088 | ..... |
| Monteagle | 222,032 | $ 41,083 |
| Alcides | 94,551 | 23,644 |
| Eavarian | 182,050 | 94,004 |
| Manchester Corporation | 109,574 | 18,109 |
| Lake Erie | 100,138 | 143,287 |
| Manchester Trader | 123,804 | 127,788 |
| Lake Michigan | 190,498 | 151,670 |
| Ionian | 71,856 | 92,255 |
| Salacia | 113,086 | 46,900 |
| Bengore Head | 79,952 | ..... |
| Tunisian | 83,279 | 266,295 |
| Kastalia | 47,113 | 62,559 |
| Montfort | 183,669 | 89,919 |
| Oriana | 104,004 | 88,678 |
| Tritonia | 90,552 | 46,739 |
| Evangeline | 4,517 | ..... |
| Lake Manitoba | 185,577 | 263,530 |
| Manchester Commerce | 124,101 | 5,553 |
| Lakonia | 63,399 | 61,586 |
| Dunmore Head | 38,579 | ..... |
| Florence | 27,237 | ..... |
| Montrose | 210,711 | 32,776 |
| Pretorian | 105,591 | 190,077 |
| Monmouth | 157,262 | 135,219 |
| Manchester City | 200,072 | 30,286 |
| Mount Temple | 187,044 | 111,150 |
| Lake Champlain | 179,612 | 147,539 |
| Monteagle | 208,608 | 92,536 |
| Concordia | 58,846 | 113,939 |
| Montcalm | 444,686 | 59,850 |
| Ionian | 126,739 | 216,270 |
| Alcides | 82,240 | 27,500 |
| Salacia | 50,807 | 19,024 |
| Lake Erie | 164,199 | 80,106 |
| Loyalist | 40,748 | 891 |
| Sicilian | 82,646 | 102,832 |
| Gulf of Venice | 119,502 | 81,012 |
| Manchester Trader | 59,423 | 35,673 |
| Montfort | 140,828 | 289,770 |
| Kastalia | 43,550 | 72,899 |
| Lake Michigan | 241,423 | 141,426 |
| Lake Manitoba | 158,256 | 265,032 |
| Tritonia | 136,925 | 80,714 |
| Laurentian | 75,678 | 98,784 |
| Lakonia | 45,372 | 39,786 |
| Florence | 16,078 | ..... |
| Montrose | 113,737 | 146,450 |
| Concordia | 41,760 | 39,400 |
| Lake Champlain | 191,488 | 119,097 |
| Manchester Commerce | 121,170 | 44,810 |
| Monmouth | 83,801 | 88,699 |
| Gulf of Ancud | 17,300 | ..... |
| Totals | $6,863,909 | $4,458,319 |
| Grand total | | $10,822,228 |

The above is the valuation of 54 cargoes.

Up to the end of February 63 steamers arrived here, with a net tonnage of 217,287.

Last year 57 arrived, with a net tonnage of 178,855.

A gain in tonnage for 1904 of 38,432.

Last year, up to 28th February, 54 cargoes went forward, valued at $8,448,938, showing an increase in valuation for 1904 of $2,373,237.




USED FOURTEEN YEARS WITH GOOD RESULTS.

721 E. 164 St., New York, Sept. 8, 1902.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Gentlemen:—I have used your Spavin Cure on my horses for the past fourteen years and it has always given me good results in every particular. I also have one of your books that I have found very useful. If you have any later edition of the "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," will you kindly send me one.

Respectfully yours, B. F. FRISBIE.

It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. Removes the buncle and leaves no scar. Price $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.